



Printed for J. Hodges
at the Looking-Glass over against
St. Magnus-Church, LONDON BRIDGE.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
LIFE and REIGN
OF
WILLIAM III.
KING of *England*,
PRINCE of *Orange*,
AND

Hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Provinces*.

CONTAINING,
A Series of memorable Efforts, Military and
Political, made from the Year 1672 to the End of
1701, for maintaining the LIBERTIES of *Europe*,
particularly of his Native Country, and the BRITISH
MONARCHY, against the Encroachments of POPERY
and ARBITRARY POWER, under the Banners of
France.

Introduced with
A brief Account of the History and Genealogy of his
FAMILY.

By the AUTHOR of the *Critical Review of
the Life of OLIVER CROMWELL*.

*The Race of NASSAU was by Heav'n design'd
To curb the proud Oppressors of Mankind,
To bind the Tyrants of the Earth with Laws,
And fight in ev'ry injur'd Nation's Cause,
The World's great Patriots.*

ADDISON.

L O N D O N:

Printed for JAMES HODGES at the *Looking-Glass*, over-
against St. Magnus Church, *London-Bridge*. MDCCXLIV.





THE
PREFACE.

A *T a Time when we are engaged in a New War, upon the Old Cause of maintaining the Liberties of Europe, and repelling the Insolencies of the French Court ; when fresh Attempts have been made to force in upon us a Popish Pretender, and deprive us of those Rights, Religious and Civil, which for above fifty Years past*

we have been at infinite Expence to preserve ; when the Enemy has dared not only to insult our Coasts, but, to cover the Perjuries he could not defend, and was ashamed to confess or explain, to come to a Rupture by an open Declaration of Hostilities, grounded upon weak and frivolous Pretences: It was thought a short History of THAT PRINCE, whose whole Life was a Series of Opposition to the Growth of this exorbitant and unjust French Power ; (which tho' he could not fully prevent, he did in a great Measure obstruct) who, to deliver us from Slavery, both in our Fortunes and Consciences, came to our Relief at a Juncture when we were almost driven to Despair ; who resettled our Constitution upon its true Basis, gave new Spirit and Energy to our antient Laws, and provided for the Continuance of these Blessings in the Succession of the most August HOUSE OF HANOVER ; would not be unacceptable to those Britons, who have a due Sense of what they enjoy, and are in Interest bound to defend.

A N D

The P R E F A C E.

v

AND that this History may become as general, as we presume it will be useful, the Compiler has confined himself to the small Compass of a Pocket Volume, which might be at once both cheap and convenient; two main Points to be considered, in Works that are intended for Persons of little Leisure and Fortune, as well as for those who have both much Time and much Money to bestow upon their Instruction. But that it will be grateful to these likewise, notwithstanding their more extensive Reading, we would hope, from the Encouragement many of them have given to some other Epitomes of the same Nature and Magnitude.

IT cannot be expected that a Detail of all the minute Events, with their Causes and Progress, in a Period of Time so large as it embraces, should be contained in this Manual. And yet that it may omit nothing material to our Purpose, must needs seem
pro-

probable, when we inform our Readers what has been attempted.

T H E former Part of our Hero's Life, before he came to the Crown of England, we look upon to be the most shining Part of it, whether we consider him as a Soldier or a Politician. It is besides much the least known to English Readers, very few Particulars of it coming within the Province of our most diffuse general Historians. Upon these Years therefore we have dwelt longer than upon the Years of his actual Reign, which are largely treated of in so many Journals and Annals, and the Particulars of which are remembered by many, and known to most, of the present Generation.

B U T the weak and ill-advised Measures of King James, and the Encroachments of Popery and Arbitrary Power under his Government, which were the Motives that not only brought about, but to this Day sufficiently justify the Revolution, it was
necessary

necessary to expose pretty particularly, by Way of Introduction to that great Event, one of the most remarkable in History. It was also expedient to continue the same Method till that Event was fully accomplished, because the real Character both of our Prince and his Father-in-law, appear more distinctly in their Behaviour, during the Progress of this Affair, than they could do upon any other Occasion.

AFTER the Prince of Orange was settled upon the Throne, tho' he had made a vast Acquisition of Honour, Power and Influence; yet he seems to have been less Master of his own Actions and Councils, than he was before in his Stadtholdership only. For want of fully understanding the English Disposition, and being heartily affected to the English Nation, it cannot be said that his Crown sat easy upon his Head. By endeavouring to oblige all Parties, he disobliged all in their Turns, and gave them all in their Turns Opportunity to embarrass

barrafs his Measures. *We have passed slightly over these disagreeable Scenes, and only related the most remarkable Occurrences, just as they happened, without enquiring farther ; leaving Debates, and intricate Transactions, to Historians in Folio.*



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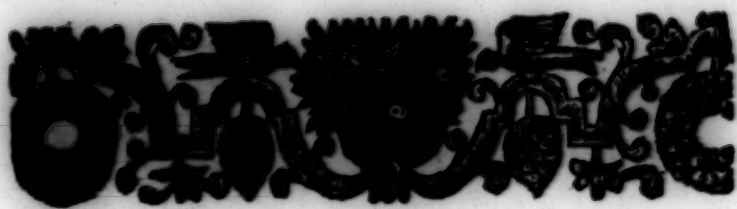
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THE
LIFE and REIGN
OF
WILLIAM III.

KING of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, &c.

BOOK I.

*From his Birth to his Election to the
Sicadtholdship.*



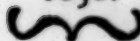
WILLIAM HENRY, Prince of
Orange and Nassau, was the Post-
humous Son of Prince William
II, by the Princess Mary Stuart,
eldest Daughter of King Charles
I. He was born on the 14th of
November according to the Gre-
gorian, which is the 4th according to the English
Computation, in the Year 1650.

1650.
*Birth of
William III.*

THE House of Nassau is one of the most con-
siderable in Germany, whether we consider the

*Antiquity of
his Family.*

1650.



Antiquity of its Extraction, the Multiplicity of its Branches, or the Grandeur of its Alliances. Not to deduce the Origin of the Name from *Nasua*, who led a Body of *Germans* out of *Sua-bia*, and settled upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, near *Trieves*, (where is an Estate which belongs to the *Nassovian* Family to this Day) it suffices to say that this House has been establish'd by an undeniable Succession of near eleven Centuries, and that it had the Honour above four hundred and fifty Years ago, to be grac'd with the Imperial Dignity, in the Person of *Adolph* Successor of *Rodolph* of *Habsburg*.

Genealogy
of several
Princes of
that House.

OTHO, Count of *Nassau*, who lived in the twelfth Century, had two Wives, the first of which brought him in Marriage the County of *Gelderland*, and the other the Province of *Zutphen*. About three hundred Years afterwards, another Count *Otho* of *Nassau* married the Countess of *Vianden*, the Heiress and Mistress of several other considerable Territories in the *Low Countries*. His Grandchild, *Engilbert* the first, espoused the Heiress of *Loeke* and *Breda* in 1404. He died without Issue, leaving to his Brother *John* of *Nassau* the Inheritance of all his Possessions. This Count *John* had two Sons, *Henry* and *William*. To his eldest, *Henry*, he gave all his Territories in the *Low Countries*; and to *William* all his Demesns in *Germany*. It was to this *Henry* that *Charles V.* was beholden for his Advancement to the Empire, and he it was who, upon the Day of the Coronation, set the Imperial Diadem upon his Head. Afterwards, when the Emperor sent him to *France*, to do Homage for the Counties of *Flanders* and *Artois*, King *Francis I.* matched him to *Claudia de Chalons*, the only Sister of *Philibert de Chalons*, Prince of *Orange*: By Virtue of which Marriage, his only Son, *René*, came to be Prince of *Orange*, after the Decease

Decease of his Uncle by the Mother's Side, who died without Issue.

1650.

COUNT WILLIAM, Brother to *Henry*, embraced the Reformation, and expelled the *Roman* Catholick Religion out of his Dominions in *Germany*. He had five Sons and seven Daughters, by *Juliana*, Countess of *Stolburg*. His eldest Son was the *Great William*, who attain'd to be Prince of *Orange*, and Lord of all the Possessions of the House of *Chalons*, by the Last Will and Testament of *René*, his Cousin German, who was killed at the Siege of *St. Disier*, and left no Children. The youngest was *John* of *Nassau*, who left behind him a numerous Posterity. His three other Sons were *Lodowick*, *Adolph*, and *Henry*, who, having never been married, all died in the Field, seconding the noble Designs of their eldest Brother. Of the Seven Daughters, one was married to the Count of *Bergues*, and the other Six to Sovereign Counts of *Germany*.

WILLIAM, Prince of *Orange*, was taken away from his Father by *Charles V*, and deliver'd to that Emperor's Sister, *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, to be bred up in the *Roman* Religion; which he therefore profess'd, in outward Appearance, as long as *Charles* lived. He was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to this Emperor, and a great Favourite. At twenty-two Years of Age he commanded the Imperial Army. *Charles*, upon his abdicating the Empire, particularly recommended him to *Philip* his Son: But the *Spaniards*, envying the constant Prosperity of the young Prince, by their continual Calumnies render'd him so suspected to that Monarch, that his Majesty upbraided him for having hinder'd, by his Cabals, the States of the *Netherlands* from complying with his Demands. This publick Reproach made so deep an Impression in the Mind of the Prince, that he afterwards openly asserted the Liberties of his Country, in Conjunction with the Counts of *Egmont* and *Horn*.

William
Prince of
Orange.

1650. He raised several Armies both in *France* and *Germany*; which, tho' often defeated, or disbanded for want of Pay, yet he still return'd with greater Force, till he had laid the Foundation of the Commonwealth of the *United Provinces*. He was unhappily assassinated at *Delft* in the fifty-first Year of his Age, by one *Balthasar de Gerard*, a Gentleman of *Franche Comté*, with a Pistol loaded with three Bullets.

His Wives
and Issue.

THIS Prince had four Wives, of which the first was *Anne* of *Egmont*. By her he had *Philip-William* Prince of *Orange*, and a Daughter nam'd *Mary de Nassau*. His second Wife was *Anne* of *Saxony*, by whom he had the famous Count *Maurice*, and a Daughter nam'd *Emilia de Nassau*. His third Wife was *Charlotte de Bourbon*, of the House of *Montpensier*, who had been a Nun, and by whom he had six Daughters. The eldest, *Louisa Juliana*, was married to *Frederick IV*, Elector Palatine, Father to *Frederick V*. elected King of *Bohemia*, who married the Princess *Elizabeth*, Sister to *Charles I*. King of *England*. Four of the others were also married. His fourth and last Wife was *Louisa de Coligny*, Daughter of the Great Admiral *de Chastillon*, by whom he had only one Son, the great *Henry-Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*.

Prince Philip-William.

PHILIP-WILLIAM was a Prince of excellent natural Parts; but being carried into *Spain* at thirteen Years of Age, where he was debarr'd the Benefit of Education, he retain'd the *Roman* Catholick Religion. After a tedious Imprisonment King *Philip* restor'd him to all his Demesns: But the States of the *United Provinces* conceiv'd such a Distrust of him, that they would not suffer him so much as to visit their Provinces. He married *Eleanor de Bourbon*, Sister to the Prince of *Condé*, but had no Children by her. After his Death, Count *Maurice* his Brother took
upon

upon him the Quality of Prince of Orange, and inherited his whole Estate.

1650.



Prince
Maurice.

MAURICE not only equal'd his Father in Prudence and Greatness of Soul, but even surpass'd him in Martial Performances: For from the Year 1584, when he came first into Action, to 1625, when he died, his Name was seldom mention'd without Admiration and Astonishment. He took thirty-nine or forty Towns, and more Fortresses; defeated the *Spaniards* in open Field at three signal Battles; and obtain'd several great Victories at Sea, by the Valour of his Vice Admirals. The great Differences which happen'd between him and *Barnevelt* went near to overturn the New Commonwealth, by an intestine Division that ended in the Death of *Barnevelt*. This Execution sullied the great Character of Prince *Maurice*; for 'twas thro' *Barnevelt*'s Interest, that his Highness obtain'd the Command, *Maurice* was never married, but had several natural Children.

HENRY-FREDERICK, Son of *William I* Prince by his fourth Wife, was born in 1584. He was Henry Frederick. no way inferior in Fame and Military Achievements to his Brother *Maurice*. He took several important Places from the *Spaniards*, and by his Vice-Admirals defeated their Fleets at Sea. For which great Services the States-General conferr'd the Survivorship of all his Dignities on his Son *William*. It was during the Stadtholdership of *Henry-Frederick*, that the *Spaniards* renounced their pretended Claim to the *United Provinces*, and acknowledged them to be a Free State. His Wife was *Emilia de Solms*, Daughter to *John Albert* Count of *Solms*, by whom he had one Son, Prince *William* already mentioned, and four Daughters.

WILLIAM II was naturally ambitious, Prince William II. and of great Courage. He it was that married *Mary*, eldest Daughter to *Charles I*, King of

1650.

from this Marriage was born *William-Henry*, whose History we have undertaken to relate, *Prince William II* was born in 1626, and died in the twenty-fourth Year of his Age, on the 6th of *November* 1650, being seiz'd with a violent Small Pox, after an unsuccessful Attempt, which his Ambition led him to make upon *Amsterdam*. His sudden Death chang'd the whole Face of Affairs in the *Low Countries*; for he had great Prospects from his Alliance with *England*, and his Intimacy with Cardinal *Mazarine*. Within eight Days after, tho' but seven Months gone with Child, the Princess was happily deliver'd of our Hero. He had for his Godfathers the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Cities of *Delft*, *Leyden*, and *Amsterdam*.

The young
Prince Wil-
liam Henry
excluded
from his
Father's
Dignities.

As the Father's dangerous Proceedings had furnished a fair Pretence to deprive the Son of those Dignities which his Ancestors had enjoy'd; so the States-General, finding themselves now at Liberty, and concluding what they might expect from a single Governor, resolv'd to obviate all Inconveniencies that might for the future happen upon this Occasion, and for that Purpose appointed a general Assembly to meet at the *Hague*. In the first Session of this Assembly it was resolv'd: "That since the Country was now without a Governor, by the Death of the Prince, the Choice of all Officers and Magistrates, for the Time to come, should be in the Disposal of the Cities; and that not only the ordinary Soldiers, but even the Guards of the deceased Prince, should take an Oath of Fidelity to the States of *Holland*." This Resolution was unanimously carried, notwithstanding the Representations made by the Princess Dowager, who endeavour'd to preserve her Son in those Employments, which the States had made hereditary in his House. But the Royal Family of *Great Britain*,
from

from whom principally she could expect any Assistance, was at that Time under an Eclipse, by the successful Rebellion. 1668.

THE young Prince, from his Childhood, discover'd the passionate Desire he had to follow the Steps of his Predecessors. His two distinguishing Qualities were his Reservedness and Moderation. His Prudence increas'd as he grew up, and such People as were nice Observers of Merit, and took great Notice of him, affirm'd, that never a Prince gave greater Hopes than he, at the same tender Age. *His Inclinations.*

BARNEVELT's Party, now reviv'd, as it were, out of its Ashes, in the Persons of the two *De Wits*, was an unsurmountable Obstacle to his Advancement: But he is said to have born all with admirable Temper, still waiting for a favourable Opportunity to be restor'd to his Father's Dignities. His Governor, entirely devoted to *John de Wit*, Pensionary of *Holland*, instead of cultivating the excellent Endowments which the Prince had receiv'd from Nature, endeavour'd to break his generous Spirit; scarce affording him a Tutor that had any Tincture of good Literature, or any tolerable Knowledge of the World. Notwithstanding this unfortunate Education, he learn'd in his Youth those Parts of the Mathematicks, which have an immediate Relation with the Military Art; and spoke *English*, *French*, and *High-Dutch*, almost as readily and fluently as his Mother-Tongue. *The History of his ship's being met with.*

In the Year 1668, there were some faint Steps made by his *Britannick* Majesty, *Charles II*, towards the Re-establishment of his Nephew the Prince of *Orange*: For *Sir William Temple*, his Majesty's Ambassador, being at the *Hague*, to carry on the Negotiations in Pursuance of the Treaty at *Breda*, the Triple Alliance, and the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*; his Excellency, in a long Conference with *de Wit*, talked much of his *Some Hints thrown out by the English Ambassador which have no Effect.*

1668.

Master's Affection for his Nephew : But at the same Time gave it as his own Opinion, That his Highness could make himself no Way so happy as in the good Will of the States, and by trusting wholly to them in the Course of his Fortunes, and not to private Factions, or foreign Intrigues and Applications: Said, that his Majesty was of Opinion himself that Princes were not any way apt to do themselves more Hurt, and make themselves less, than by affecting too much Power, or such Power as was directly contrary to the Stomach and Genius of the Country which fell to their Share. He intimated likewise, that those *English* who look'd upon the Prince in a Possibility of one Day to be their King; and that lov'd a Prince who grounded his Power in the Affections of his People, and chose to rule by Laws; had rather perhaps see the Prince of *Orange* happy in the Good-Will of the States, and such moderate Power as they should think consistent with their Government, than of a Humour to aim at any Thing that might tend to subvert their Civil Constitutions. So that his Excellency saw nothing of Danger to them upon this Chapter, either from the Judgment or Disposition of his Majesty, or the Humour of the Nation. *M. de Wit* seem'd very much pleas'd with what *Sir William* had said on that Subject, both of the King's Disposition, and the People's Humours and Tho'ts. He added, that the States Intentions were, to make the Prince of *Orange* Captain General of their Forces, and Admiral too, tho' it was not mention'd: But at the same Time declared, that those Charges were inconsistent with that of Stadtholder, which gave as much Authority in the Civil, as the other in the military Part of the Government. The Pensionary expatiated upon the Danger they had been in from the late Prince, running out into Commendations of his Highness's Parts and Dispositions: And so this Matter ended without a full Explanation.

To-

TOWARDS the End of the Year 1669, there 1669.
 happen'd a Dispute among the States, which gave our Prince some Hopes of being restor'd. The City of *Amsterdam*, upon Account of their paying half of all that is laid upon the Province of *Holland*, as *Holland* does of all that is levied on the seven Provinces, justly believed they ought, at least in some Degree, to be consider'd in the Province, as *Holland* is in the State ; which made them use their utmost Endeavours to oppose the Factions of *Leyden*, *Dort*, *Rotterdam*, and other smaller Places, who under Pensionary *de Wit* carried all before them in the Elections, both of Civil and Military Officers. In order to favour the *Amsterdammers*, there were some Overtures made about creating a new Minister, under the Name of Secretary of State, whose Province should have been to receive the Addresses of foreign Ministers: Which Office was suppos'd to be design'd for M. *Van Beuninghen*, a Person well affected to the Prince of *Orange*, and who had underhand a great Share in all the Councils and Motions of his Town of *Amsterdam*. The Pensionary had too much Penetration not to see into the Consequences of this Project, and too great an Interest not to quash it: But *Van Beuninghen* stirr'd so much in Favour of the Prince, that the States of *Holland*, after the warmest Debates that had been known among them for many Years, resolv'd by a Plurality of Voices: " That the Prince should have " Session in the Council of State with a decisive " Voice ; and should have the same Place his Ancestors had formerly held." However, after this was resolv'd on, that Party which the most oppos'd the Prince's Interest, started two new Points: The first, That no Captain General should be chosen otherwise than from Year to Year, but by Unanimity of Voices ; and secondly, That in Case the Prince should be chosen Captain-General for Life, then it should be again re-

Another Accident, that had like to restore the Prince.

1669.



solved by Plurality of Voices, whether he should continue his Session in the Council of State. These two Questions were agreed to by all the Towns, excepting four or five, in which Number were *Amsterdam* and *Haerlem*.

*His Highness
thinks of
using the
Interest of
England.*

In the mean Time, the Prince of *Orange*, either of his own Motion, or thro' the Suggestion of the Princess Dowager, form'd the Design of going over to *England*; and was very earnest with *Sir William Temple*, to know whether he was like to procure any Satisfaction in his Pretensions there. Adding industriously, that all his best Friends in *Holland* were of Opinion, that in Case that should wholly fail him, his Journey into *England* would prove of great Prejudice to his Affairs. *Sir William* told his Highness that he was wholly ignorant of his Master's Affairs, besides what related to *Holland*; and particularly of the present State of his Revenue. Upon this his Highness desir'd him to touch upon this Point to Lord *Arlington*, Secretary of State to King *Charles II*. But finding no Encouragement from that Minister, his Highness put off the Thoughts of his Journey till towards the Sitting of the Parliament. In a Word, all that *Sir William Temple* pretended to have done in Favour of the Prince, during his first Embassy to the States, was only not to have spoil'd his Business. For that great Politician wisely concluded, that the best Part the *English* could play, was to seem no further concern'd in the Affairs of *Holland*, than their Wishes for the perfect Union of a State, they were so near allied to: Tho' at the same Time, he did not fail to insinuate by the bye, that such an Union would never be compassed, but by taking in the Prince's Interests as far as could consist with the Liberty of the State. And making such a Person of him, as might in Title, Expence, and other Circumstances, represent the Dignity of their Commonwealth. Thus did *Sir Wil-*

William keep well with both Parties, and at the same 'Time carry on the Business of his Master.

1669.

ABOUT this 'Time a violent Humour ran against *M. De Wit*, in the City of *Amsterdam*, upon Pretence of his growing too far into the Sway of all Affairs by so long a Ministry, and of advancing his own Creatures into Offices and Places of Trust, with too much Industry. The Bottom of this *Sir William Temple* suppos'd to be the same with that of all popular Humours; that is, a Design in the Leaders to change the Scene, that thereby those who had been long employ'd might make Room for those who had been long out. And he was not of Opinion they would succeed to prejudice the Pensionary suddenly; both because his chief Enemies acknowledg'd his great Abilities, and Usefulness to the State; and because he would always have it in his Power, to fall in very considerably with the Prince's Interest, which the other Party pretended to promote.

A Prejudice against De Wit.

THESE Conjectures of the *English* Minister were grounded on solid Reasons: For indeed, *De Wit's* Interest was so firmly establish'd, that nothing less than the Irruption of the whole *French* Power was able to shake it. Wherefore it must be confess'd, that *France*, in some Measure, contributed to the Restoration of the Prince of *Orange*, tho' without the least Design to favour him: Providence, it was said, so ordering it, that the ambitious *French* Monarch should ravage, and almost destroy this flourishing Republick, to convince the *Hollanders* that only the Family of the Founders of their Commonwealth was capable to prevent its total Ruin, and to restore it to its former Grandeur.

CHARLES II, both by the subtle Negotiation of *M. Colbert*, his most Christian Majesty's Embassador, the prevailing Insinuations of his *French* Mistress the Dutchess of *Portsmouth* and the pressing Instances of the Duke of *York*, sign'd

The Treaties of Dover.

1672. a secret Treaty with *France*, which was afterwards ratified at *Dover*, at an Interview between his *Britannick* Majesty, and the *Dutchess* of *Orleans* his Sister; whom the King of *France* had purposely sent over. Pursuant to this Alliance, the King of *Great Britain* abandon'd the glorious Work he had undertaken of settling the Peace of *Christendom*, by giving a Stop to the *French* Career, which was in a fair way to over-run all *Europe*. Sir *William Temple* was recall'd from the *Hague*; the *Triple League*, which that great Minister had taken so much Pains to cement, was suddenly broken; and the Design was laid of making War upon *Holland*, in Conjunction with the *French*.

Beginning of
see Dutch
War in
1672.

As King *Charles* had entred into the Project of this War without the Advice of his Parliament, so his Majesty was obliged to carry it on without their Assistance, and to depend upon the Finances of the King of *France* for the fitting out his Navy. *Colbert*, to ease his Master of Part of that great Charge, advis'd King *Charles* to seize the *Dutch Smyrna-Fleet*. His Majesty approv'd this Overture, and the World was astonish'd at the *English* Declaration of War against *Holland*. The *Dutch* could never be possess'd with a Belief that the *English* were in Earnest, till the Blow was given; but thought his *Britannick* Majesty's Unkindness of late, would end at last either in Demands of Money, or the Prince of *Orange's* Restitution to the Authority of his Predecessors: Nor could the Princes concern'd in their Safety believe, that after having sav'd *Flanders* out of the Hands of the *French*, the King of *England* would suffer *Holland* to fall into the same Danger.

Great Progress of the
French.

'Tis scarce to be imagin'd with what a prodigious Torrent the victorious Arms of *France* over-ran all the United Provinces. Of all the Towns and Fortresses on the *German* Side (held impregnable in all their former Wars,) not one, besides *Maastricht*, made any Shew of Resistance:

So

1672.

So that the *French* became immediately Masters of all the Inland Places, in as little time as Travellers usually employ to view them. Among the rest, *Utrecht* and *Zutphen* open'd their Gates at the first Approach of the Enemy: For tho' there were numerous Garrisons in both these Places, yet being compos'd of Burghers, and the Officers consisting chiefly of the Sons of Magistrates, who had little or no Experience, they were frighted at the Sight of a well disciplin'd Army, headed by a Monarch that knew how to make the best Advantage of his Victories. The King of *France* fix'd his Camp and his Court at *Utrecht*, and from thence began to consider the Ways how to possess himself of the other Towns, which were defended by their Situation on some flat Lands. These, as they had by infinite Labour and vast Expence been either gain'd or preserv'd from Inundations, so were they subject to them upon opening the Sluices, whenever the *Dutch* found no other way of saving their Country, but by losing it. This was the Preservation of the State: For his most Christian Majesty, unwilling to venture the Glory of such Conquests, as he had made that Summer, upon the Hazards of a new Sort of War, with an uncontrollable Element, resolv'd to leave the rest to Negotiations of Peace with the States, upon the Terms he stood in, and the small Distance of Place now between them; or, if these should prove ineffectual, then he trusted to the Frosts of the following Winter, which seldom fail, in that Country, to make all passable and safe for Troops and Carriages.

THE *Dutch* themselves, sufficiently secured by the Treaty of *Munster*, concluded in 1648, and thinking that nobody could hurt them, but the too great Power of the House of *Nassau*, had made no Provision for their Defence, either at home or abroad; and the Empire, *Spain* and *Sweden* stood at a Gaze upon the Opening of the War, not knowing upon what

*Bad State of
the Dutch.*

1672.



what Measures it was begun, nor how far the *English* would suffer the *French* to go on with their Conquests. Besides, the Animosities of the Parties in *Holland*, long express'd under their new Constitution, and *De Wit's* Ministry, began to flame again upon this Misfortune of their State. The Prince's Friends talk loud and boldly, that there was no other way to satisfy *England* but Restoring his Highness; and that the Baseness and Cowardise of their Troops, were the Effects of turning out all Officers of Worth for their Inclinations to the House of *Orange*, and putting in mean Fellows upon no other Recommendation than their Enmity to it: Adding, that as his Highness's Predecessors had formerly deliver'd them from the Tyranny of the *Spaniards*, so he alone could stop the Fury and Progress of the *French*. Upon this all Men expected a sudden Change; the States were in Disorder, and irresolute what to do: The Troops were without a General, and, which is yet worse, without Heart; and though *De Ruyter*, by his admirable Conduct, kept the Infection of those Evils out of his Fleet, which it was the *English* Part to deal with; yet Faction, Distrust, and Sedition caus'd a dismal Distraction both in the State and in the Army.

The Prince
of Orange
is made
Captain and
Admiral-
General.

IN the mean Time the old Princess Dowager, Grandmother to his Highness, who suffer'd with Impatience the Eclipse of the House of *Orange*, was not a little industrious in awakening those Persons that were in her Interest, and who were very numerous. They therefore rous'd up, disdaining to see themselves despis'd, or that all the Employments of the Common-wealth should be bestow'd on the Sons of Burgomasters: And at the same time making Use of the Discontents of the People, who, alarm'd to see a victorious Army in the Bowels of their Country, spoke of nothing but sacrificing the *De Wits*, managed their Affairs so dextrously, that they compass'd their Designs. For after the Prince had made

a Journey, towards the Beginning of the Year 1672, to visit the Fortifications of some Places, the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland* being assembled, it was unanimously agreed, that he should be chosen Captain and Admiral General of the United Provinces, which was notified next Day to the States General: And on the 24th of *February* M. De *Beverning*, *John De Wit*, and *Gaspar Fagel* were deputed by the States to invest his Highness in those ancient Dignities. The Prince had no sooner accepted their Offer, and taken the usual Oaths before the States, but he immediately repair'd to the Army, which was then posted near *Nieukop*; where all his Highness could do against the whole Power of *France*, commanded by the King in Person, was to keep his Post. This he perform'd with so much Conduct, that the Enemy, powerful as he was, could gain no Advantage on that Side; and, having attempted to force the Prince out of his Retrenchments, they were compell'd to retire with Loss, and to abandon their Works.

ALL this while the Frontier Towns and Garrisons in the Province of *Holland* falling every Day into the Hands of the Enemy, the People complain'd aloud and openly of those that govern'd. The Inhabitants of *Dort* were the first that rose, and sent one of their Captains to the Magistrates, to know whether they were resolv'd to defend the City or sit still? The Magistrates answer'd, that they were ready to resist the Efforts of those that should attack them, and to do all that could be expected from them for the Security of the City. This Answer did not entirely satisfy the People, who demanded at the same Time to see the Magazines. But the Keys being missing, this put the Mob into so great a Ferment, that there were a Thousand Voices crying out, there was Treachery in the Case; and that they would have the Prince of *Orange* to be their Stadtholder; threatening to murder the Magistrates upon the Spot, if they did

An Insurrection at Dort in the Prince's Favour.

1672. did not immediately comply with their Demands. These Menaces so terrified the Magistrates, that they dispatch'd Commissioners that very Moment to his Highness, beseeching him to hasten to their City, to appease the Commotions of the People. The Prince alledg'd several Reasons to convince them how dangerous it was for him to leave the Army : But all was to no Purpose ; and his Highness consented to yield to their Intreaties and Importunity.

*The Prince
made Stad-
tholder.*

BEING therefore with great Solemnity conducted to the Town-Hall, the Magistrates desir'd him to signify his Pleasure to them. To which his Highness answer'd, That it was their Part to make Proposals to him, since they were the Occasion of his coming. After some Demur, they requested him, that for the Satisfaction of the People, he would be pleased to view the Fortifications and Magazines of the City, without making the least Mention of the Stadtholdership. To which the Prince readily consented, and, to that Effect, made a Tour about the City. But at his Return, the People, suspecting that the Magistrates had deluded both them and the Prince, flock'd in great Numbers about his Highness's Coach, and boldly ask'd him, but with a great deal of Respect to his Person, whether the Magistrates had made him Stadtholder, or no ? To which, when his Highness had modestly answer'd, that he was contented with the Honour they had already done him ; they unanimously declar'd, that they would not lay down their Arms till they saw that Trust conferred upon him. So that at last, the Magistrates, terrified by the Threats of the People, and not knowing what other Measures to take in this pressing Exigency, were constrain'd to lead the Way for others to compleat what had only been imperfectly and by halves as yet perform'd. Upon this they pass an Ordinance to repeal the perpetual Edict ; which the Prince refus'd to own, unless they would absolve him of the Oath he had taken, when he

accepted the Office of only Captain General. They then immediately made another Act, by which the Magistrates declar'd his Highness the Prince of *Orange* their Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of all their Forces, as well by Sea as by Land; and gave him all the Power, Dignity, and Authority, which his Predecessors had enjoy'd. After this the whole City rang with joyful Acclamations, and the Arms of the House of *Orange* were immediately placed upon the Towers, and Ramparts.

THE only Person in *Dort*, that did not concur with the Magistrates, was *Cornelius De Wit*, (Brother to *John De Wit*, the Pensionary) who coming from the Fleet, sick and indispos'd, said, he would never sign the Act. He was press'd to do it after an extraordinary Manner: But neither the Persuasions of the Chief Men of the City; nor the Threatenings of the People, who were ready to plunder his House; nor the Tears of his Wife, who was sensible of the great Danger he was in, could prevail with him to alter his Resolution.

1672.
Cornelius De Wit's refuses to sign the Act.

Dort was not the only Place that rose up after this Manner: All the Cities of *Holland* and *Zealand*, where the Burghers took Notice of the ill Conduct of their Magistrates, did almost the same Thing. So that upon a Report made by the Deputies of the respective Cities, the States of *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Friseland*, did not only confirm what had been done by the City of *Dort*, but, in a full Assembly of the States General, they presented the Prince with certain publick Acts, that were thought necessary to a full Restitution of his Highness, now at the Age of near Twenty-two Years, to the Office and Power of Stadtholder, with all the Advantages and Prerogatives, and even some more than those which had been exercis'd by his Ancestors. In Consequence of which his Highness, in the Hall of Audience, took the Place

The States General confirm it.

1672.



Place of Stadtholder with the usual Solemnity, and afterwards return'd to the Army that lay encamp'd at *Bodegrave*.

The French repulsed before Ardemburg.

FROM this very Moment, as if the Restoration of the Prince had inspir'd the People with new Courage, a Body of Five Thousand *French* were twice repuls'd before *Ardemburg*, and, besides the Slain, were forc'd to leave Five Hundred Prisoners behind them. All this was effected by the Bravery of no more than Two Hundred Burghers, assisted by the Women and Boys.

The Bishop of Munster besieges Groningen without Success.

THE Burghers of *Groningen*, with the joint Assistance of the Scholars of that University, did not defend themselves with less Vigour and good Fortune against *Bernard de Galen*, the Warlike Bishop of *Munster*, than those of *Ardemburg* had done against the King of *France*. For that Bishop having sat down before this City, with an Army of near Thirty Thousand Men, he was forc'd to raise the Siege, with the Loss of almost half his Soldiers, after he had been at a prodigious Expence, which the *French* however furnished, in order to make himself Master of that important Place.

Tragical End of the two De Wits.

IN the midst of this Extraordinary Zeal for the Prince, *M. De Wit* and his Brother were massacred by the sudden Fury of the Mob at the *Hague*: Which has often been the Fate of Ministers that govern by a Party, or Faction; who are usually sacrificed to the first great Misfortunes abroad, that fall in to aggravate or inflame the general Discontents at Home. This memorable Accident, which serv'd to confirm his Highness in his Dignities, and in the Affections of the People, happen'd in this Manner. *Cornelius De Wit*, Bailiff of *Putton*, had been accus'd of a Design upon the Prince's Life, and of endeavouring by Money to engage a Surgeon belonging to his Highness in that wicked Attempt. But no other Witness appearing, and *Cornelius* recriminating upon his Accuser, he

he was only banish'd out of the Territories of *Holland* and *West-Frijeland*: At which the People shew'd great Dissatisfaction, being possess'd with an Opinion of his Guilt. The Morning he was to come out of Prison, Pensionary *De Wit*, (against the Advice of his Friends) would needs go himself, to see him released with more Honour, and carry him out of Town; and to that Purpose, went with his Coach and Four Horses to the Court. An Equipage so magnificent, being not usual to this Minister, (who frequently went on Foot to the general Assembly) made the People take more Notice of it, and gather together tumultuously, first in the Streets where he pass'd, and then about the Court where the Prisoner was kept. Some of the Train'd-Bands of the *Hague*, that were upon the Guard, mingled among them, and began to rail aloud against the Judgment of the Court, the Crime of the one Brother, and the Insolence of the other, who pretended (as they said) to carry him away in Triumph. In the midst of this Heat and Passion, rais'd by such kind of Discourses among the Populace, the two Brothers came out. Some of the Train'd-Bands stopt them, and one of the Burghers dropt these Words among the People: *Now the two Traitors are together, and it is our Fault if they escape us.* From this ill Language they immediately advanc'd to Blows: Upon which, *John De Wit*, foreseeing how the Tragedy would End, took his Brother by the Hand, and was at the same Time knock'd down, with the But-end of a Musket. They were presently laid dead upon the Spot, then dragg'd about the Town by the Fury of the People, and torn in Pieces.

Thus fell one of the greatest Politicians of that Age, after having serv'd, or rather administred the Commonwealth of *Holland* as Pensionary, for about Eighteen Years, with great Honour to his Country and himself. 'Tis commonly thought that

1672.

Fagel made
Pensionary.

1672.

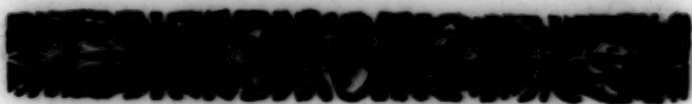
that he was the Author of those unpopular Resolutions, the Exclusion of his Highness from all his Offices, the perpetual Edict; and the Qualities requisite for a Stadtholder. At the same Time, M. *Fagel* was made Pensionary of *Holland*, whose Love to his Country made him a Lover of the Prince, as believing it could not be saved by any other Hands; and whose Zeal to his own Religion made him an irreconcilable Enemy to *France*, whose Professions, as well as Designs, were to destroy it fundamentally.

*All things
pacified.*

THIS Revolution, as it calm'd all at Home, so it gave the first Appearance of defending what was left in the Country. The State grew united, the Army in Heart, and Foreign Princes began to have Confidence in the Honour and Constancy of the young Prince, which they in a Manner had wholly lost upon the Divisions and Misfortunes of the Commonwealth. The Prince's Enemies accused him of shewing too little Regard at the Death of the *De Wits*, and too little Diligence to discover the Authors of their Murder. But a Charge so atrocious ought to have had a better Foundation than here appeared.

The End of the First Book.

T H E



THE
LIFE and REIGN
OF
WILLIAM III.

BOOK II.

*Transactions from the Year 1672 to 1675
inclusive.*

IN this Crisis, * Sir William Temple assures us, the French turn'd their Application towards the Prince of Orange, and made his Highness all the Offers that could be of Honour and Advantage to his Person and Family, provided he would be content to depend upon them. The Bait they thought could not fail of being swallow'd, was the Proposal of making his Highness Sovereign of the Provinces, under the Protection of *England* and *France*. At a Time when so little of these Provinces was left, and what remain'd was under Water, and in so imminent Dan-

1672.

*Steadiness of
the Prince.*

* We follow chiefly this Gentleman's Memoirs for the History of the War between 1672, and 1678: No Man having Opportunity to be better informed, nor a greater Character of Veracity to make him relied on.

1672.

Danger upon the first Frosts of the Winter, this seemed a Lure to which a human Soul than that of this Prince might very well stoop. But his was above it, and his Answers always firm, "That he never would betray the Trust that was given him, nor ever sell the Liberties of his Country, that his Ancestors had so long defended." Yet the Game he play'd was then thought so desperate, that one of his nearest Servants asking him how he pretended to live after *Holland* was lost? The Prince told him, that he was resolv'd to live upon the Lands he had in *Germany*; and that he had rather pass his Life in Hunting there, than sell his Country or his Liberty to *France* at any Rate.

A mistaken
Embassy
from Eng-
land to Lew-
is XIV.

About this Time King *Charles II.* sent an Embassy to the King of *France*, then at *Utrecht*, where the Embassadors, the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Arlington*, and the Lord *Hallifax*, found him in his highest Exaltation. 'Twas commonly believ'd in *England* and *Holland*, that the true End of this Embassy was the Jealousy the *English* had of the *French* Conquests going on so fast, whilst their own went so lame; and great Hopes were rais'd in *Holland*, that it was to stop their Course or Extent: But these were soon dash'd by the Return of the Embassadors, after having renew'd and cemented the Measures formerly taken between the two Crowns. These Embassadors were content, as they pass'd thro' *Holland*, that the first should be thought: Which gave Occasion for a very good Repartee of the Princess Dowager to the Duke of *Buckingham*, who paid her a Visit at the *Hague*, and talked much of their being good *Hollanders*. She told him, that was more than they ask'd, which was only, that they should be good *Englishmen*. He assur'd her they were not only so, but good *Dutchmen* too; that indeed they did not use *Holland* like a Mistress, but lov'd her like a Wife: To which the Princess replied, "Truly, I think you love us, just as You do
" Yours."

"Yours." That Nobleman being a most unkind Husband.

1672.

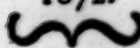
WHEN the *French* had lost all Hopes of shaking the Prince of *Orange's* Constancy, they bent their whole Thoughts upon ruining the Remainder of the Country. They had advanced as far as *Woerden*, and from thence made their Ravages within two or three Leagues of *Leyden*, with more Violences and Cruelties than would have been prudent, if they had hop'd to reclaim either the Prince or the States. His Highness encamped near *Bodegrave*, between *Leyden* and *Woerden*, and, being resolv'd to dislodge the advanc'd Guards of the *French*, made a Detachment of Horse and Foot, and with them gave an Alarm to the Enemy, whom he chas'd as far as their Trenches before *Utrecht*, disheartned with the Loss of many of their Men before *Cronenburg*.

Situation of
the two
Armies.

WHILE both Armies were thus busied in the Field, great Changes were made in the Magistracy in most Cities, to the general Satisfaction of the Inhabitant ; and his Highness, not being able to suffer the Corruption of Military Discipline, which had been so fatal to the Republick, order'd several Officers to be punish'd for their Remissness in Duty. As for the *French*, the Winter prov'd not favourable to their Designs, and some Promises of Frost inveigled them into Marches that disappointed their Hopes by a sudden Thaw. This frightened them into Cautions, perhaps more than were necessary, and gave the Prince and States leisure to take their Measures for a following Campaign, with the Emperor, *Spain*, and the Dukes of *Brandenburg* and *Lunenbourg*. This proved a Diversion to the Arms of *France*, and turned Part of them upon *Germany* and *Flanders*, so as to give over the Progress any further in *Holland*.

UPON the approach of Winter, the Prince of *Orange*, being sensibly touched to see the Season almost past without any considerable Action, re-

Prince of
Orange
besieges
Woerden,
solved

1672.  solved to attack *Woerden* (a). For this Purpose he commanded Col. *Zuytlestein* and Count *Horn* to advance: The first to take his Quarters between *Utrecht* and *Woerden*, and the other to intrench himself at *Polanen*, on the Saw-Mill-side, whilst his Highness sat down with four Regiments on that Side next *Bodegrave*. The Duke of *Luxemburg* with all imaginable Speed hasten'd to the Relief of the Besieg'd, and, with about Eight or Nine Thousand Men, fell upon Colonel *Zuytlestein*; but was repulsed with Loss, and forc'd to retire. The Town was afterwards batter'd in a very furious Manner, and reduc'd to such Extremities, that they sent to capitulate. In this Interval, the Duke of *Luxemburg* receiv'd a Reinforcement; march'd by a hollow Way full of Water, by the help of some Guides; attack'd once more, at unawares, the very same Quarters of Colonel *Zuytlestein*, from whence he had been beaten the Night before, and after an obstinate Dispute, wherein the Colonel was slain, (having refused Quarter) the Duke, at last, threw a Relief of three Thousand Men into the Town. (b) Nevertheless he was beaten back the second Time by Count *Horn*, and forc'd to leave his Prisoners behind him. Of the *French*, there were Two Thousand kill'd, and Fifty Officers died of their Wounds, after the Engagement. The *Hollanders* lost about the same Number of Men, besides Colonel *Zuytlestein*, a Lieutenant Colonel, and some other Officers.

Raises the
Siege.

His Highness, seeing the Town had receiv'd so considerable a Relief, retir'd to his own Quarters, and rais'd the Siege; with the Comfort, however, of having cut in Pieces almost Five entire Regiments

(a) The Author of the History of King *William* in three Vol. 8vo. by Mistake say all along here *Naerden*.

(b) The *French* Writers magnify this Action, and call it a Battle. They also accuse the Prince of some Oversight in his Disposition; which, if true, might be very excusable to his Youth and Inexperience.

ments of the Enemy, and of having twice repulsed an old experienc'd General.

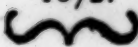
1672.

Attempts in vain to bring Count de Duras to a Battle.

THIS Attempt upon *Woerden* having failed, the Prince advanc'd to *Rosendaël*, which was the Place of the general Rendezvous, and from thence, with an Army of 24,000 Horse and Foot, bent his March towards the Country of *Liege*. At his Approach the Count *de Duras*, who encamped at *Maseyk*, retir'd with his Army to *Wassenburg*, and higher to the River *Roer*. His Highness's chief Design was to drive the *French* from their Quarters near the *Maese*, and to engage Count *de Duras* in a Battle. To effect this, having pass'd his Army upon a Bridge of Boats near *Navagne*, and join'd the Auxiliary *Spaniards*, he march'd directly to *Tongres*, and invested it on all Sides, with the *Spanish* Horse and his own. He had no sooner done this, but News was brought him that Count *de Duras* had decamp'd: Upon which, repassing the *Maese* between *Sittart* and *Maseyk*, he pitch'd his Camp near *Ainsburgh*, where he continued two Days, to see if he could draw the Count to a Battle: But the River, which was swell'd with the late Rains, not favouring his Design, he return'd the same Way to *Maestricht*; from whence he sent a Detachment of Horse and Foot to make themselves Masters of the Castle of *Walcheren*. This Castle was strongly fortified, but after some Resistance surrender'd at Discretion. After this his Highness march'd to *Liege*, still in Hopes of engaging the Enemy; but the Count *de Duras* had retir'd with great Reputation, and was got at such a Distance, that 'twas impossible for the Prince to come up with him.

At last, perceiving that the Enemy had no mind to hazard a Battle, his Highness order'd Count *de Marcin* to invest *Charleroy* with the Vanguard, whilst himself follow'd with the main Body of the Army: But the cold Weather rendering the Opening of the Trenches impracticable, he a-

Glory of his Expedition.

1672.  bandon'd the Design of a Siege ; and having made himself Master of *Bineb* ; taken several Prisoners ; pillag'd and demolish'd the Town ; he march'd back the same Way, and dispos'd his Army into Winter Quarters ; with the Glory of having penetrated, in the midst of a violent Winter, into the Enemies Country ; hunted an old General from Place to Place ; alarm'd the Count *de Montal*, who sometimes shut himself up in *Tongres*, sometimes in *Charleroy*, because he was afraid of both these Places ; and then returning Home with Abundance of Prisoners, and the Booty of two fortified Places : And all this within the Compass of nine Days, with the Loss of scarce any of his Men. Not to mention the Terror he put the Elector of *Cologne* in, who thought himself not safe at *Bonn*, or any other Place within his own Territories.

Luxemb-
urg's unsuc-
cessful At-
tempt on the
Ice.

DURING his Highness's Expedition, the Duke of *Luxemburg* assembled an Army of 14,000 Horse and Foot, with a Resolution to conquer the whole Province of *Holland* ; and hoping to enrich himself and his Men with the Pillage of *Leyden*, and the *Hague*, design'd to march upon the Ice with the Flower of his Troops, towards the End of *December* : But being arriv'd at *Slinwetering*, he found the Waters so high, that only 3500 Foot could pass, the Rest being oblig'd to return to *Naerden*. This Party first attack'd *Newcorp*, but were beaten off by the Peasants ; so that finding themselves repuls'd on that Side, they directed their March towards *Swammerdam*, where the Garrison were the first that fled, leaving the Inhabitants to the Mercy of the Enemy. Nevertheless Count *Koningmark*, who commanded at *Bodegrave*, upon Advice of the Coming of the *French*, marched with all imaginable haste to *Leyden*, and posted a Regiment at *Gourfluy*, to hinder their Incurfions on that Side.

THIS

THIS unexpected March of the *French* at first put the People into a great Consternation, particularly those of the *Hague*: But nothing disheartened them so much, as to hear, that while the State took all possible Measures to cut off the Enemies Retreat, Colonel *Painvin* had abandon'd his Post at *Niewerburg*, and retir'd to *Tergow*. By this Means the *French* had a free Passage to go Home when they pleas'd, whereas otherwise they must either have perish'd in the Water, or else have surrendered themselves at Discretion, by Reason of the Thaw which follow'd soon after. But all their Fears vanish'd at the Prince's Return, who having at *Breda* receiv'd Advice of this Enterprize of the *French*, march'd with incredible Speed to *Alfen*, and in a short Time re-establish'd every Thing as before by his Presence. All this while the Duke of *Luxemburg* ravag'd the Heart of the Country, where he had like to have lost his Life by a Fall from his Horse into the Water: And though he made a Shift to escape, it fared not so with 600 of his Soldiers, who were drowned; which put an End to this bold and hazardous Expedition.

1672.

*Alarm of
the Dutch
soon over.*

THE *French* committed unheard of Barbarities at *Swammerdam*, and all other Places of which they made themselves Masters: But these Losses were in some Measure recompensed by the taking of *Coeverden*, at that Time one of the strongest Cities of the *Low-Countries*, and the Key of *Friseland* and *Groningen*. This Place had lately fallen into the Hands of the Bishop of *Munster*, not without Suspicion of Treachery: But it was re-taken by Assault, by a Party of 1000 Men, commanded by Mr. *de Rabenhaupt*, with as much Gallantry and Courage, as it had been lost with Dishonour and Cowardice. The Bishop of *Munster* had plentifully stor'd that Place with Provisions and Ammunitions, with Design to make it a Magazine for those Parts; and therefore the Loss of it put the Enemy into such a Consternation,

*Coever'en
recover'd by
the Dutch.*

1673.

that they immediately abandon'd several other Places. All these Successes did not a little contribute to raise the Reputation of the Prince of *Orange*; for the People, observing how much Affairs went for the better, since the Management of them was lodged in his Highness's Hands, were easily inclin'd to ascribe this Prosperity to his Bravery and Conduct.

*Divisions
in Frise-
land and
Zealand,
made up by
the Prince
of Orange.*

At this Time there were Disputes between the new and old Magistrates of *Friseland*; which were maintain'd with such high Animosity, that they held their Assemblies apart, and thwarted each other by opposite Resolutions. This Disorder, which could not be determin'd by the Government of that Province, nor by the Princess Dowager, his Highness, by his Commissioners, found Means to repair, and the Country was once more settled in Order and Union. After this, the Prince went in Person to *Zealand*, where the same Divisions reign'd as in *Friseland*; and at his first Appearance in the Assembly of the States, all the Differences vanish'd. From thence his Highness took Occasion to go and view the Fortifications of *Flushing*, *Sluys*, *Ardenburg*, *Affendyk*, *Bergen-op-zoom*, *Breda*, *Boisleduc*, and other Places, and then return'd to the *Hague*.

By this Time the Spring was well advanc'd, and the *Dutch* had Business enough on their Hands: For on one Side they were assaulted by the King of *France* in Person with a powerful Army, having under him the Viscount *Turenne* while the Prince of *Condé*; and the Duke of *Luxemburg* were at *Utrecht* with great Forces, watching an Opportunity to throw themselves into the Heart of the Country: And on the other Side the King of *Great Britain* attack'd them at Sea, with his Fleet, in Conjunction with that of *France*. For these Reasons the Prince of *Orange* was constrain'd to keep his Post, as well to have an Eye upon

Con-

Condé and *Luxemburg*, as to prevent the Landing of the *English*.

1673.

ON the 10th of *June* 1673, the King of *France* sat down before *Maestricht* with an Army of 40,000 Horse and Foot. The Garrison of the Place consisted of about 4000 Foot, and 8 or 900 Horse, under the Command of *M. de Farjoux*, a brave experienced Captain. The Siege was carried on with Vigour and Ardour: And, on the other Hand, the Resistance of the Besieged was answerable to the Attacks of the Besiegers; till, after a stout Defence, which lasted near three Weeks, the Garrison being reduc'd to one Half, and the rest wanting Provisions and Ammunition, the Governour was forc'd to capitulate, at the repeated Instances of the Magistrates. His Highness was so well satisfied with the Conduct of this Commander, that he made him Major General of his Army. The Taking of this Place cost the King of *France* 9000 of his best Soldiers, all his *Musquetaires* except Seven, and an infinite Number of brave Officers. His Majesty then thinking he had done enough for this Campaign, having caus'd the Fortifications of *Tongres* to be demolish'd, immediately divided his Army, Part of which he sent to the *Mareschal de Turenne*; another Body was appointed to ravage the Country of *Triers*, because the Elector of that Name had taken the Emperor's Side; and three Brigades march'd to re-inforce the *French* in *Holland*.

Maestricht
Besieg'd
and taken
by the King
of *France*.

DURING this Interval, a Squadron of *French* Naval Men of War having join'd the *English* Navy, commanded by Prince *Rupert*, the whole Fleet weigh'd Anchor on the 13th of *May*, and steer'd towards the Coast of *Holland*. On the 8th and 14th of *June* there happen'd two Engagements between the *English* and the *Dutch*, wherein the first had some small Advantage, and forc'd the latter to retreat among their Shallows. On the 26th

Naval Engagements.

1673. of July Prince *Rupert* set Sail again from the *Buoy* in the *Nore* in Quest of the Enemy, whom he engaged a third Time, and, after a stout and valiant Contest, obtain'd a dear-bought Victory, and came to an Anchor near *Harwich*.

The Prince
of Orange
besieges and
takes Naer-
den.

THE *French* Army being dispers'd, and the *Eng-lish* Fleet, after the last Engagement, leaving the Coast of *Holland*, the Prince of *Orange* found himself more at Liberty. He recall'd all the Troops that were in *Zealand*, to join the Rest of his Army, and march'd on a sudden to besiege *Naerden* with 25,000 Men. The Duke of *Luxemburg*, with a Body of 10,000 Men, besides 4 Regiments of the Bishop of *Munster's* Horse, advanc'd as far as the Prince's Entrenchments; but not daring to relieve the Town, his Highness pursued his Enterprize, took the Counterscarp by Assault, and the Ravelin before the *Huyserpoort* after three Hours Resistance; forc'd the Besieg'd to retire into the Town in great Disorder, and obliged them the Day following to capitulate. In short, after a Siege of four Days, the Town was surrendred, on Condition the Garrison should march out with Colours flying, Drums beating, and two Pieces of Cannon: But, notwithstanding this honourable Capitulation, the *French* Governor, being tried at *Utrecht* by a Court Marshal, was ignominiously degraded to save his Master's Honour, and condemned to perpetual Imprisonment. The Prince, having given the necessary Orders to repair the Fortifications, and left a sufficient Garrison in the Place, under the Command of Count *Koningsmark*, return'd to the *Hague*, to prepare for some greater Designs.

Rhindac
taken by
Storm.

UPON the Approach of the Winter his Highness resolved, like another young *Scipio*, to save his Country by abandoning it, and avoid so many Sieges, as all the Towns they had lost would cost to recover. Therefore, after the States had made a stricter Alliance with the King of *Spain* and the Em-

1673.

Emperor, the Prince advanc'd to *Rosendaël* in *Brabant* with his Army, and join'd the Count *de Monterey*, who, without the least Difficulty, yielded to him the Command of all the Confederate Forces. But finding that *Condé* had chang'd his Post upon the News of the two Armies being join'd, and so well intrench'd himself that it was impossible to attack him, he advanc'd higher, and join'd the Imperial Army, commanded by *Montecuculi*, between *Andernac* and *Bonn*. In his March he summon'd *Rbindac* to surrender; which, through the Perswasion of a Burgher, who encourag'd the Rest, being refus'd, he commanded the *Sieur de Walkenburg* to storm the Town. This was perform'd with such Fury, that the Soldiers, upon their first Entrance, put all to the Sword; and, amongst the Rest, hang'd up the Burgher who had so ill advis'd them as to make an Opposition.

THE Confederates being now join'd, it was resolv'd to besiege *Bonn*, which had been put into the Hands of *France* at the Beginning of the War. The Boldness of this Action amaz'd all Men, but the Success made appear the Prudence as well as the Bravery of it: For the Prince took *Bonn*, notwithstanding the Resistance of a numerous Garrison, reforc'd by Marshal *d'Humieres*, and by it open'd a Passage for the German Forces over the *Rhine*, and so into *Flanders*. Bonn besieged and taken.

BONN being taken, his Highness retir'd to *Vesseling*, and from thence marching lower with his Army, and that of the Imperialists, (which he also commanded in the Absence of *Montecuculi*) he took the Cities of *Brevel* and *Schwich*. All this while Marshal *Turenne* kept himself at a Distance: For tho' he receiv'd the News that *Bonn* was besieg'd, and had a great Desire to attempt the Raising of the Siege, yet knowing that the Duke of *Lorraine* lay upon the Banks of the *Moselle* to observe him, he only mov'd up and down in the Electorate of *Mentx*, concern'd that Brevel and Schwich taken.

1674.

he was no sooner inform'd of the Conjunction of the Confederates.

The French
abandon
their Con-
quests in
Holland.

THIS successful Expedition of the Prince of Orange gave such a Damp to the Designs of France, that they immediately abandon'd all their Conquests upon Holland, in less Time than they made them, retaining only *Maestricht* and *Grave*. *Woerden* was the first Place they quitted, as it was the first that suffer'd under their Exactions; the Governor having receiv'd Orders to dismantle it, and to demand the Sum of 20,000 Livres from the Inhabitants, to save their Houses from Plunder. *Harderwick* was also dismantled. Here the French demanded 12,000 Livres; but the richest Burghers having long before quitted the Town, they were forc'd to go without it. The Fort of *Crevecœur* was utterly demolish'd. The French, indeed, made an Offer to save the Church and the Governour's House for 3000 Pistols, to be paid by the Inhabitants of *Boisleduc*: But their Proposal being rejected, they neither spar'd the House nor the Church. *Bommel*, a Fortrefs of great Importance, upon the Fortifications of which the King of France had expended 20,000 Livres, was also deserted, the Inhabitants giving 12 Hostages for the Payment of 6000 Livres, to save their Houses from being pillaged. *Utrecht*, where the French had kept between 6 and 7000 Men in Garrison, was likewise abandon'd, the Burghers having given Hostages for the Payment of 100,000 Crowns. Upon the Retreat of the French from this Place, the Burgomasters were absolv'd from the Oath they had taken against the Restoration of the Prince of Orange, and sent their Deputies to his Highness to acknowledge him for their Stadtholder in the Name of the Province. *Elburgh* upon the *Zuyder Zee*, *Campen*, in *Overyssel*, and *Hattem* were also quitted by the French; as were *Steenwick* and *Weppel* by the *Munsterians*.

IN

IN Consideration of this great and unexpected Turn of Affairs, which was entirely owing to the Conduct and Valour of the Prince of *Orange*, the States General, to testify how sensible they were of the Services he had done the Republick, not only confirm'd to him the High-Office of Stadtholder of the Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Friseland* during Life, but settled it likewise upon the Heirs Male of his Body, born in lawful Wedlock, by a Decree, dated *Febr. 2. N. S. 1674.* This Decree, too long to be here inserted, was very much to his Highness's Honour. We will only take Notice in general, that they ascribed all the Misfortunes of their State, in their several Wars and intestine Divisions since the Year 1650, to the Discontinuance of the Honours of his Family in the Person of his Highness.

1674.

The Prince made Hereditary Stadtholder of Holland, &c

THE same Day also the States of *Zealand* conferred the same Dignities upon his Highness, and declar'd him withall Chief Hereditary Nobleman of their Province.

To deliver the United Provinces from those Disorders which the *French* had occasion'd in their Constitution, the Prince went to *Utrecht*, and having assembled the States, his Highness settled the Government of that Province upon the Ancient Footing, and chose new Members to compose the Body of the Nobility and Magistracy. In Return of this Care, the States of *Utrecht* likewise conferred upon his Highness the Hereditary Charge of Stadtholder of their Province.

Made Stadtholder of Utrecht.

ABOUT this Time, after two Summers spent in a War between *England* and *Holland*, with several Engagements at Sea, but no Decisive Action; both Parties began to enter upon Thoughts, and indeed Necessities of a Peace. The Nations had been at War without being angry, and the Quarrel had been thought, on both Sides, rather of the Ministers than the People. The *Dutch* believ'd it at first intended only against *De Wit's* Faction, in

Advances towards a Peace between England and Holland.

1674.



Favour of the Prince of *Orange*; and in *England*, some laid it to the Corruption of the Ministers by the Money of *France*; and some, who pretended to think deeper, laid it to deeper Designs. The Lord *Clifford's* Violence in beginning it gave an ill Air in general; and the Difuse of Parliaments, a cruel Maim in the chief Sinews of War, Supplies.

*Necessity of
it to Eng-
land.*

THE Subsidies from *France* bore no Proportion to the Charge of the *English* Fleet: And the Naval Strength of *England* seem'd rather lessen'd than increas'd by the Conjunction of that of *France*. The *English* Seamen fought without Heart, and were more afraid of their Friends than their Enemies; and the Discontents were so great at Land, that the Assembling of the Militia, to defend the Coasts, was thought as dangerous as an Invasion. But that which most press'd his *Britannick* Majesty to pacific Thoughts, was the Resolution of *Spain* to declare War with *England*, as she had done already with *France*, in Favour of *Holland*, unless the Peace were suddenly made; which would have been such a Blow to the *English* Trade, as could not easily have been fenc'd: So that the Necessity of this Conjunction was only kept off by the Honour of the Alliance with *France*. However, that Crown, not being able to furnish Supplies enough to carry on the War without a Parliament, could not oppose the calling one upon this Occasion. When the Parliament met, tho' they seem'd willing to give the King Money, yet it was to make Peace with *Holland*, and not to carry on the War: And upon his Majesty's demanding their Advice, they gave it unanimously, that the Peace should be made.

*An Embassy
from Hol-
land propo-
sed.*

ON the 2d of *February* 1674, his Majesty of *Great Britain* receiv'd certain Advice of the States having pass'd a Resolution, that the Charges and Dignities possess'd by the Prince of *Orange* and his Ancestors, should become Hereditary to his Children.

1674.

dren. And at the same Time he also receiv'd a Letter from the States, with the Desire of Passports for the Embassadors whom they were resolv'd to send to his Majesty, with Instructions and Powers to treat and conclude a Peace; and in the mean Time, they offer'd a Suspension of Arms. This Offer coming upon the Neck of the Parliament's Advice to his Majesty, it was not believ'd by the Ministers that a Treaty could be refus'd without drawing too much Odium upon themselves, and Reflection upon the Government. On the other Side, it was suspected what Practices might be set on foot by the *Dutch* Embassadors, upon the general Discontent reigning against the present War. Therefore that very Afternoon a Resolution was taken at the Foreign Committee, to send, rather than to receive an Embassy upon this Subject, and that *Sir William Temple* should be the Person employ'd; and accordingly the King gave his Commands, with many Expressions of Kindness and Confidence.

Sir William told the King, he was ready to obey him, with a great deal of Pleasure to see his Majesty returning to the Measures upon which he had formerly serv'd him; but that he might do it the better, he begg'd of his Majesty that he might go over without the Character of Embassador, which would embarrass him with Preparations of Equipage and Ceremonies, that were unnecessary to so sudden a Dispatch. His Majesty thought what *Sir William* said very pertinent, and so order'd that he should go as Plenipotentiary; but that he should have in all kinds the Appointment of Embassador, and take upon him the Character too when the Peace was concluded.

WITHIN three Days *Sir William Temple* was ready; and the Morning his Dispatches were so too, the Marquis of *Frezno*, Spanish Embassador, sent Lord *Arlington* Word, that he had receiv'd full Power from the States to treat and conclude

Sir William Temple
chose Plenipotentiary to the States.

But prevented by the full Powers of the Spanish Embassador.

1674.

clude a Peace, and was ready to enter upon it whenever his Majesty pleas'd. The Lord *Arlington*, surpriz'd, was at first of Opinion the King should go on in his own Way, and give the *Spaniards* no Part in this Affair. Sir *William Temple*, who happen'd to be with his Lordship when the Message came, was of another Mind, and that besides the Point of Honour, which was clear in having the Peace made rather at *London* than at the *Hague*, he thought that of Interest might be better pursued. Besides, he believ'd the *Spaniard* would play fair in a Game, that he thought so much his own, and not suffer the *Dutch* to stop at any small Points, especially those of Honour. Lord *Arlington* agreed with Sir *William*; who having acquainted the King with it, his Majesty seem'd pleas'd with the Change, and told him, that since he did not treat of the Peace at the *Hague*, he should do it however at *London*; and bid him go and acquaint the Marquis of *Frezno* with his Resolution.

Concludes
the Peace
however in
London.

SIR *William Temple*, having receiv'd his Instructions, went to the Marquis of *Frezno*, and at three Meetings concluded the whole Treaty, with Satisfaction to his Majesty, and Transport to the Marquis, upon so great an Honour, as he thought it, to himself, and the Fortunes he expected upon it from his Master. The two Points of greatest Difficulty were that of the Flag, and the recalling all *English* Troops from the *French* Service. This last was compos'd by private Engagements to suffer those that were there to wear out without any Recruits, and permit no new ones to go over: But at the same Time to give leave for such Levies as the States should think fit to make in his Majesty's Dominions, both of *English* and *Scotch* Regiments. The other of the Flag was carried to all the Height his Majesty could wish: An antient Claim of the Crown of *England*, the Acknowledgment of its

Do-

Dominion in the narrow Seas, being allow'd by Treaty from the most powerful of her Neighbours at Sea, which had never yet been yielded by the weakest. The Sum of Money given his Majesty by the States, tho' it was not considerable in it self, and less to the King, the greatest Part of it being applied to the Prince of *Orange's* Satisfaction for his Mother's Portion, that had never been paid; yet it gave the King the whole Honour of the Peace; as the Sum given by the Parliament upon it, and the general Satisfaction of his People, made the Ease of it.

1674.

AFTER the Peace was made, King *Charles's* first Care was to soften the Stroke as much as he could towards *France*; which was done by representing the Necessities of it, (that wanted no false Colours) and, at the same Time, to offer his Mediation between the Parties remaining still in War, in Case *France* either desir'd or accepted of it. The *French*, who began to wish the War well ended, thought fit to accept the King of *England's* Offer of Mediation; that of *Sweden* being ended by the Assembly at *Cologne's* breaking up, in Expostulations and Quarrels upon the Emperor's seizing the Person of Prince *William of Furstemburg*, for being in the *French* Interest. Therefore his *Britannick* Majesty dispatch'd Sir *William Temple* to *Holland*, with the Charge of his Ambassador Extraordinary, to offer his Mediation there, as the Scene of the Confederates Common Councils; and by their Means to endeavour the Acceptance of it by the Rest of the Princes concern'd in the War.

King Charles II. offers his Mediation, which is accepted.

WHILST these things were transacting in *England*, General *Rabenhaupt*, with the Militia of *Friseland* and *Groningen*, made himself Master of *Northorn*, and from thence advancing to *Tuwent*, took several other Places of less Importance. His Design was to drive all the *Munsterians* out of that Part of the Country, and to that End he marched

Successes on the Side of Munster.

1674.



as far as *Nieubuyts*. The Enemy was no sooner inform'd of his March, but they invested *Northorn*, and beat the advanc'd Guards back into the Town. Of which General *Rabenhaupt* had receiving Intelligence, he hasten'd back to the Relief of the Place, and forc'd the Enemy to a swift Retreat. The next Day he return'd to *Nieubuyts*, took the Town by Assault, and forc'd the Castle to surrender at Discretion. After this happy Success that General put his small Body of an Army into Winter Quarters, which News being brought to *Nagel*, General of *Munster*, he came back again, and retook the Place for his Bishop.

The Bishop
of Munster
makes Peace
with the
Emperor.

HOWEVER, that Prelate apprehending the doubtful Issue of the War, or rather fearing the Approach of the Imperialists, prevented the impending Danger by a timely Peace with the Emperor; which so alarm'd the *French*, who were still in Possession of the Frontier Towns in the *Low Countries*, that they abandoned them, pretending they had Occasion for the Men to keep the Conquests they had upon the *Rhine*.

Whereupon
the French
quit the
Province of
Overijssel.

BESIDES, the *French* having receiv'd Information that the Prince of *Orange*, upon the Strength of the Peace with *England*, had concerted with the *German* and *Spanish* Troops to begin an Offensive War, and at the Head of an Army of near 50,000 Men to march into *France*, they, instead of fortifying the conspired Places, began to demolish them. *Thiel* compounded for 22,000 Florins, to preserve themselves from Fire and Plunder, and save their Fortifications. The Town of *Zutphen* promis'd 70,000, and deliver'd Hostages for the Security of the Payment. *Arnheim* paid a Ransom of 26,000 Florins, and 4000 Sacks of Corn and Meal; and *Deventer* paid 6000 Rix Dollars to the Bishop of *Munster*. Thus the whole Province of *Overijssel* regain'd its ancient Liberty, and return'd to its natural and lawful Sovereigns. After which the Prince of *Orange* sent Commissioners thither to make

make some necessary Changes, and regulate Affairs, till such Time as he had an Opportunity to go himself in Person. 1674.

THE King of France seem'd highly displeas'd with the Conduct of the Marquis de Bellefonds, his General in this abandon'd Country, and therefore he banish'd him to *Bourges*; tho' this was a meer Pretence to conceal his present Necessities, he being forc'd to drain his Garrisons in the *Low-Countries* to re-inforce his Army for the Conquest of the *Franche-Comté*, resolving to gain in one Place what he had lost in another. Accordingly that Monarch entred the *Franche-Comté* with a prodigious Army, which joining with another, commanded by the Prince of *Condé*, became so formidable, that in a short Time he made himself Master of *Besançon*, *Dole*, *Salins*, in a Word, of the whole Province.

The French King seizes the Franche-Comte.

WHILE these two Armies were thus join'd, the Prince of *Orange* repair'd with his Forces to *Bergen-op-zoom*, from whence he march'd to *Mechlin*, and kept himself on his Guard all the Time the King of France was in the Field. But *Lewis XIV* being return'd to *Paris*, after his new Conquests, the Imperialists threw themselves into *Namur*; took the Castle, and *Dinant*; and by this means the Passage of the *Maese* being open'd, they went to join the Army of the Confederates towards the End of *July*. The three Generals, after a short Conference, order'd that the Count *de Souches*, with the *German* Troops, should lead the Van; the Prince of *Vaudemont* and Count *Monterey*, with the *Spaniards*, the Rear; and Count *Waldeck*, with the *Dutch*, the main Battle; with whom the Prince march'd, and commanded the whole Confederate Army. In this Order the Confederates, to the Number of near 60,000, prepar'd to attack the Prince of *Condé*, who with an Army of 50,000 Men was encamp'd on the other

The Confederates join.

1674. ther Side the River *Pieton*, to prevent the Designs
 of the Enemy.

Negotiations
of Sir W.
Temple. SIR *William Temple*, being arriv'd at the *Hague*, deliver'd his Credentials to the President, and made a Visit to Pensionary *Fagel*, wherein he discover'd a strong Inclination in the States to a Peace, as far as Honour and their Engagements to their Allies would allow them, and was assur'd of the States accepting his Majesty's Mediation. After this, his Excellency went to *Antwerp*, in Hopes to have found the Prince at his Camp between that City and *Louvain*, where he had lain some Time, expecting the Advance of the Confederate Troops; but his Highness having march'd beyond *Louvain* two Days before, Sir *William* went to *Brussels*, there to desire a Guard to convey him to the Camp. Having sent his Secretary to the Count *de Monterey* with his Compliments, and Desires of a Guard, the Count return'd the first very coldly, and the other with Excuses that amounted to a Refusal. The Truth was, the *Spaniards* were grown so jealous of his Majesty's Mediation offer'd at the *Hague*, of the States and People's violent Humour to a Peace, and of the Offices they thought his Excellency might use to slacken the Prince of *Orange* in the vigorous Prosecution of their present Designs, that he found it was resolv'd to delay first, and then to hinder any Interview between the Prince and him, till the Campaign was ended. Sir *William Temple* being sensible of this, very prudently return'd to the *Hague*, where he had long Conversations with the Pensionary, by which he gain'd the Lights necessary to discover the whole present Scene of Affairs, and feel the Pulses of the Confederates, in what related to the general Peace. Among other Things, the Pensionary told him, " he believ'd " there would not pass many Days before some " decisive Action would happen between the two " Armies, now not far distant in the Field, which " would

“ would make room for the Negotiation of Peace 1674.
 “ that might succeed next Winter ; in which his
 “ Majesty would find the Interests and Humours
 “ of a Trading Country, as theirs was, very
 “ strong, and dispos’d to press their Allies, as far
 “ as was possible, to facilitate so great and so good
 “ a Work. And for the Rest of the Allies, be-
 “ sides *Spain*, he had no Reason to suspect any
 “ great Difficulties would arise, so little having
 “ yet pass’d in the War between *France* and them.

THE Pensionary had Reason to expect some sudden Action between the Armies : For about the *Battle of*
 Middle of *August* was fought the Battle of *Seneff*.
 between the Confederates under the Command of
 the Prince of *Orange*, and the *French* under the
 Prince of *Condé*. But it prov’d not an Action so de-
 cisive as was expected from two Armies of so great
 Force, and so animated by the Hatred and Revenge
 of the Parties, as well as by the Bravery and Am-
 bition of the Commanders. The Success of this
 Fight was so differently reported by those that en-
 gag’d in it, that it was hard to judge of the Victo-
 ry, which each challeng’d. Sir *William Temple*,
 who makes this Remark, relates the whole Affair
 with such an honest and judicious Air, that we
 shall make no considerable Alteration in his Words.

THE Confederates had for some Days fought an Engagement with great Desire and Endeavours, *Views and*
 and the *French* avoided it with Resolution not to *Dispositions*
 fight, unless upon evident Advantage ; whilst both *of the two*
 Armies lay near *Nivelle*, and not far distant from *Generals*.
 one another. The Reason of this was thought to
 be on one Side the Ardour of the young Prince of *O-*
range, to make way by a Victory into *France* itself,
 and there revenge the Invasion of his Country, and
 at the same time to make the first Essay of a pitch’d
 Battle, against so great and renown’d a General as
 the Prince of *Condé* was. On the other Side, this
 old Captain had too much Honour to lose, and
 thought he had not enough to gain, by entering
 the

1674.

the Lifts with a Prince twenty-three Years old, bred up in the Shade of a contrary Faction, till he was forc'd into the Field by the *French* Invasion of the *Low Countries*. Nor was the Advantage less, on the *French* Side, in the Reputation of their Troops, than of their General, compos'd of excellent Officers, chosen Soldiers, exactly disciplin'd, long train'd up for Action before they began it, and now flush'd by the uninterrupted Successes of two Wars. Whereas the *Dutch* Troops, when the Prince of *Orange* enter'd upon the Command of them, were old or lazy Soldiers, disused with long Peace, and disabled with young unskilful Officers, (chosen upon no other Merit than that of Faction against the House of *Orange*;) then fill'd up, when the War broke out, with hasty and undistinguish'd Levies, and dishearten'd with perpetual Losses of Towns, and Defeats of Parties, during the two first Campaigns. The Prince of *Condé* had another Restraining upon the usual Boldness of his Nature upon such Occasions, which was the ill Posture he had been in at Court during this King's Reign, and in regard how much more he would have to answer for than another Man upon any great Misfortune to his Army, which must have left the Way open for the Confederates to enter *France*, unguarded on that Side by any strong Frontier; so as no Man knew what Shock it might give to the Greatness of that Crown, with the Help of great and general Discontents, whereof this Prince was thought to have his Share.

Prince of
Orange
draws
Condé to
an Action.

UPON these Dispositions in the Generals, the Battle was for some time industriously sought and avoided; till the Prince of *Orange*, believing there was no Way of coming to a General Action, but by the Siege of some Place, that might be thought worth the Venture to relieve, broke up and march'd towards *Seneff*, on the other Side of *Binch*, his Army being divided and commanded

as

as beforementioned. The Prince of Condé observing the March of the Confederates, which was not far from one Side of his Intrenchments, and that by the Straitness of Passages they were forc'd to file off in small Lines, staid till the Vanguard, with a considerable Part of the Main Body was over one of these Passes; when he drew out his Men, and fell with great Fierceness upon the Rear of the *Spaniards*; broke them with great Slaughter, and not much Resistance; took their Baggage, and several Standards, and many Prisoners of Note. The Prince of Orange, upon Notice of the *French* attacking Prince *Vaudemont*, had sent three Battalions of his best Foot to their Assistance, with all the Diligence that could be; but the *Spaniards*, already broken, brought the *Dutch* into Disorder, and oblig'd them to retreat; being pursu'd with great Vigour, and overpowered by the *French*, which was the Reason that they lost several of their principal Officers: Among the rest young Prince *Maurice of Nassau* was taken Prisoner.

1674.

As soon as the Infantry of the Confederates were retir'd, the *French* fell with redoubled Fury upon the *Spanish* Horse, and the Prince of Condé began to range his Army in form of Battle, commanding his Foot to march secretly under the Covert of the Hedges and Bushes. The Confederate Horse were order'd to charge them, but they found the Way so hollow between the Enemy and them, that they were oblig'd to turn about to the Right, and join the rest of the Army. The *French*, observing this, turn'd to the Left, and made so much Haste to charge the Body of Horse, that Prince *Vaudemont* had scarce Time enough to range his three Battalions, to endeavour to stop the Career of the Enemy. This Onset prov'd fatal to the Confederates; for the three Commanders in chief of this Brigade were made Prisoners, with

Condé at
first entirely
victorious.

1674. with several Persons of Quality, as the Duke of Holstein, the Prince *de Solms*, and M. *de Lange-rac*, not to mention the Number of the Slain. Prince *Vaudemont* gave Proofs of an extraordinary Valour and great Presence of Mind; but whatever Endeavours he used to make his Men rally again, it could not be effected.

*But impru-
dently brings
on a general
Battle.*

If the Prince of *Condé* had contented himself with this Success and Execution, he had left no Dispute of a Victory: But lured on by the Hopes of one more entire, and believing the *Dutch*, whom he esteem'd the worst Troops, would not stand, after the *Spaniards* and a great Part of their own were wholly routed, he followed the Chace, and drawing out his whole Army upon them, brought it to a set Battle, which was more than he intended. In the mean time the Prince of *Orange*, marching to the Relief of the *Spaniards*, and the Battalions he had sent, was at first envelop'd by his own flying Men, whom he could neither stop by Words or Blows, by Promises or Reproaches, till joining the rest of his own Troops, and the *Spaniards*, commanded by the Duke *de Villa Hermosa*, that stood firm, and Count *de Souc hes* coming up with the Imperialists to re-inforce him, the Battle began with as great Obstina-cy and Fury as any was ever fought. It continued so for about eight Hours till Sun-set, and about two Hours after by Moon-light, till that failing too, the Fight ended, rather by the Security of the Night, than the Weariness and Weakness of the Combatants.

*Eucumium of
the Prince
of Orange.*

THE Prince of *Orange*, in the whole Course of this Action, gave all Orders with such Prudence, and Observance of all Advantages; led up his several Squadrons with that Bravery; made such bold Stands against his own broken Troops, as well as against the Impetuousness of their Pursuers, for six Hours together, in the hottest of the Fire;

1674.

Fire; sometimes charging with the thickest of the Enemies; sometimes over-born by his own that fled, till he rallied them and led them back to the Charge, expos'd to more Danger than most private Soldiers in the Field: That Count *de Souches*, in his Letter to the States upon this Occasion, told them, "That in the whole Course of the Action the Prince had shewn the Conduct of an old experienc'd Commander, and the Valour of a *Cæsar*." And indeed his Allies, his Friends, and his Enemies, agreed in giving him equal Glory upon this Adventure: But he had none greater than from the Prince of *Condé's* Testimony, That "he had done like an old Captain in all, but only in venturing himself too much like a young Man." Yet this old General had done the same in this Day's Action, as much as the youngest Cavalier in the Army could do, when he found the Battle fought so desperately, and all at Stake; whereas 'tis certain that nothing could have given Vigour to the Confederate Troops, after the first Rout, but the repeated Examples and Dangers of the Prince, and the Shame of not following such a Leader, in all the bold Charges he made that Day, which both the Generals seem'd resolv'd rather to die than to lose. (c)

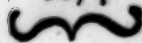
As the Numbers were not much different when the Fight began, so were those esteem'd that fell in this Battle, and to reach to between six and seven Thousand on either Side; (d) but of the *French* many

Loss on both Sides.

(c) *M. de la Farre*, a *French* Writer, who was in the Battle, tells us, that the Prince of *Condé*, whose Courage never tir'd, order'd other Battalions to advance, and more Canon to be sent for, to attack the Enemy again by Break of Day. All that heard this Proposal, were enrag'd at it; and it appear'd manifestly, that there was none but the Prince, that had any Mind to fight again.

(d) Some Accounts make them amount to 16,000 on both Sides.

1674.



many more Officers and Men of Note, than was usual in Proportion to the Common Soldiers : For among the Slain were reckon'd the Marquisses *de Chauvalan, de Clemerant, de Bourbon* and *D'Iliers* ; three Counts ; two Cornets of the King's Guards ; above Forty Officers of the Guards *du Corps* ; Forty three of the King's Regiment, and Fourscore of the Queen's Guards. In the List of the Slain on the Side of the Allies were the Marquis of *Affentar*, Major General *Vane*, the Sieur *de Villamaire*, the Sieur *de Langerac*, five Colonels, four Lieutenant Colonels, and a proportionable Number of Captains and Inferior Officers. When the Night parted the Armies, the *French* retired back to their former Quarters, and next Morning the Confederates march'd to that which they design'd when they broke up the Day before. The Allies claim'd the Victory, because they remain'd Masters of the Field ; and the *French* upon the greater Number of Prisoners and Standards they carried away ; but whoever had the Honour, they both felt the Loss.

Motions after the Battle.

THE Day after the Battle his Highness march'd with the whole Army by the Way of *Mons*, and put them into Quarters at *S. Guillaïn*, where he received Five Regiments of new Recruits ; and the Imperialists retired to *Quiévrain*. After the Repair necessary in each Camp, upon this sharp Encounter, each Army took the Field again, and gave a general Expectation of another Battle before the Campaign ended. The Prince of *Orange* sought it all he could ; but the Prince of *Condé* chose and fortified his Encampments so, as not to be forc'd to fight without apparent Odds, and contented himself to watch the Motions of the Allies, to preserve the *French* Conquests in *Flanders*, and prevent any Irruption into *France*. Such an Irruption was indeed designed this Summer, with great Confidence, by the Confederates, both, on this Side, and in *Alsace* ;

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face; but with equal Disappointment, unless it were to Count *Starenburg*. That Nobleman, says Sir *William Temple*, in the Beginning of the Campaign, complaining of the Wine at the Prince's Table, the Prince told them, "He would make him drink good Wine in *Champagne* before the Summer ended." He, who lov'd it well, and desir'd his Highness to be as good as his Word, was taken at this Battle of *Senef*, and carried to *Rheims*, with several *Dutch* Officers, where sitting down to Dinner, and finding the Wine excellent, he drank the Prince's Health, and said, "He would trust him as long as he liv'd, for he had kept his Word, and made them drink good Wine in *Champagne*."

THE Prince of *Orange*, finding no other Way of Action, decamp'd with the whole Army on the 12th of *September*, pass'd the River *Haine* near *Tournay* and *Aeth*, sat down before *Oudenarde*, and had his End of drawing the Prince of *Condé* out of his cautious Marches, who came immediately to relieve it, and fight the Allies before they were ready to give any Assault to the Town. Upon the Approach of the *French* Army the Prince of *Orange* call'd a Council of War, and propos'd to draw out and attack them immediately, before they had recover'd their Fatigue after a hard Day's March. The *Spaniards* were content; but Count *Souches* was not to be found all that Day, or, as others relate it, would not agree to it; and so this Occasion was lost, with such Discontent among the Generals, that next Day the *Germans* left their Trenches, and march'd away about a League, leaving Room to the *French* to throw what Relief they pleas'd into the Town.

UPON this the Prince of *Orange* was forc'd to draw off with the rest of his Army; and upon Conferences with *Monterey*, as well as *de Souches*, finding he should not be able to effect any thing with

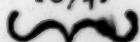
1674. with the Imperialists, his Highness resolv'd to leave the greatest Part of the *Dutch* Forces with Count *Waldeck*, and with the rest to go himself and press the Siege of *Grave*. And here began those Diffentions among the Confederates, that prov'd so fatal to them in the whole Course of the War. Yet these first Divisions were endeavour'd to be cur'd by the Emperor's recalling Count *Souches*, and Spain the Count *d, Monterey*, who were both thought not to have seconded, as they might have done, the Prince of *Orange's* Vigour in pursuing the Actions of the Campaign.

Besieges
and takes
Grave.

His Highness, having fail'd of what he purpos'd in Favour of the *Spaniards*, was resolv'd to free his own Country from the last Mark of their intended Servitude, before this Season ended. *Grave* was the last Town the *French* retained in the *United Provinces*, and had been preserv'd as a Magazine of what had been taken in the other Places. There were above Four Hundred Pieces of Cannon in the Town, a very numerous and brave Garrison, and all the Improvements the *French* were able to make to the Fortifications of the Place, tho' it was before counted one of the strongest the *Dutch* possess'd. It had been invested a Month before by General *Rabenhaupt*; yet the Prince found the Siege but little advanced at his Arrival, and the *Dutch* Soldiers so disheartened, by the stout Defence from within, that nothing could have carried the Place at this Season, but the gallant Humour of leading on his Men himself whenever they shrunk. In short, by this, and his usual Application and Vigour, he reduc'd the Marquis *de Chamilly*, the Governour of the Place, to such Extremities, that on the 25th of *October* the Town was taken on honourable Terms to the Besieged, and with equal Glory to the Prince, and Satisfaction to all the Provinces. His Highness having dispos'd his Army

my in their Winter Quarters, return'd to the *Hague* about the Middle of *November*.

1674.



As soon as the Prince came to the *Hague*, Sir *William Temple* acquainted him with his *Britannick* Majesty's personal Kindness and Esteem for his Highness; his Resolution to cultivate his present Friendship with the States, and Desire to see a General Peace restor'd to Christendom, in which he intended to act wholly in Concert with his Highness; whose Opinion as to the Thing, and the Conditions most necessary for his Highness to insist on, his Majesty very much desir'd to understand as soon and as fully as he could. The Prince answer'd the *English* Ambassador with Expressions of Duty and Kindness to his Majesty, and Desires of a new Conjunction between the two Nations, "Which he thought alone could
 " make his Majesty safe at Home and Abroad.
 " For the Peace, he said, tho' he could make many Complaints of both the *Spaniards* and Imperialists Conduct since their Treaties; yet the
 " States could not with any Faith or Honour
 " make a separate Peace, upon any Terms that
 " *France* could offer them: That a general
 " Peace could not be made without leaving *Flanders* in a Posture of defending itself, upon any
 " new or sudden Invasion, against which no Guarantees could secure it: That *Spain* could
 " not upon any Terms quit the Country of *Burgundy*, or *Cambray*, or any Thing in *Flanders*,
 " beyond the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, unless it
 " were *Airs* and *St. Omer*. This, his Highness
 " said, was his Opinion; but if he might know
 " the King's, and find it at all consistent with the
 " Safety of his Country, and his own Honour
 " towards his Allies, he would do all he could to
 " bring it about, as he had already done the
 " Point of his Majesty's Mediation, which was accepted at *Vienna* and *Madrid*.

*Overtures
 of a Peace
 made by Sir
 W. Temple,
 which are
 not relished
 by the Prince
 of Orange.*

1674.

Nothing obtained from the Prince.

IN a Word, the *English* Embassador cou'd gain nothing upon his Highness, which he thought inconsistent with the Honour of the States. Nor could he prevail on him to discover any Subject of *England*, tho' some, and, among others Lord *Shaftsbury*, were suspected, that had been tampering in *Holland* against the Dispositions of the *English* Court. It was one of the greatest Parts of the Character of this Prince, that he would not, on any Consideration, recede from Resolutions he had before taken upon just Grounds.

Lord Arlington's fruitless Message to his Highness.

WHEN King *Charles* found that nothing was to be done by Sir *William*, who had himself too much Honour to push a Measure he did not heartily approve, about the Beginning of *December*, the Lords *Arlington*, and *Ossory* arriv'd at the *Hague*, tho' without any Character or Shew of Business. The Mystery of this Journey was this: Lord *Arlington*, who had been at the Head of those Measures that the King entred into during the Ministry of the Cabal, and the late War with *Holland*, found his Credit sinking with his Master upon the ill Issue of that Affair. As this Lord's Favour declin'd, so the Earl of *Danby*'s increased, who succeeded *Clifford* in the Treasury, which had ever been *Arlington*'s Ambition. This gave him an implacable Envy and Hatred against Lord *Danby*, which no Offices of Friends could ever allay. He was not well in the Nation, for having had such a Share in breaking the Triple Alliance, and making that with *France* for the Ruin of *Holland*, and as 'twas commonly thought for some Ends more displeasing at home: Yet when the ill Humour of the Parliament had broken the Designs of the Cabal, Lord *Arlington* follow'd so far the Earl of *Shaftsbury*'s Example, as to join with the Duke of *Ormond*, and Secretary *Coventry*, to perswade the King to remove the Duke wholly from Court and Business, as a Means to appease the Discontents of the Nation upon some Jealousies

fies of Popery, which the late Conduct of Affairs had rais'd. By this Advice Lord *Arlington* had very much offended the Duke; and finding himself ill with his Royal Highness, with the Parliament, and every Day declining in Favour with the King; he thought there was no Way of retrieving his Credit, but by making himself the Instrument of some secret and close Measures between the King and the Prince of *Orange*.

1674.



ARLINGTON, in this Affair, seems to have dealt craftily both with the Prince and Sir *William Temple*, who, for his Part, provided the Business of his Master went on, did not care by whom it was conducted. The Drift of Lord *Arlington*'s Message was thought to be, 1st. To draw the Prince into such Measures of a Peace as *France* then so much desir'd. 2d. Into a Discovery of those Persons who had made Advances to the Prince or the States of raising Commotions in *England*. 3d. Into secret Measures with the King of assisting him against any Rebels at home, as well as Enemies abroad. And, 4th Into the Hopes or Designs of a Match with the Duke of *York*'s eldest Daughter. But his Lordship found the Prince would not enter at all into the First; was obstinate against the Second; treated the Third as a Disrespect to the King, to think he could be so ill belov'd, or so imprudent to need it; and upon mention made of the last by my Lord *Ossory*, he took no further hold of it than saying, "His Fortunes were not in a Condition for him to think of a Wife." Upon the whole, Lord *Arlington* complain'd of the Prince's Reservedness, and the Prince was disgust'd at his Lordship's Insolence and Haughtiness; which entirely defeated all the Ends of this Voyage. They both of them reported what pass'd in their Conversation to Sir *William Temple*, who continued in his Embassy.

He dis-
bliges the
Prince.

WHATEVER was the Occasion, the French shew'd this Winter an extreme Desire of a Peace:

The French
desirous of
a Peace.

1674.

A Talk of a Marriage between the Duke of *Orleans's* eldest Daughter, and the King of *Spain* was set on Foot; a Suspension of Arms was propos'd at *Vienna*; Practises were used to disjoin the Princes of *Brandenburg* and *Lunenburg* from the Confederacy; and great Instances made for a separate Peace between *France* and *Holland*, towards which they offer'd all the Advantages that could be to the States in Point of Commerce, and all the personal Ones that could be desir'd by a Prince of *Orange*: But his Highness was unmoveable in not leaving his Allies, who likewise rejected the Overtures of Peace; tho' he began to foresee he was like to play a hard Game with them next Summer in the Field, and perhaps harder with the People, who grew impatient of Taxes, and felt the Decay of Trade.

The Prince
of Orange
offered the
Sovereignty
of Gelder-
land.

In *February* the Prince went into *Gelderland* to regulate the new Magistracy there, according to his Office of Stadtholder. Whilst he was there the Deputies of that Dutchy, and of the Earldom of *Zutphen*, by unanimous Consent made him an Offer of the Sovereignty of those Provinces, with the antient Title of Duke of *Gelderland*, and Count of *Zutphen*, which they said had been formerly in some of his Ancestors. The Prince told them, "He would give them no Answer upon an Affair of such Moment, without first advising with the other Provinces;" and immediately writ to those of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Utrecht*, to impart this Offer to them, and demand their Advice upon it.

Reflections
on that
Affair.

NOTHING could more employ the Politicians of the Time, than the Course of this Affair; some ascribing it to the Ambition of the Prince, and presaging the same Design upon the rest of the Provinces; others laying it to the Charge of his young Counsellors; others to a Design of founding the Humour of the Provinces, and of having the Honour to refuse it, after they should have

1674.

have all advis'd him to accept it, as 'twas believed they would do. But whether the Prince or his Friends had the Part that was commonly thought in the first Overture, 'tis certain an Interest of the Deputies and Magistrates, as well as Nobles of *Gelderland*, had a Share in it too. For tho' this is the first Province of the Union, and abounds with Nobles more than all the rest; yet by Reason of their Poverty from their barren Soil, and Want of Trade, they are less regarded than several other Provinces. The Deputies of this Dutchy finding themselves yet less considerable since the War, which had extreamly impoverish'd their Country, thought there was no Way of recovering such a Credit in the State, as suited with the Rank they held, but making the Prince of *Orange* their Sovereign: Besides, many of the Nobles there having Pretensions for themselves or their Friends to the Military Employments, thought thereby to make their Court to the Prince, upon whom those Charges depended.

IN the mean Time the Province of *Zealand* sent their Advice to the Prince against his accepting of the Offer, grounding it upon the Jealousy it might raise in the other Provinces, and the Inconsistence of it with the Constitutions of their Union, which left none of the Provinces at Liberty to dispose of their Sovereignty without Consent of the rest. *Utrecht* return'd their Answer with Advice to accept it. In *Holland*, Pensionary *Fagel* and Monsieur *Beverning* advis'd also the Prince not to refuse it: But it being long before he could get the Advice of the whole Province, because of the Delays necessary in running the Circle of so many Towns, his Highness excus'd himself to the States of *Gelderland* from accepting their Offer. He was perswaded that a Sovereign Prince in *Holland* would certainly and soon ruin Trade, and consequently the Riches and Greatness of that State. This would leave a

His Highness by Advice refused it.

1675.



Prince of it without Power or Regard in the World; whereas the Princes of *Orange*, in the Post they had held for four Generations, had entered into Wars and Treaties, with a Weight and Credit equal to most of the Kings of *Europe*.

K. Charles II. is jealous of the Prince's suppos'd Design of coming over into England.

AT the Prince's Return to the *Hague*, in *March* 1675, Sir *William Temple* receiv'd a Letter from his *Britannick* Majesty, telling him of some Advices given him, that the Prince intended to come over into *England*, against the approaching Session of Parliament, and commanding that Minister to prevent it. Sir *William Temple* assur'd his Master there could be nothing of it, before he saw the Prince; but when he did, he pretended not to have had it from the King, but that he heard such a Thing had been whisper'd to his Majesty. The Prince said, "That Report might come
" from my Lord *Arlington*, who had sometimes
" talk'd of that Journey after the Peace should
" be made: That however it came, he was sorry
" the King should believe it: That he was his
" Majesty's Servant, and if he could do him no
" Service, he would at least do him no harm:
" But if the King would be otherwise possess'd, he
" could not help it; yet desir'd Sir *William* to
" assure him, there had never been any Ground
" for such a Report. In the Afternoon the Prince
" came to the *English* Ambassador, and told him
" in great Heat, he had, since he saw him, re-
" ceived a most impertinent Letter from the Lord
" *Arlington*, treating his Journey as a Resolution
" certain; and intended for raising Heats in the
" Parliament, and Commotions in the Kingdom."
Upon this his Highness fell into a great Rage against Lord *Arlington*, calling this Proceeding malicious and insolent; saying, "He would
" write to him what he deserv'd, but never have
" any Thing more to do with him beyond com-
" mon Forms: That since he knew not how to
" trust the King's Ministers, he would write to
" the

" the King himself; and desired Sir *William Temple* to convey his Letters so, as they might come to no other Hand."

1675.

SOON after Count *Waldeck* was sent to *Vienna*, to concert the Operations of the approaching Summer. In *March* the Elector of *Brandenburg* came to *Cleves*, upon the same Account, where he was met by the Prince of *Orange*, and the Marquis *de Grana*, the Emperor's Envoy: And an Embassador from *Denmark* arriv'd at the *Hague*, to try what Advantages his Master could make of this present Conjunction, by threatening to enter into an Alliance with the *Swedes*, who began to throw off the Mask, and had declar'd in Favour of *France*. All Things being thus in the highest Fermentation, a sudden Damp fell upon the whole Face of Affairs by the Sicknes of the Prince of *Orange*; which shew'd him to be the Master-Spring that set all the other Wheels a going: For while his Illness continu'd, all was in Suspence, and none of the Parties engag'd seem'd to have other Notions or Sentiments, than what were rais'd by the Hopes and Fears of so important a Life.

Fresh Operations concerted.

AFTER some Days Fever, the Small Pox appear'd, which had been very fatal to that Family, in the Person of his Father and Mother, and gave the greater Apprehensions to his Friends, his Country, and his Allies. But by the Care and Prudence of an able Physician, the Assistance of some Remedies which the Elector of *Brandenburg* sent him, and the great Evenness of his Temper, and Constancy of his Mind, which gave Way to no Impressions that use to be of so ill Consequence in that Disease, it pass'd without any bad Accidents, and within twenty Days his Highness went abroad, and fell again into the Business of the State.

The Prince of Orange sick of the Small Pox.

FROM this Fit of Sicknes we may date that Intimacy and particular Affection which his Highness ever shew'd to *M. Bentinck*, then Gentleman

M. Bentinck's close Attendance upon the Prince du-

1675.
ring his
Sickness.

of his Bedchamber, afterwards Earl of *Portland*, who upon this Occasion signaliz'd his Love for his Master by the apparent Hazard of his own Life. For he tended the Prince during the whole Course of his Disease, both Night and Day. Nothing he took was given him, nor he ever removed in his Bed by any other Hand; and his Highness said afterwards, "That whether Mr. *Bentinck* slept or "no he could not tell; but in sixteen Days and "Nights, he never call'd once but that he was "answer'd by him, as if he had been awake." The first Time the Prince was well enough to have his Head comb'd, M. *Bentinck*, as soon as it was done, begg'd leave to go home, for he was not able to hold out longer. He did so, and fell immediately sick of the same Distemper, and was in great Extremity: But recover'd just soon enough to attend his Highness into the Field, where he ever was next his Person.

Nimeguen
besieged for
the Place of
Treaty.

IN the mean Time, how useless soever for the present, yet the Form of his *Britannick* Majesty's Mediation went on. After it had been accepted, the first Point that came to be consider'd on, was the Place of Treaty; about which there was no small Dispute, the several Parties proposing several Places: But at last Sir *William Temple* having nam'd *Cleves* and *Nimeguen*, the latter was agreed upon.

Limburg
besieged and
taken.

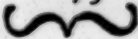
No sooner was the Prince perfectly recover'd, but he repair'd to the general Rendezvous at *Rosendaël*. On the other Side, the *French* had begun their Campaign by the Siege of *Limburg* with one Part of the Army, commanded by the Marquis *de Rochefort*, whilst the King, the Duke of *Orleans* and the Prince of *Condé*, with the rest, lay encamp'd in a Post most convenient to oppose any Attempt of relieving it: To which Purpose his Highness parting with his Army from *Duffel*, join'd the Dukes of *Lunenburg* and *Lorraine* at *Gangelt*. In all Probability it had come to a Battle

tle between the King of *France* and the Prince of *Orange*, since his Majesty, who was then at *Mae-stricht*, having receiv'd Advice of the Prince's March, had repass'd the *Maese* at *Vifet*; but after a short and weak Resistance the Town surrendred, before his Highness could approach it: For, besides some Delays occasion'd by his Sickness, he began to feel here the Weight that hung about him in all the Course of this War, from the uncertain and slow Marches of the *German* Horse, and the Weakness and Disorders of the *Spanish* Troops.

AFTER the taking of *Limburg*, the King of *France* encamp'd near *Tillemont*, ravaging all the Country round about *Louvain*, *Brussels*, and *Macklin*. He had a mighty Desire to make himself Master of *Louvain*; but the Prince of *Orange* and the Duke de *Villa Hermosa* observ'd him so narrowly, that he durst not undertake it: Neither did either the Confederate or *French* Army seem very earnest to come to a Battle, upon the Loss of which so great Consequences depended: So that about the End of *July*, the King of *France*, weary of a dull contemplative Campaign, left the Army to the Prince of *Condé*, and return'd with his Court to *Versailles*. The same Month King *Charles II*, seeing the Negotiations of the Peace laid asleep for the present, sent for Sir *William Temple*, to give an Account of all the Observations he had made Abroad, upon the present Dispositions and Conjunctions.

THE Prince of *Orange* and the Prince of *Condé* watch'd one another so carefully, that they could not gain the least Advantage one over the other. Not long after the Prince of *Condé* left *Flanders*, to succeed Marshal *Turenne*, who was unfortunately kill'd in *Alsace*. The Duke of *Luxemburg* then commanded the *French* Army in *Flanders*, but with Orders not to hazard a Battle, but only to have an Eye upon the Prince of *Orange*'s Motions, and to cover any

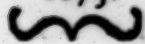
1675.



The Armies
watch each
other.

Nothing
more consi-
derable done
this Cam-
paign.

1675.



Town, that was like to be attack'd. This he perform'd so well, that no further Action pass'd this Summer in the *Netherlands*, besides his Highness taking and razing of *Binch*, an inconsiderable Town. However the Prince had this Advantage over *Luxemburg*, that he hindred him from entring the Territory of *Treves*; so that, after the fatal and entire routing of *Marshal de Crequi*, that City fell into the Hands of the Imperialists.

*Fresh Efforts
to influence
the Prince,
which are
ineffectual.*

THIS made so great a Change in the Face of Affairs, that the King of *Great Britain*, in a Letter to *Sir William Temple*, after his Return to the *Hague*, order'd him to use it as an Argument to induce the Prince of *Orange* to be easy in the Business of a Peace: "That
" it was now Time for him to apprehend
" again the Greatness of the House of *Au-*
" *stria*, instead of that of *France*," To which his Highness answer'd, " That there was no
" Fear of that till they should go beyond the
" Peace of the *Pyrenees*: That whenever that
" should happen, he should be as much a
" *Frenchman*, as he was now a *Spaniard*; but
" not before: That for his Part, he could never
" consent to any Treaty separate from his Al-
" lies: That he believ'd they would be rea-
" sonable, and if *France* would be so too, the
" Peace might be made; if not, perhaps ano-
" ther Campaign might bring them to Reason;
" and that this might have done it, if some
" Differences between him and the *Spaniards*,
" in the Actions propos'd, had not hindred
" the Successes they hoped for in *Flanders*;
" and if *Montecuculli's* Impatience to be at
" *Vienna*, and pass the Winter there, upon the
" Factions stirring at Court, had not made him
" repass the *Rhine*, and take his Winter Quar-
" ters in the Circles of the Empire there; be-
" cause if he had done it in *Alsace*, he doubted
his

“ his Presence with the Army might be thought
 “ necessary.” After this Conference Sir *William*
Temple bent all his Thoughts upon forming the
 Congress at *Nimeguen*, wherein he found such
 Difficulties as would have puzzled any States-
 man of less Ability than himself.

1675.

IN the mean Time there pass'd a Sea-Fight
 between the *French*, *Dutch* and *Spanish* near
Messina, wherein *de Ruyter*, the *Dutch* Admiral,
 was shot in the Head by a Cannon-Ball, of
 which he died within few Days after. This de-
 termin'd the greatest Loss to have certainly hap-
 pen'd on that Side, *De Ruyter* being the ablest
 Sea Commander of his Time; tho' for the rest,
 the Advantage was not considerable of either
 Part in this Engagement, nor the Consequence
 material.

*A Sea-
 Fight, in
 which De
 Ruyter is
 killed.*

ON the other Side, the *Swedish* Affairs went
 very ill in *Pomerania*, which made them
 grow very impatient for a Peace, and for the
 Treaty in Order to it. They declar'd they
 disapprov'd the *French* Pretensions rais'd to
Lorraine, which seem'd only to obstruct it; and
 that they would send their Ministers to the Con-
 gress whether the *French* came or no. Their
 Commissary at the *Hague*, in the mean Time, so
 well seconded this new Disposition of his Court,
 that whilst the Congress look'd desperate, Ships
 and Passports were dispatch'd by the States, with
 the Consent of the Allies, to fetch the *Swedish*
 Ambassador. The Confederates were besides much
 animated in their Hopes from the Dispositions ex-
 press'd in a late Session of Parliament in *England*,
 which grew so high against the *French*, or at
 least, upon that Pretence, against the present Con-
 duct of his Majesty or his Ministers, that the
 King prorogued them towards the End of *Novem-*
ber 1675.

*The Sweden
 forward the
 Treaty.*

The End of the Second Book.



THE
LIFE and REIGN
OF
WILLIAM III.

BOOK III.

To the Peace of Nimeguen in 1678.

1676.
Opening of
the Congress.

ACCORDING to the general Custom in such Circumstances, the Measures that were taken towards a Peace, made the contending Parties the more diligent in their Preparations for War. The *French* were upon their March into *Flanders*, and their King, at the Head of a numerous and brave Army, threatned some great Enterprize. The Prince of *Orange* was also preparing to go into the Field, with Resolution and Hopes of having the Honour of a Battle at the Opening of the Campaign. All Thoughts of the Congress meeting, before the End of it, were laid aside, when, about the Middle of *May*, Sir *William Temple* received the *French* Passports for the Duke of *Lorraine's* Ministers, in the Form insisted on by the Allies; and hereupon all Difficulties being remov'd, the Passports were exchange'd by the End of *May*. About the

the Beginning of *July* that Minister went to the Congress at *Nimeguen*, where the *French* and *Dutch* Embassadors, being already arriv'd, press'd very much for his coming, in Regard Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, the other *Englisch* Mediator, excus'd himself from entring upon any Business till Sir *William Temple's* Arrival.

1676.

THE Prince, being ready to take the Field, told Sir *William Temple*, that before he went he must have some Talk with him in private, and for that Purpose desir'd it might be in the Garden of *Hounslaerdyck*. Being met at the Time appointed, his Highness told the Embassador, " That being the only Son that was left of his Family, he was often press'd by his Friends to think of marrying, and had many Persons propos'd to him. He knew it was a Thing to be done at one Time or other; but that he had hitherto excus'd the Thoughts of it, till the War was ended. That the Deputies of the States began to press him more earnestly every Day, and the more in that they saw the War like to continue. That he had at last promis'd them he would think of it more seriously, and so he had resolv'd he would marry; but the Choice of a Person he thought more difficult. That he found himself inclin'd to no Proposals made him out of *France* or *Germany*, nor indeed to any that had been mention'd upon this Occasion, but that of *England*. That before he concluded to make any Advances that Way, he was resolv'd to have Sir *William's* Opinion upon two Points. The first was, that as during the late Wars, neither the States nor he were without Applications made them from several Persons in *England*, who would have engag'd them to head the Discontents rais'd by the Conduct of the Court in that whole War; all those Persons, who pretended to be very much his Friends, were extremely against any Thoughts

The Prince of Orange opens to Sir William Temple his Design of marrying the Princess Mary.

1676.



“ Thoughts of his marrying in *England*; be-
 “ cause he would by it lose the Esteem and Inte-
 “ rest he had there, and be believ’d to have run
 “ wholly into the Dispositions of the Court,
 “ which were generally thought different from
 “ those of the Nation, especially upon the Point
 “ of Religion. The next was upon the Person
 “ and Dispositions of the young Lady: For tho’
 “ it would not pass in the World for a Prince to
 “ seem concern’d in those Particulars; yet for
 “ himself he was so, in such a Degree, that no
 “ Circumstances of Fortune or Interest would en-
 “ gage him, without those of the Person, espe-
 “ cially those of Humour and Dispositions: That
 “ tho’ he might, perhaps, be very easy for a
 “ Wife to live with, he was sure he should not to
 “ such Wives as were generally in the Courts of
 “ this Age: That if he should meet with one to
 “ give him Trouble at home, ’twas what he
 “ should not be able to bear, who was like to
 “ have enough abroad in the Course of his Life:
 “ And that after the Manner he was resolv’d to
 “ live with a Wife, he would have one that he
 “ thought likely to live well with him, which
 “ chiefly depended upon her Disposition and Edu-
 “ cation; and if Sir *William* knew any Thing
 “ particular of the Lady *Mary* in these Points,
 “ he desir’d him to tell him freely.

Sir William
 Temple’s
 Reason to
 confirm the
 Prince in
 his Design.

Sir *William Temple* answer’d his Highness,
 “ That he was very glad to find he was resolv’d
 “ to marry, being what he ow’d his Family and
 “ his Friends; and was much pleas’d his Inclina-
 “ tions led him to endeavour it in *England*:
 “ That he thought it as much for his Interest, as
 “ others of his *English* Friends thought it was
 “ against it: That the King and his Highness
 “ were able to do one another more Good and
 “ more Harm, than any other Princes could
 “ do either of them, by being Friends or Ene-
 “ mies: That it was a great Step to be one De-
 gree

1676.

“ gree nearer the Crown, and in all Appearance
 “ the next: That if the Court were of Senti-
 “ ments different from those of his Highness, yet
 “ his Advisers might make him a greater Com-
 “ pliment, in believing him as likely to reduce
 “ the Court to his, as in concluding to bring him
 “ to theirs; and if that should happen, the most
 “ seditious Men in *England* would be hard put to
 “ it to find an ill Side in such a Match. That for
 “ the other Point, he could say nothing to it, but
 “ that he had always heard his Wife and his Si-
 “ ster speak with all the Advantage that could be
 “ of what they could discern in a Princess so
 “ young, and more from what they had been told
 “ by the Governess, with whom they had a par-
 “ ticular Friendship, and who, they were sure,
 “ took all the Care that could be in so much of
 “ the Princess’s Education as fell to her Share.”

After two Hours Discourse upon this Matter, *His Highness*
 the Prince concluded he would enter upon this *sends over*
 Pursuit; and in order to it would write both to the *Letters by*
 King and the Duke, to beg their Favour in it, *Lady Tem-*
 and their Leave that he might go over into *ple.*
England at the End of the Campaign: That Sir *Wil-*
liam Temple’s Lady, a Person of admirable Sense
 and Address, who was then going over upon pri-
 vate Affairs, should carry and deliver both his
 Letters; and during her Stay should endeavour to
 inform herself of all that concern’d the Person,
 Humour, and Dispositions of the young Princess,
 in which he seem’d so much concern’d. Within
 two or three Days his Highness brought his Let-
 ters to Sir *William’s* Lady, went immediately to
 the Army, and she suddenly after into *England*,
 with those important Dispatches.

In the mean Time the Successes of the Cam- *Conde and*
 paign, that were expected absolutely to govern the *Bouchain*
 Progress of the Treaty, ran as high to the Advan- *taken by*
 tage of the *French*, as to the Disadvantage of the *the King of*
 Allies. By Force of great Treasures, and good *France,*
 Manage-

1676. Management of them, the *French* Magazines were always fill'd in the Winter, and they able to take the Field as soon as they pleas'd in the Spring: Whereas the *Spaniards*, for Want of Money and Order, were incapable either to act by themselves upon any sudden Attempt, or to supply with Provisions in their March either the *Dutch* or *Germans* that came to their Relief. Their Towns were ill fortified, and worse defended; so that Marshal *de Crequi* having block'd up *Condé*, the King of *France* parted immediately from *Paris*, and in less than a Week, forc'd the Place to surrender at Discretion; tho' the Prince of *Orange* was advanc'd as far as *Granville* to relieve it. In *May* that Monarch sent the Duke of *Orleans* to besiege *Bouchain*, being a small tho' strong Place, and very considerable for its Situation between *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*, to the Defence of the *Spanish Netherlands*. The King, with the Strength of his Army, posted himself so advantageously as to hinder the Prince of *Orange* from being able to relieve it, or to fight without Disadvantage; and the Armies continued facing one another till *Bouchain* was surrendred, the eighth Day of the Siege. His Highness retir'd to refresh his Forces, harras'd with so hasty a March, upon such sudden Preparations, and the King of *France* return'd to *Paris*, leaving his Troops under the Marshal *de Schomberg*, to observe the Motions of the Confederates.

The Prince
of Orange
besieges
Maastricht.

THE Prince of *Orange*, resolv'd to signalize himself by some great Action this Summer, took Measures for the Siege of *Maastricht*; which, tho' the strongest of the *Dutch* Frontiers when it fell into the Hands of the *French*, had receiv'd all the Advantages of modern Fortification since they possess'd it, and was defended by a Garrison of 8000 chosen Men, under *Calvo*, a resolute *Catalonian*, who commanded there under Marshal *d'Esstrades*, Governor of the Place, then at *Nimeguen*.

meguen. About the End of *July* the Trenches were open'd, and the Siege carried on with such Bravery for about three Weeks, that most People were confident it would be taken. Among the rest of the Troops that lay before the Town, the *English*, under the Colonels *Fenwick*, *Widdrington*, and *Abley*, to the Number of 2600 Men, petition'd his Highness to assign them a particular Quarter, and that they might be commanded separately; that so if they behav'd like valiant Men, they might have all the Honour, and, if otherwise, all the Shame to themselves. This Request his Highness readily granted; and they made it appear, by their fierce Attacks, that they deserv'd this Distinction. Either the Prince of *Orange*, or the *Rhinegrave* (who was design'd for Governor of the Town, as his Father had been) were ever encouraging the Soldiers by their Presence: Many of the Out-Works were taken, with great Slaughter on both Sides, but were supplied by new Retrenchments, and by all the Art and Industry of an obstinate Commander and brave Soldiers within.

1676.

ABOUT the Middle of *August*, the Prince, exposing himself upon all Occasions, receiv'd a Musket-shot in his Arm; at which perceiving those about him were daunted, he immediately pull'd off his Hat, with the Arm that was hurt, and wav'd it about his Head, to shew the Wound was but in the Flesh. At this they all reviv'd, and his Highness went on without Interruption in the Prosecution of the Siege.

BUT a cruel Sicknes falling into his Army, weakened it more than all the Assaults they had given the Town. The Forces he expected from the Bishop of *Munster*, and the Dukes of *Luxembourg*, upon the Assurance of which the Siege was undertaken, came not up to reinforce him; and the *Rhinegrave*, who, next the Prince, was the chief Spring of this Action, happening to be wounded

Is wounded.
Raises the Siege.

1676. wounded soon after, was forc'd to retire to a Castle in the Neighbourhood, where he died: By all which the Army grew dispirited, and the Siege faint. In the mean Time, Marshal *Schomberg*, who trusted to a vigorous Defence at *Maestricht*, had besieg'd and taken *Aire*, a Place then of considerable Strength; and after the Prince's Army was weaken'd, by all the Accidents of the Siege, march'd with the *French* Forces through the Heart of the *Spanish Low-Countries*, to the Relief of *Maestricht*. Upon his Approach, and the Resolutions of a Council of War in his Highness's Camp, the Siege was rais'd, and with it the Campaign ended in *Flanders*.

Particular
Resentments
contracted
at this
Time.

FROM this Time, the Prince of *Orange* began to despair of any Success in this War, after Experience of such Weakness in the *Spanish* Troops and Conduct, and Uncertainty in the *German* Resolutions. 'Tis insinuated, that tho' his Highness did afterwards make Use of Marshal *Schomberg's* Counsels in his Expedition into *England*, and in the Reduction of *Ireland*, yet he still had a secret Pique against that great General, for forcing him to rise from before *Maestricht*. 'Tis also reported, that at this Siege the Prince of *Orange* gave some hard Words to Colonel (afterwards Sir *John*) *Fenwick*, which the Colonel stomach'd so much, that he ever after profess'd an Enmity to his Highness: And that Enmity, in the End, cost *Fenwick* his Life.

Treaty carried on at
Nimeguen.

THE Campaign being thus ended, the *French* made all the Advances they could towards the Progress of the Treaty; and they were no Doubt in Earnest, being in a Posture to insist upon their present Possessions: For having made a great Hand of this last Summer, it was their Part, like winning Gamesters, to give over, unless oblig'd to play on by the Losers. The *Swedes*, the Allies of *France* in the North (where a War was at the same Time still carrying on) were more in Hastle and

and in Earnest for the Peace than any: The *Dutch* were grown impatient for it, finding *France* would make no Difficulty of any Thing between them: But *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* were as violent against it, having swallow'd up in their Hopes all that *Sweden* had possess'd in *Germany*: The Emperor seem'd to pretend little more, after the Taking of *Philipsburg*, besides the Restitution of *Lorrain*, and the Towns of *Alsatia*, to the Posture they were left in by the *Munster* Treaty: Yet they were so fast link'd both with their *German* Allies, as well as *Spain*, that they resolv'd to make no Step in the Treaty but by common Consent; and *Spain*, tho' sensible of the ill Condition of their Affairs, both in *Flanders* and in *Sicily*, yet upon a Design then hatching at *Madrid*, for removing the Queen Regent and her Ministry, to place *Don John* at the Head of the Government, had conceiv'd great Hopes to recover those desperate Infirmities; besides the Assurances they had still given them from their Ministers in *England*, that his *Britannick* Majesty would not, after all, be contented to see *Flanders* lost. For these Reasons the Allies seem'd to make no Haste at all to the Congress: But about the End of *September* the *French* Embassadors gave the *English* Mediators Notice, that their Master was resolv'd to recall them, unless those of the chief Confederates should repair to *Nimeguen* within the Space of a Month. This the Mediators communicated to the *Dutch* Ministers, and they to the States, who came to a Resolution, that they would enter upon the Treaty themselves, if the Ministers of their Confederates should not repair to *Nimeguen*, by the first of *November*. This Resolution had so good Effect, that the several Allies began to hasten away their intended Embassadors towards *Nimeguen*; but not the Persons principally intrusted, or at the Head of the Embassies, nor with

1676.

1676. with Powers to proceed further than Preliminaries.

*Full Powers
deliver'd,
and Disputes
about the
Pope's Me-
diation.*

UPON the Delivery of the respective Full Powers of the several Embassadors into the Hands of the Mediators, in *November*, the *Dutch* Embassadors made Exceptions against some Expressions in the *French* and *Swedish* Prefaces to their Powers. After much Debate, they all agreed in desiring the *English* Mediators to draw up a Form of Powers to be us'd by all the Parties, which was done and approv'd, with some Reserve only from the *French*, whether it would be fit to mention any Mediation, since that of the Pope was left out; and some Overtures made to the *English* Embassadors, whether they would be content to leave out all Mention of his Majesty's Mediation, as well as that of the Pope. This they excus'd themselves from doing, the whole Frame of the Congress having proceeded from his Majesty's Mediation, without any Intervention of the Pope's; and the King's having been accepted by all the Parties, which the Pope's had not been, but, on the contrary, the very Mention of it in the Powers declar'd against by several of them. There arose likewise another Difficulty, from a seeming Expedient propos'd by the *Dutch*, of having from each Party several Powers granted for treating with the several Parties they were in War with; which the *French* refus'd, or to grant other Powers than for the *Dutch* and their Allies; and in these Disputes the Year 1676 ended. To give the Particulars of such Matters, would be inconsistent with the Nature of this Compendium.

*A Conference
between the
Prince and
Sir William
Temple.*

THE Prince of *Orange*, about the latter End of *December*, writ very earnestly to Sir *William Temple* to make a Step for some few Days to the *Hague*: Which Sir *William*, finding all Things without present Motion at *Nimeguen*, consented to. The first Day of 1677, having attended his Highness, they fell into large Discourses of the Progress
of

of the Treaty, and Coldness of the Parties; the affected Delays of the Imperialists and Spaniards; the declar'd Aversions of the Danes and Brandenburgers; and concluded how little was to be expected from the formal Steps of this Congress. Upon all which the Prince ask'd the *English* Minister, whether he had heard any more of his Majesty's Mind upon the Peace? Sir *William* told him, that his Majesty, in his last Letter to him upon that Subject, " Said that he concluded from " the Prince's Discourses, that he had then no " Mind to a Peace: That he was sorry for it, " because he thought it was his Interest to have " it: That he had try'd to know the Mind of " *France* upon it, but if they would not open " themselves further of one Side, nor his High- " ness on the other, he would content himself " with performing his Part of a Mediator in the " common Forms. The Prince told Sir *Willi- " am*, this look'd very cold, since his Majesty " was alone able to make the Peace, and knew " very well what it would come to by the Forms " of the Congress. That for his own Part he de- " fir'd it, and had a great deal of Reason; but " would not say this to any but the King by Sir " *William*; because if *France* should know it, " they would, he doubted, be harder upon the " Terms. All which, and many more Particu- " lars, he desir'd Sir *William Temple* to write di- " rectly to his Majesty.

Two Days after, Sir *William* had a Conference with Pensionary *Fagel*, wherein the Pensionary told him, " That the States not only desir'd the " Peace from their Hearts, but thought it abso- " lutely necessary for them; nay, that they would " not insist upon a Peace according to their Allies " Pretensions, nor could he answer that they " would not make a separate one." Sir *William* reply'd, that was a Matter of such Moment, as he was sure they would think of it another Year

The Dutch incline to a separate Peace.

be-

1677.

before they did it. With this the Pensionary began a Discourse with more Heat, than agreed well with the Posture of Health he was in, saying, "That they had thought enough of it already, and with thinking much began to find it "was without Remedy" Then he fell into Expostulations with their Allies, but principally the *Spaniards*, and concluded, "That tho' he should "agree to a separate Treaty with the greatest "Regret that could be, yet he did not see what "else was to be done, and did not know one "Man in *Holland* that was not of the same "Mind." They had many other Words about what would become of *Flanders*; but *Fagel* concluded in this Manner; "That they had long "represented the State of Things in *England* "by *Van Beuninghen*, and offer'd his Majesty to "be the Arbitrer of the Peace, but had not a "Word in Answer, and all was received with "the utmost Coldness; tho' other People thought "the *English* had Reason to be more concern'd; "since after a separate Peace, the Aims of "France would be more upon *Italy*, or *Germany*, "or perhaps upon *England*."

The Prince
of Orange
declares
against it.

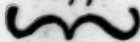
SIR *William Temple*, the next Morning, acquainted the Prince with his Conference with the Pensionary, and how amongst other Things he said, with regard to the separate Peace, "That "he knew not a Man in *Holland* who was not of "his Mind." Whereupon the Prince interrupted him, saying, "Yes, I am sure I know one, and "that is my Self; and I will oppose it as long as "I can." Sir *William* ask'd him, whether he was of the Pensionary's Mind, as to what he thought likely to happen the next Campaign concerning the Loss of *Flanders*? His Highness answer'd, "The Appearances were ill, but Campaigns did not always end as they began: That "Accidents might happen which no Man could "foresee, and that if they came to one fair Battle,

“de, none could answer for the Event: That
 “the King might make the Peace if he pleas’d,
 “before it began; but if the *English* were so in-
 “different as to let this Season pass, for his Part
 “he must go on and take his Fortune.” 1677.

The Result of these Conferences Sir *William Temple* very particularly represented to the Court of *England*, that his Majesty might want no Lights that were necessary upon so nice, and yet so dangerous a Conjunction. The King answer’d him in a Letter of his own Hand; “Complain-
 “ing much of the Confederate Ministers in *Lon-*
 “*don* caballing with Parliament Men, and raising
 “all Men’s Spirits as high against the Peace as
 “they could; which made it very difficult for
 “him to make any Steps towards a general Trea-
 “ty, unless the *Dutch* Embassador would first put
 “in a Memorial, pressing his Majesty from the
 “States to do it, and declaring, that without it
 “they saw *Flanders* would be lost.” The Prince and Pensionary were both willing that the King should be comply’d with in this Matter; but his Highness press’d Sir *William* to write once more to know his Majesty’s Opinion upon the Terms of the Peace; or else, he said, it would be too late, while the Season advanc’d towards the Campaign. Sir *William* desir’d the Prince to consider there would be three Weeks Time lost, and that his Majesty would take it kinder if his Highness explain’d himself first. The Prince paus’d a while, and then said, “To shew the Confidence he de-
 “sir’d to live in with his Majesty, he would
 “make no further Difficulty of it: That if the
 “King had a Mind to make a sudden Peace, he
 “thought he must do it upon the Foot of *Aix la*
 “*Chapelle*; which he would have the more
 “Grounds for, because it was a Peace he both
 “made and guaranteed: That for Exchanges he
 “thought there should be no others propos’d up-
 “on it, but only of *Aeth* and *Charleroy*, for *Aire*
 “and

*Project of
 a general
 Peace made
 by the Prince
 of Orange.*

1677.



“ and St. Omer; which two last imported a
 “ great deal more to *France* than the others; un-
 “ less they would declare, that they intended to
 “ end this War with the Prospect of beginning
 “ another, by which they must get the rest of
 “ *Flanders*. That this was all that should pass
 “ between *France* and *Spain*; and for the Empe-
 “ ror and the States, that the first, having taken
 “ *Philipsburg* from the *French*, should raze it;
 “ and the *French*, having taken *Maestricht* from
 “ the *Dutch*, should raze it too. Thus this whole
 “ War should pass, *Like a Whirl-wind that*
 “ *had ceas'd, after it had threatned much, and*
 “ *made but little Alteration in the World.*”

Of which
 Sir William
 procures
 some Ex-
 planation.

SIR William was surpriz'd to hear a Proposition
 so on the sudden, so judicious, so short, and so de-
 cursive, and that seem'd so easy towards a Close, if
 his Majesty of *Great Britain* should give into it.
 However, his Excellency observ'd to his Highness,
 that he had not explain'd what was to become of
Lorrain and *Burgundy*; and next, whether he be-
 liev'd it at all likely, that *France* should come to
 such Restitutions of what they had lately acquir'd,
 without an Equivalent? The Prince reply'd,
 “ Both were explain'd by the Terms he propos'd
 “ of *Aix la Chapelle*: That for *Lorrain*, *France*
 “ never pretended to keep it, but from the last
 “ Duke only: That *Burgundy* could not be
 “ parted with by *Spain*, without the *French* re-
 “ storing so many Towns for it in *Flanders*, as
 “ would raise endless Debates, and so leave the
 “ Business to another Campaign. For the Se-
 “ cond, he said, he did not believe it would be
 “ done, but by his *Britannick* Majesty's vigorous
 “ Interposition; but if his Majesty would not
 “ endeavour it, the War must go on, and God
 “ Almighty must decide it. And for *Holland's*
 “ making a separate Peace, let the Pensionary,
 “ or any others, say what they would, they
 “ should never do it while he was alive, and able
 “ to

“ to hinder it; and he would say one Thing
 “ more, that he believ’d he was able to hinder
 “ it.” Sir *William Temple* gave an Account of
 this Discourse to his Master. In the mean
 Time, Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, his Colleague, having
 discovered a secret Negotiation between the
French and the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, gave Re-
 port of it to the Court, and receiv’d an Order
 publickly to protest against it, in his Majesty’s
 Name; which however was prevented, by Sir
William Temple’s representing the Insignificancy
 of such a Protestation.

1677.

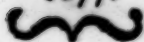
THE King’s Answer to Sir *William Temple*’s
 Dispatches, sent by the Prince’s Order, consisted
 of two Parts: The first, “ An Offer of his Ma-
 “ jesty’s entring into the strongest defensive Alli-
 “ ance with the *Dutch*, thereby to secure them
 “ from all Apprehensions from *France*, after the
 “ Peace should be made: And the second was his
 Majesty’s Remarks, rather than Conclusion upon
 the Terms propos’d by the Prince for a Peace:
 “ That he believ’d it might be compass’d with
 “ *France* upon the Exchange of *Cambray*, *Aire*,
 “ and *St. Omer*, for *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Oudenarde*,
 “ *Condé* and *Bouchain*; That this Scheme was
 “ what his Majesty thought possible to be ob-
 “ tain’d of *France*, tho’ not what was to be
 “ wish’d.” His Highness’s Countenance chang’d
 when Sir *William* nam’d *Cambray*, and the rest of
 the Towns; nevertheless, he heard him through,
 and the Reasons of Sir *Joseph Williamson* upon
 the Matter, as of a double Frontier that this would
 give to *Flanders*. The Prince then said, he be-
 liev’d Dinner was ready, and he would talk of
 it when they had din’d; tho’ he would tell him
 now, in few Words, *That he must rather die than*
make such a Peace. After Dinner his Highness
 told the *English* Ambassador, “ That he had not
 “ expected such a Return of the Confidence he
 “ had begun towards his Majesty. He observ’d

K. Charles’s
Answer not
relish’d by
the Prince.

E

“ the

1677.



“ the Offer of Alliance came to him in a Letter
 “ of his Majesty’s own Hand; but that about
 “ the Terms of a Peace from the Secretary only :
 “ That it was in a Stile, as if he thought him a
 “ Child, or to be sed with *whipt Cream* : That
 “ since all this had been before the foreign Com-
 “ mittee, he knew very well, it had been with
 “ the *French* Ambassador too; and that the
 “ Terms were his, and a great deal worse than
 “ could have come directly from *France* : That, in
 “ short, all must be ventur’d, since he was in,
 “ and found no other Way out; and that he
 “ would rather charge a thousand Men with an
 “ hundred, tho’ he was sure to die in the Charge,
 “ than enter into any Concert of a Peace upon
 “ these Conditions.”

*Another
 Letter from
 England no
 better liked.*

SIR *William* imparted to the Court of *England* what pass’d in this Interview; to which he received an Answer from Secretary *Williamson*. This his Highness relish’d as ill as he had done the former, infomuch that he told Sir *William*, “ He was
 “ sorry to find the King’s Thoughts so different
 “ from his; but whenever they grew nearer, he
 “ should be glad to know it. He look’d now
 “ upon the Campaign as begun, and believ’d at
 “ the Time they talk’d, the Guns were playing
 “ before *Valenciennes*. He expected a very ill
 “ Beginning of the Campaign, and to make a
 “ bad Figure in it himself; but if the Emperor
 “ perform’d what he promis’d, the Summer
 “ might not end as it began.” After this Interview, which pass’d at *Soesdike*, one of the Prince’s Houses, his Highness went immediately away for the *Hague*, and Sir *William Temple* return’d to *Nimeguen*. Here, tho’ most of the Preliminaries were adjust’d, the Pope’s Mediation reject’d, and that of *England* only accepted by all Parties, yet all Negotiations seem’d wholly at a Stand, and so continu’d till towards the End of *April*.

WHILST the Plenipotentiaries were contending
 about

about Trifles, and amusing one another with Ceremony, the essential Parts of the Treaty were warmly disputed with Fire and Sword in the Field. *France* had, in the Beginning of the Year, over-run all the Country about *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, and *St. Omer*, and in a Manner blocked up those three important Places; openly boasting that they would make themselves Masters of two of them, before the *Spaniards* were in a Condition to take the Field. About the End of *February*, they began to penetrate into *Flanders*, and into *Germany* on the other Side of the *Rhine*; where they made their first Essay of burning and spoiling defenceless Towns and Villages, which they afterwards improv'd to so dreadful a Degree. The Confederates complain'd to the King of *England* of this new Manner of making War, who employ'd his Offices to hinder such Devastations, while a Treaty was on Foot under his Mediation: But the Thing was done, and the *French* had gain'd their Point; which was, by an absolute Ruin of the Country, to cut off the Imperialists from all Subsistence, if they should march into *Alsatia*, and by that Means divert those Troops which *France* resolv'd to employ in the *Netherlands*.

ABOUT the Beginning of *March*, *Luxemburg* and *de Montal* invested *Valenciennes*, with an Army of between 50 and 60,000 Men. Four Days after the King of *France* came in Person to the Camp, and by his Presence so animated the Troops, that the Town was soon carried by a general Assault; notwithstanding the Difficulties occasion'd by the Season, and the gallant Defence of a numerous Garrison. From *Valenciennes*, *Lewis XIV* march'd with a mighty Army, and laid Siege to *Cambray* with one Part of it, and to *St. Omer* with the other, under the Duke of *Orleans*.

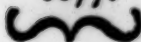
IN few Days, from the Opening of the Trenches, the Lines of Circumvallation were fi-

1677.

Progress of
the French
Arms.They take
Valencien-
nes, March
17.

Cambray

1677.



The Prince
of Orange
marches to
relieve St.
Omer.

nish'd before *Cambray*, and the King commanded an Assault to be made on the two Half Moons on the Castle Side. These the *French* soon made themselves Masters of, and immediately began to undermine the Ramparts. This put the Besieged into such a Consternation, that they desir'd to capitulate, and surrendered the Town upon Articles; but the Citadel held out for some Days longer, the Governor having taken Advantage of the Cessation of Arms to provide for its Defence.

THE *Dutch*, having now receiv'd their Payments due from *Spain*, and finding the *French* prosecuted their Design upon *Flanders*, whilst the Negotiations of Peace serv'd only to make the *Spaniards* more remiss in their Preparations, resolv'd to go on with another Campaign. They kept up to this Resolution by the Prince of *Orange's* pressing them to the Observance of their Treaties, and the Pursuit of their Interest, in the Preservation of the *Spanish Netherlands*. Upon the first Motion of the *French*, the Prince began to prepare for that of his Troops likewise, and press'd the *Spaniards* to have theirs in Readiness to join him. With all imaginable Diligence he provided for the Subsistence of his Army in their March thro' *Flanders*, which the *Spaniards* had taken no Care of. But, with the utmost Application that could be us'd, his Highness could not come to the Relief either of *Valenciennes* or *Cambray*. However, with Part of the Forces of the States alone, and without either Troops, or so much as Guides furnish'd him by the *Spaniards*, he march'd directly towards *St. Omer*, fully resolv'd to raise that Siege with the Hazard of a Battle, at what Disadvantage soever.

Battle of
Montcaffel,
April 11.
1677.

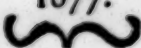
THE Duke of *Orleans*, leaving a small Part of his Troops to defend his Trenches before *St. Omer*, marched to meet the Prince, and upon the Way was reforc'd by *M. de Luxemburg*, with all the Forces the King of *France* could spare out of his

his Army, leaving only enough to carry on the Attacks before the Citadel of *Cambray*. These Armies encountered, and fought with great Bravery and Resolution at *Montcaffel*; where, after a sharp Dispute, the first Regiment of the *Dutch* Infantry began to break. The Prince, perceiving their Disorder, went immediately to that Part where the Shock began, rally'd them several Times, and renew'd the Charge; but at last was quite born down by the plain Flight of his Men, whom he was forc'd to resist like Enemies. He fell in among them Sword in Hand, and cutting the first cross the Face, cry'd out aloud, *Rascal! I'll set a Mark on thee at least, that I may hang thee afterwards.* But neither Voice nor Action, Threats nor Example could give Courage to Men that had already lost it: His Highness was forc'd to yield to the Torrent of these Fugitives, that carried him back to the rest of his Troops, which yet made a Stand. With these, and what he could gather of those that had been routed, he made a Retreat, that gain'd him little less Reputation than a Victory.

HOWEVER, the Natural Consequence of this Battle was, the Surrender of *St. Omer*, and the Citadel of *Cambray*. It produced also a more eager Desire in the *United Provinces* after the Conclusion of the Peace, since the *Spaniards* were so negligent in the Defence of their own Territories; and since they conceiv'd no great Hopes of a Conference that had been held at *Wesel*, between the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and several Ministers, concerning the Operations of the Campaign on the Side of *Germany*. After the Taking of those Places, and a Battle won, the *French* thought it Prudence to play a saving Game, and to act on the Defensive all the rest of the Summer.

IN the mean Time the *Spaniards*, reasoning only from what they thought the Interest of their

1677.



St. Omer
taken by the
French,
April 20.

1677.

 English
 Parliament
 press the
 King to join
 the Dutch.

Neighbours, supinely abandon'd to their Care the Preservation of *Flanders*. They knew the *Dutch* would save it if they could; and as the *English* they were sure could, if they would, they believ'd the King would be brought to it at last by the Increase of the Danger, and the Humour of his People. In this Presumption they were entertain'd by their Ministers then in *England*, who industriously fomented the Heats that began about this Time to appear in Parliament, upon the Successes of the *French* Arms both in *Flanders* and *Sicily*. The Commons, about the End of *March*, had desired his Majesty to put a Stop to them, before they grew dangerous to *England*, as well as to her Neighbours: But *Salinas*, the *Spanish* Embassador, told some of the Members, that the King was incensed at this Address, calling the Authors of it, a Company of Rogues. As this made a great Noise in the Lower House, the King resented it as a Piece of Malice in *Salinas*, and order'd him to depart the Kingdom within certain Days. Nevertheless, about a Month after the Parliament address'd the King upon the same Score, desiring his Majesty to enter into an Alliance with the *United Provinces*, for opposing the Career of the Conquering Arms of *France*. This the King receiv'd as an Encroachment on his Prerogative, made them an angry Answer, and prorogu'd them the Week following.

The King of
 France pro-
 poses a
 Truce.

LEWIS XIV, observing every Motion both of his Friends and Enemies, and more particularly the Temper of the *English* Parliament, had so much Regard to the Jealousies rais'd of his designing an entire Conquest of *Flanders*, that, after having gain'd these three considerable Frontier Towns, and dispos'd his Army into Quarters of Refreshment, he went to *Dunkirk*, from whence he sent the Duke of *Crequi* to compliment *Charles II*, and to carry him a Letter containing in Substance, " That to shew he had no Intention to
 " con-

“conquer *Flanders*, but only to make a general Peace, he was contented, notwithstanding the Advantages and Forces he had at present, to make a general Truce for some Years, in Case his Ally, the King of *Sweden*, would agree to it; which he desir'd his Majesty to inform himself of, since he had not the Convenience of doing it, for want of the Liberty of Couriers into *Sweden*.”

1677.

THIS Letter was generally look'd upon as a Finesse of the *French* King, to put his *Britannick* Majesty upon waving the Declaration, which his Parliament so urgently press'd him to. At *Nimwegen* the *French* made a great Shew of it, till they found it had an Effect contrary to what was intended, and was taken by all for too gross an Artifice. *Beverning*, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiary, tho' of all others the most forward for a Peace, yet resented it to that Degree, that he said openly, the *French* were to be commended, who never neglected any Thing of Importance, nor so much as of Amusement; expos'd what he thought their Design; repeated his Desire of the Peace, giving for a Reason, contrary to the Politicks of *Van Beuninghen*, and the other Ministers of the Allies in *England*, that his *Britannick* Majesty would not enter into the War to save the last Town in *Flanders*. In Pursuance of this Confidence of his, he follow'd all the Ways imaginable towards a Peace, and by such Steps as some thought forwarder than his Commission: So that about *July* all Points were adjust'd between the *French* and *Dutch*. *Beverning* then began to act the Part of something more than a Mediator, pressing on his Allies towards a Peace, with great Earnestness, tho' but with very small Effect.

The Dutch Minister makes Advances towards a Peace.

IN the mean Time the Ministers of the Confederates made great Instances in *England*, that his Majesty would recall his Troops that were in the *French* Service; attributing most of their Successes

Ill Face of Affairs to the Allies.

1677.

in *Germany* to the Bravery of those *English* Regiments. But his Majesty excus'd it upon the Equality of Mediator, since there were likewise *English* Troops in the Service of the Allies: Who took this Answer, however, for an ill Sign of the Vigour they hoped from his Majesty for the Support of their languishing Affairs. The Expectation of those great Actions promis'd by the Imperialists upon the *Rhine*, began to wear out; their Troops finding no Subsistence in those Countries, which had been wholly ruin'd by the *French* in the Beginning of the Year, to prevent their March. The Prince of *Orange* reflected on all these Circumstances, and foresaw no Resource of the Confederates, unless from the King of *England*. He was like to spend the rest of the Summer in Marches and Countermarches, the *French* resolving not to hazard another Battle, and he not able to sit down before a Town, and oppose a *French* Army that should come to relieve it. His Highness therefore sent *M. Bentinck* over into *England*, about the Beginning of *June*, to desire his *Britannick* Majesty's Leave to make a Journey thither, as soon as the Campaign ended, both to pursue his intended Marriage, and to concert Measures to bring *France* to reasonable Terms. The King return'd him a civil Answer; but with Wishes, that he would first think of making the Peace, and rather defer his Journey till that were concluded.

*K. Charles's
Attempts in
Vain to move
the Prince.*

ABOUT the Middle of *July*, *Sir William Temple* went over to *England*, being recall'd by the King to enter upon the Secretary of State's Office, which *Coventry* had offer'd his Majesty to lay down. When he came to Court, the King fell often into Conversation with him, and generally in his Closet alone, or with none present besides the Duke of *York* and the Lord Treasurer. The Subject of these Discourses were usually the Peace, and the Prince of *Orange's* Journey into
Eng-

England. The King always express'd a great Desire for the first, but not at all for the other till that was concluded. He said, among other Things, that if he and the Prince could fall into the Terms of a Treaty, he was sure it might be made. And after several Conversations upon this Subject, his Majesty told Sir *William*, he had a great Mind that he should try if he could persuade his Highness to it. Sir *William* represented how often he had been employ'd upon this Errand to the Prince; how immoveable he had found him; and how sure he was to find him so still, unless the King would consider of another Scheme; that his Majesty would do well to try another Hand, and he would the better know the Prince's Mind, if his Answers were the same to both. The King said, "It was an Affair of Confidence between him and the Prince, and must be so treated; and he knew no body he had besides to send." Sir *William* offered, if his Majesty pleas'd, to name one. Being commanded, he named Mr. *Hide*, whose Choice was approv'd of by the Duke of *York*, the Lord Treasurer, and the King himself. Mr. *Hide* was dispatch'd away accordingly; but found the Prince resolute in the Business of the Peace, upon the Terms he had propos'd to Sir *William Temple*.

TOWARDS the End of *July* his Highness sat down before *Charleroy*, and would have besieg'd it in Form, if, as had been concerted, the Duke of *Lorraine* could have diverted the *French Army* from relieving it. But *Luxemburg*, with great Diligence, leaving Marshal *de Crequi* with Force enough to face that Duke, assembled a great Army for the Relief of *Charleroy*. Upon *Luxemburg's* Approach his Highness call'd a Council of War, to resolve, whether to march and fight the Enemy, or raise the Siege? The last Opinion prevail'd, and was accordingly executed, and therewith ended the Campaign in *Flanders*. This Re-

1677.
~~~~~

His Highness  
makes a  
vain At-  
tempt upon  
Charleroy.

1677. treat of the Prince pass'd not without many Reflections, not only from the *Spaniards*, but the *Dutch* also; as if his Highness had given over the Design upon some Intelligences between him and the King of *Great Britain*, Lord *Ossory* happening to arrive in the Camp the Day before holding the Council of War, upon which the Siege was rais'd.

The Prince  
of Orange  
lands at  
Harwich,  
October 9.  
1677.

THE Campaign being thus ended, the Prince return'd to the *Hague*, accompanied by the Lord *Ossory*, and several other Persons of Quality; and about the Middle of *October*, at the Instances of his Friends, rather than upon the faint Invitation of King *Charles*, embark'd for *England*, with a Noble Retinue and magnificent Equipage. His Highness, like an eager Lover, came Post from *Harwich* to *New-market*, where the Court then was. Lord *Arlington* receiv'd the Prince at his alighting, making his Pretence of the chief Confidence with him. But when the Lord Treasurer, and Sir *William Temple* went to attend him, his Highness whisper'd them both together, "That Sir *William* must answer for him and the Lord Treasurer one to another, that they might enter both into Business and Conversation, as if they had been of a longer Acquaintance." This was a wise Strain of Policy, considering the Lord *Danby's* Interest, but very much displeas'd Lord *Arlington* and his Friends. His Highness was kindly receiv'd by the King and the Duke of *York*, who both invited him often into Discourse of Business, which they were surprized to see him decline industriously. This made the King order Sir *William Temple* to find out the Reason of it. His Highness told Sir *William*, he was resolv'd to see the young Princess before he enter'd upon any Conferences about Peace or War. The King laugh'd at this nice Piece of Gallantry; but however, to humour his High-

Highness in it, he left *New Market* some Days sooner than he had intended. 1677.

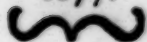
*WILLIAM*, upon his Arrival at *London*, and Sight of the Lady *Mary*, was so charm'd with her Person, that he immediately made his Suit to the King and the Duke. His Royal Highness was extreme cold upon the Proposal, which was very well receiv'd and assented to by his Majesty; but with this Condition, that the Terms of a Peace Abroad might be first agreed on between them. The Prince excus'd himself, and said, "He must end his first Business before he began the other." The King and Duke were both positive in their Opinion, and the Prince so resolute in his, that he said at last, "His Allies, who were like to have hard Terms of the Peace, would be apt to believe he had made this Match at their Expence; and for his Part, he would never sell his Honour for a Wife."

THE King remaining so firm for three or four Days, about that Time Sir *William Temple* went to the Prince after Supper, and found him in very ill Humour. His Highness told him, "He repented he ever came into *England*, and was resolv'd to stay but two Days longer, if the King continued in the Mind for treating upon the Peace before he was married: But that before he went his Majesty must chuse how they should live hereafter; for he was sure it must be either like the greatest Friends, or the greatest Enemies." And desir'd Sir *William* to let his Majesty know so next Morning, and give him an Account of what he should say upon it. Sir *William* told the King all the Prince had said to him, and represented to his Majesty the ill Consequences of a Breach between them. His Majesty heard him with great Attention, and then said, "Well, I never was yet deceiv'd in judging of a Man's Honesty by his Looks, and if I am not deceiv'd in the Prince's Face, he

But at last succeeds.

" is

1677.



" is the honestest Man in the World. I will  
 " trust him, and he shall have his Wife: Go im-  
 " mediately and tell my Brother so, and that 'tis  
 " a Thing I am resolv'd on." Sir *William Tem-  
 ple* did so; and the Duke at first seem'd a little  
 surpriz'd; but then said, " The King shall be  
 " obey'd, and he would be glad all his Subjects  
 " would learn of him to obey him." From the  
 Duke of *York* Sir *William* went to the Prince of  
*Orange*, who was so transported with this unex-  
 pected News, that embracing him, he told him,  
 " He had made him the happiest Man in the  
 " World."

*The Match  
 between the  
 Prince and  
 Princess  
 Mary de-  
 clar'd.*

IMMEDIATELY after Sir *William* gave an Ac-  
 count of what had pass'd to the Lord Treasurer,  
 who took upon him to adjust all the rest between  
 the King, the Duke, and the Prince: And in  
 deed he conquer'd so effectually the Duke's Un-  
 willingness, by an Enlargement of his Revenue,  
 settled upon the Post-Office, that the Match was  
 declar'd that Evening at the Committee, (before  
 any other in Court knew any Thing of it) and  
 next Day, *October* 22d, in Council. It was re-  
 ceived there, and every where else in the King-  
 dom, with universal Joy. The *French* Embassa-  
 dor and Lord *Arlington* appear'd the two only  
 Persons dissatisfied upon it at Court; the first not  
 knowing how to answer it to his Master, that an  
 Affair of that Importance should be transacted  
 without his Advice, or indeed so much as his  
 Knowledge; and *Arlington*, that it should pass  
 without his Communication, who first endeavour'd  
 to keep up the Court in a Belief of his Confidence  
 with the Prince. After this the Council went in  
 a Body to compliment the Princess, and after-  
 wards the Prince: The rest of the Nobility did  
 the same, in Pursuance of their Example.

*Approved  
 by the States.*

HIS Highness immediately dispatch'd an Ex-  
 press to the States, to acquaint them with what  
 had pass'd, expecting their speedy Approbation of  
 the

the Match, that he might the sooner repair to them for the Service of their Country. Thereupon the States General assembled, and having weigh'd the Advantages which might accrue to them from this Marriage, over and above the happy Choice his Highness had made of a Princess, express'd their Approbation by a Publick Edict, in Terms full of Satisfaction; declaring, moreover, the mighty Esteem they had for so glorious an Alliance, and their sincere and firm Resolution to cultivate the ancient good Correspondence between his *Britannick Majesty* and them.

1677.

THIS Answer arriving at *London* on his Highness's Birth Day, the Marriage was celebrated at Eleven at Night; but with so little Noise, that the People knew nothing of it till the next Morning, when they gave all publick Demonstrations of their Joy.

*The Marriage is consummated, Nov. 4th.*

IMMEDIATELY after the King, Duke, and Prince fell into Debates upon the Terms of the Peace; to which, as to that of the Match, none but the Lord Treasurer and Sir *William Temple* were admitted. "The Prince insisted hard upon  
" the Strength and Enlargement of a Frontier on  
" both Sides of *Flanders*, without which *France*  
" would end this War with the Prospect of beginning another with more Advantage, after  
" the breaking of the present Confederacy." His Majesty was content to say that the King of *France* grew past his Youth and lazy, and would turn to the Pleasures of the Court and Building, and leave his Neighbours in quiet. Upon this Sir *William Temple* told the King: "That in the  
" Course of his Experience of the World, he  
" had never observ'd Mens Natures to alter by  
" Age or Fortunes: That he believ'd the King  
" of *France* would always have a Bent sometimes  
" to War, sometimes to Love, sometimes to  
" Building; and he was of the Prince's Opinion,  
" that he would never make Peace but with a  
" De-

*Conference upon the Peace.*

1677. "Design of a new War, after he had finish'd his  
 "Conquest by the last." In this Opinion his  
 Majesty seem'd to concur.

*Disinterest-  
 edness of  
 the Prince.*

THE Restitution of *Lorrain* and *Alsatia* were readily agreed to by the King and the Duke; but they would not hear of the County of *Burgundy*, as what *France* would never part with; tho' the Prince insisted much upon it. But in this the King thought his Highness was touch'd by the Interest of his own Territories there; and thereupon told him, "That for his Lands, he would charge himself with his enjoying them as safely under *France* as *Spain*; or if he was rather willing to part with them, he would undertake to get him what Price he should demand. But the Prince answer'd generously, "That he should not trouble himself nor the Peace about that Matter, and that he would be content to lose all his Lands, to get one good Town more for the *Spaniards*, upon the Frontier of *Flanders*." So that all Difficulties seem'd to center in what was thought necessary on that Side. This occasion'd great Debates between the King and the Prince; his Majesty pretending *France* would never agree to one Scheme, and his Highness that *Spain* would never consent to the other.

*Scheme of a  
 Peace  
 agreed on by  
 K. Charles  
 II. and the  
 Prince of  
 Orange.*

UPON the whole Matter it was resolv'd, that the Peace should be made upon these Terms: "All to be restor'd by *France* to the Empire and Emperor, that had been taken in the War; the Dutchy of *Lorrain* to its own Duke, and all on both Sides between *France* and *Holland*; and to *Spain* the Towns of *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Oudenarde*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Condé*, *Valenciennes*, *St. Guillaín*, and *Bincb*. That the Prince should endeavour to procure the Consent of *Spain*, and his *Britannick* Majesty that of *France*." To this Purpose his Majesty was to send a Person immediately over with the Proposition, who should be instructed to enter into no other

1677.

other Reasonings upon it, but demand a positive Answer in two Days, and then directly return. The Question was, who should go? And the Lord Treasurer said, "It must be either he or Sir *William Temple*, none else being in the Confidence of this Affair." The Prince said, "It must be Sir *William*, for the Lord Treasurer could not be spar'd." To which his Majesty readily agreed, and order'd Sir *William* to be ready in two Days. The Evening before he was to go, his Majesty told him, he had reflected on his Journey and Errand, and how unwelcome he should be in *France*, as well as his Message: And therefore he had been thinking of sending another Person. Sir *William* told the King, "He would do him the greatest Pleasure in the World to send another." Thereupon the King ask'd him, what he thought of the Lord *Duras*? Sir *William* said, Very well: Upon which his Majesty seem'd to resolve it, tho' the Thing had been already agreed in the Morning, upon the Duke of *York*'s Desire, who, as some suspected, design'd to favour the *French* Interest. This last Opinion seem'd to be confirm'd by the Success of Lord *Duras*'s Embassy, who, after the Delivery of his Message, was prevail'd with to stay longer than his Time, and after all, came away without any positive Answer.

THE Duke of *York* had Reason to be averse to his Daughter's marrying the Prince of *Orange*; for while this Match was treating, the *Bill of Exclusion* was upon the Anvil, by which the Princess *Mary* was to succeed to the Crown upon the Death of King *Charles*. Some Historians have advanc'd; that while this Affair was depending the Prince of *Orange* look'd on, without espousing any of the Parties; but the following Passage, which came from a Person of undoubted Sincerity, seems to prove the contrary. Lord *Berkley* coming to see the Prince at *Arlington House*,

*The Prince's Behaviour upon the Exclusion Bill.*

1677. *House*, his Highness asked him the News. His Lordship made Answer, that he had been with some Parliament Men, who were very warm for the Bill of Exclusion, and whom he had endeavour'd to persuade against it. "And why did you so?" reply'd the Prince. These Words surpriz'd Lord *Berkley*, who perceiving how ill he made his Court, by taking the Duke of *York's* Part, turn'd the Conversation upon a more agreeable Subject.

The Prince  
returns to  
Holland,  
November  
21.

'Tis certain that his Highness's Presence gave fresh Spirit to the *English* Discontents, and that King *Charles* was rid of a great Uneasiness when the Prince embark'd with his Consort for *Holland*, where Affairs press'd his Return, beyond the Hopes of my Lord *Duras* from *France*. The King assur'd him he would never part from the least Point of the Scheme sent over, and would enter into the War against *France*, if they refus'd it: But his Highness went away with the Mortification, to see the Parliament prorogued to the next Spring; which the *French* Embassador had gain'd of the King, to keep up the Credit of *France* after the Prince's Marriage. However, the ill Humour of the People growing higher, the Prorogation was by a Proclamation anticipated soon after the Lord *Duras's* Return; and a Shew made as if the King design'd to enter into the War: For which the Parliament was impatient whenever the King seem'd averse to it; but grew jealous of Prevarication, whenever the Court appear'd inclin'd to it. The Prince and Princess, being landed at *Terheyde*, went from thence to *Hounslaerdike*, where they tarried some few Days, till they made their Publick Entry into the *Hague*, which was perform'd with extraordinary Magnificence.

His High-  
ness mis-  
takes, and  
is mistaken.

THE News of the Prince's Marriage, which had reach'd *Nimeguen* some Time before, gave the Confederates great Hopes that King *Charles* would

would now declare in their Favour. But it had quite another Effect in *Holland*, particularly in *Amsterdam*, where the *French* Emissaries found the Secret of raising Jealousies of the Measures concerted between the King and the Prince, upon this new Alliance, as dangerous to the Liberty of their Country, and to make it believ'd, that by this Match the King and the Duke had wholly brought over the Prince to their Sentiments: Whereas the Prince went indeed away possessed of having drawn them into his; tho' they were all equally mistaken. But how different soever their Apprehensions abroad might be of Things, King *Charles* receded from his Engagements to the Prince, of entering into the War with the Allies, in Case of no direct and immediate Answer from *France*, and contented himself to send Mr. *Thynn* over into *Holland*, with a Draught of an Alliance to be made with the States, in order to force *France* and *Spain* into a Compliance with the Scheme agreed on. This Treaty was sign'd on the 16th of *January*, tho' not without great Difficulties, and much Disatisfaction to the Prince of *Orange*.

1677.

THE Alliance being thus concluded, the King of *England* dispatch'd Mr. *Montague* into *France*, to press *Lewis XIV* to accept his Terms; and at the same time gave out Commissions for raising an Army: But the *French* King rejected these Conditions of Peace, and made great Preparations to open the Campaign earlier than ordinary. Upon this his *Britannick* Majesty recall'd the Troops he had in the Service of *France*, summon'd his Parliament, communicated to them the late Alliance, and ask'd them Money to put himself in a Posture to carry on the War, if the Peace fail'd. The House of Commons return'd his Majesty Thanks for the Care he had taken of the Protestant Religion, in marrying his Niece to a Protestant Prince; beseeching him not to consent to any

K. Charles  
makes Pre-  
parations.  
Con-

1678. Conditions of Peace with *France*, unless they were better than those at the *Pyrenean Treaty*. To which the King having agreed, the Commons, after a long Debate, resolv'd to equip a Fleet of ninety Men of War, and to raise an Army of 30,000 Soldiers.

The Dutch  
on every  
Side  
alarmed.

In the mean Time, if an ill grounded Suspicion in *Holland*, of the Prince's ambitious Designs since his Marriage, made them uneasy among themselves, and more and more inclin'd them to a Peace, yet the News that came of the *French* taking from them the Island of *Tobago*, besides the Death of *Binks* Admiral of *Zealand*, and the utter Ruin of that Colony, did no less sensibly affect them. But what was a more formidable Blow than all the rest, was the vast Progress of the *French* Army this Spring in the *Spanish Netherlands*. For, towards the End of *February*, *Lewis XIV*, marching at the Head of his Forces, seem'd to have a Design either on *Luxemburg*, *Namur* or *Mons*; but having drawn the *Spaniards* that Way, all on a sudden he cross'd the Countries, sat down

Ghent and  
Ypres be-  
sieged and  
taken by the  
French.

before *Ghent*, made himself Master of that Town, and soon after of *Ypres*. As this gave a mighty Alarm to *Holland*, it strengthen'd the Credit of those already dispos'd to the *French* Conditions of a Peace, as grown now absolutely necessary; while *England* amus'd the People with a seeming Resolution to go into the War, or at least furnish'd the Confederates with many such Hopes. After the Taking of *Ghent* and *Ypres*, the King of *France* dispos'd his Armies into Quarters of Refreshment; whether he thought them sufficiently harass'd, or whether he was afraid of the *English*, who, at the Desire of the *Spanish* Ambassador, had now sent over considerable Forces, under the Command of the Duke of *Monmouth*, to secure the important Town of *OsSEND*, which the *French* seem'd to threaten.

NOT

NOT long after the World was astonish'd to hear that the *French King* had entirely abandon'd *Messina*, and all *Sicily*. Some ascribed it to meer Necessity, and others to a Design of pursuing the Conquest of *Flanders* with redoubled Vigour and Application. However it was, the Parliament of *England* were of this last Opinion, and therefore, to stop his Career, they petition'd the King to declare open War against him, and granted his Majesty a Poll-Bill, prohibiting by the same Act the Importation of all *French* Commodities. King *Charles*, who was now desirous to enter into a League with the Empire, *Spain*, and the *United Provinces*, would oblige them to make the same Prohibition in Relation to *French* Goods: But, while the *Hollanders* were demurring upon the last Point, an unexpected Accident fell out, that chang'd the whole Scene of Affairs.

1678.

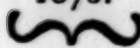
The abandoning of Sicily occasions fresh Vigour in England.

THE King of *France*, after his Return to *Paris*, seeing his *Britannick* Majesty so warmly press'd by his Parliament to enter into the War, made a Publick Declaration of the Terms upon which he was resolv'd to make the Peace; which he sent to his Ministers at *Nimeguen*, there to be distributed amongst the other Embassadors and Mediators. The Chief of these Proposals were;

" That the King of *Sweden* and the Duke of *Gottorp* should be entirely satisfied: That the Prince and Bishop of *Strasburg* should be restor'd to all his Demesns, Goods, Honours, and Prerogatives; and that his Brother, Prince *William* of *Furstemburg*, should be set at Liberty: That the Emperor should alter nothing in the Publick Declarations made at the Treaty of *Westphalia*; only he offer'd either to keep *Philipsburg* and give up *Friburg*, or else to keep *Friburg* and give up *Philipsburg*. That to *Spain* he would restore *Charleroy*, *Aeth*, *Oudenarde*, *Courtray*, *Ghent*, *Limburg*, *Bincb* and

" St.

The King of France's Project of Peace.

1678.  " St. Guillaín, with their Dependencies; but, in Recompence, demanded all the *Franche-Comté, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Condé, Cambray, Aire, St. Omer, Ypres, Werwick* and *Warneton, Barway, Maubeuge, Poperingue, Bailleul* and *Cassel*, with all their Dependencies; in a Word, all the Places he was in Possession of, except those abovemention'd. Besides, he consented to surrender *Charlemont* to the Catholick King, or in Lieu thereof *Dinant* and *Bouvines*, provided the Bishop of *Liege* and the Emperor agreed to it. By which Means the *Spanish* Frontier in the *Netherlands*, would for the future begin from the Sea to the *Maese*, by *Newport, Dixmuyde, Courtray, Oudenard, Aeth, Mons, Charleroy* and *Namur*. That as for the States-General, besides the Satisfaction he gave them by what he yielded up to *Spain*, he offer'd to restore *Maastricht* to them, and to agree to the Treaty of Commerce in such Form as it was fram'd at *Nimeguen* with *Van Beverning*. And the Duke of *Lorraine* he was willing to restore according to the *Pyrenean* Treaty; or to surrender all his Territories to him, except the City of *Nancy*; but that, by way of Recompence, he would give the important City of *Toul*, reserving to himself a Passage from his Frontiers into *Alsatia*, and the Roads that would be necessary from *France* to *Nancy*, and from *Nancy* to *Mets, Brisac*, and the *Franche-Comté*."

Which takes  
Place.

THESE Terms, tho' very different from those agreed between his *Britannick* Majesty and *Holland*, and more from the Pretensions of the Allies, yet having been privately agreed with some Leaders of the principal Towns, prov'd indeed the Scheme of the Peace, both for the *Dutch*, and all the other Confederates engag'd in the War. And here the *French* began their imperious Way of treating, which they afterwards pursued in the whole

whole ensuing Negotiation: Declaring, " These  
 " were the lowest Conditions the King of *France*  
 " would admit, upon which his Enemies might  
 " make Choice either of War or Peace, and to  
 " which he pretended to be tied no longer than  
 " to the 10th of *May*."

1678.

THE Imperialists, of all others, seem'd the  
 least inclinable to accept the foregoing Condi-  
 tions; and the Point of requiring full Satisfaction  
 to *Sweden*, was insupportable to the Northern  
 Princes: Nay, the *Spaniards* look'd upon them  
 as so hard, that they said, they would hazard all,  
 rather than submit to them. When the *French*  
 Ambassador carried those Proposals to Sir *Lionel*  
*Jenkins*, then sole Mediator, to be communi-  
 cated by him to the Ministers of the Allies, he  
 made Answer, he could not do it as a Mediator,  
 but that he would acquaint the Parties with them  
 in Discourse. This he did, because of the other  
 Terms that had already been agreed on between  
*England* and *Holland*, for forcing *France* and  
*Spain* to a Compliance; which, tho' they prov'd  
 of little Use in the Course of this War, yet they  
 made the *French* apprehensive, that his *Britannick*  
 Majesty might at last fall into it in good Earnest;  
 and thereupon they abandon'd *Sicily*, to reinforce  
 their Armies on the *Rhine*, and in the *Nether-*  
*lands*.

*Difficulties*  
*that arise*  
*upon it.*

To prevent the formidable Conjunction of the  
 King of *England* with the rest of the Allies, the  
*French* made use of an Argument which was most  
 likely to prevail with a Prince, whom his expen-  
 sive Mistresses, and parsimonious Parliament, kept  
 in constant Want: For M. de *Louvois*, in a long  
 Conversation he had with Mr. *Montague*, repre-  
 sented to his Excellency, " The Measures they  
 " had already taken for a Peace in *Holland* upon  
 " the *French* Terms: That since they were agreed  
 " there, they hoped the King of *England* would  
 " not be against it: However, his Matter had or-  
 " der'd

*K. Charles*  
*II. tempted*  
*with Money*  
*by France.*

1678.



“ der’d him to make his *Britannick* Majesty the  
 “ Offer of a Sum of Money for his Consent, tho’  
 “ to a Thing wherein his Majesty was conse-  
 “ quently not concern’d.” The violent Disposi-  
 tions of the *Dutch* to run into a Peace at this  
 Time, and the mutual Distrust in Court and Parli-  
 ament, seem’d to justify the King’s accepting this  
 profitable Proposal. *Charles* therefore said, that  
 since the *Hollanders* would have a Peace upon the  
*French* Terms, he knew no Reason why he might  
 not get the Money, and so requir’d Sir *William*  
*Temple* to treat with the *French* Ambassador about  
 it. But that worthy Patriot, out of a Tenderness  
 of the King’s Honour, declin’d to enter into this  
 opprobrious Negotiation, and immediately retir’d  
 into the Country.

The States  
 General ac-  
 cept of the  
 Articles of-  
 fer’d by  
 France.

MAY the tenth, being the Time limited by  
 the *French* Project of Peace, for the Allies to ac-  
 cept the Terms or no, *Van Beverning* sent se-  
 cretly to acquaint the *French* Embassadors, that  
 the States did accept of the King’s Offer. How-  
 ever, that he might not alarm the Confederates,  
 he gave Count *d’Avaux* Notice, that he was desi-  
 rous to speak with him in private, and for that  
 End would take a Walk alone upon the Ramparts of  
*Nimeguen*, about Seven in the Morning, where  
 they met accordingly, and, in a Manner, fully  
 concluded all Matters. The Consequence of this  
 Interview was, the granting of ten Days longer  
 for the *Dutch* to perswade their Allies to accept of  
 the Terms propos’d, as they themselves had done.  
 The King of *France*, being inform’d of these Ad-  
 vances, wrote a Letter to the States; to which  
 their High Mightinesses returning an Answer by  
*Van Beverning*, that Minister manag’d his Nego-  
 tiation so well, that he obtain’d a Cessation of  
 Arms for six Weeks in *Flanders*. Upon his Re-  
 turn, he told the States, that he found the *French*  
 King as well inform’d of the Condition of his  
 Enc-

Enemies, and of the Places he might attack, as he was of his own Affairs.

1678.

ENGLAND, in the mean Time, was grown pretty indifferent in the Business of the Peace; and the Spaniards seem'd inclin'd to comply with the Necessity of their Affairs. But the Emperor, the King of Denmark, and the Elector of Brandenburg fell into severe Expostulations and Reproaches against the States, rehearsing all they had ventur'd and suffer'd in a War, wherein they had engag'd for the sole Preservation of the United Provinces; declaring, that they were not backward to treat with France, upon safe and reasonable Conditions, but would never suffer to have them dictated, as from an absolute Conqueror. The States were little mov'd at these verbal Storms, but held on their Course, without regarding the Satisfaction of any other than Spain, in what concern'd the Barrier of Flanders; and the Necessities of that Crown made them easy, tho' otherwise as little pleas'd as any of their Allies. On June 22, therefore, the States gave Orders to their Plenipotentiaries to sign the Peace, before the End of that Month; and acquainted the King of France with their Compliance.

The Allies  
angry with  
the Dutch.

NOTWITHSTANDING all this Tendency, both in Spain and Holland, to give the Treaty the finishing Stroke, an unexpected Accident fell out, which went near to renew the War with redoubled Vigour, by engaging England in a Share of it. In the Conditions the States had made for restoring the six Spanish Towns in Flanders, there was no Mention made of the Time of that Restitution, the Dutch and Spaniards presuming, that it was to be upon the Ratification of the Treaty with Spain and Holland, whether any other of the Confederates were included or no: And the Negotiation had been managed in that Manner till the very Day before the Peace was to be sign'd; when the Marquis de los Balbaces, having found

The Peace  
obstructed  
by a new  
Difficulty.

some

1678.



some Occasion of enquiring more particularly into the Intentions of *France*, bethought himself of an Explanation as to the Time of the Restitution. In order to that, he first went to the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, to sound their Opinions upon that Subject; who made Answer, that if the *French* pretended to put off the Restitution beyond the Exchange of the Ratifications, it was a Thing not meant by them; and thereupon going immediately to the *French* Embassadors to give them their Explications, the latter did not stick to declare, that the King their Master, being oblig'd to see an entire Restitution made to the *Swedes*, would not evacuate the Towns in *Flanders*, till those belonging to the *Swedes* were likewise restor'd. The *Dutch* Ministers, having receiv'd the States Answer, declared, that they could not sign the Peace, unless his most Christian Majesty would wave his Pretensions: On the other Side, the *French* Embassadors were firm, and insisted on the Satisfaction of the *Swedes*. This strange Procedure of *France* made the States General send to *Van Lewen*, their Minister at *London*, to acquaint his *Britannick* Majesty with it, and to know his Opinion upon a Point of so great Importance. The King made a Difficulty at first to believe it; but sending for the *French* Embassador at *London*, and finding him own his Master's Intention, he was both surpriz'd and angry. Next Morning his Majesty sent for Sir *William Temple* to the foreign Committee, and there declar'd his Resolution of sending him immediately into *Holland*, with Commission to sign a Treaty with the States, by which they should be oblig'd to carry on the War, and his Majesty to enter into it, if *France* did not agree to evacuate the Towns within a Time limited.

Treaty of  
Alliance be-  
tween Eng-  
land and  
Holland,  
July 26.

HIS *Britannick* Majesty press'd *Van Lewen* to go over with Sir *William Temple*, to perswade the States of the Sincerity of his Resolution. Sir

*William*

*William and Van Lewen* being arriv'd at the *Hague* the Negotiation was immediately set on Foot, and in six Days the famous Treaty of Alliance between *England* and *Holland* was concluded, to the general Satisfaction of the *Hollanders*. The Prince of *Orange* receiv'd the *English* Embassador with the greatest Joy in the World, July 26. hoping by the Success of his Errand either to continue the War, or recover such Conditions of the Peace as had been wrested out of his Hands by the Force of a Faction. And, indeed, it is hardly to be imagin'd what a new Life this Alliance gave to the Authority of his Highness, who was now acknowledg'd by the States to have made a truer Judgment than they had done, of the Measures they were to expect both from *France* and *England*.

1678.

Treaty of  
Alliance  
between  
England  
and Holland,

*MONS*, one of the best Frontiers remaining to *Flanders*, was in the mean Time block'd up by the *French*, and expected to fall into their Hands before the Time limited for the Conclusion of the Treaty should expire. Thereupon Preparations were made with the greatest Diligence for his Highness's Expedition to relieve that important Place, and about 10,000 *English*, already arriv'd in *Flanders*, were order'd to march that Way, and join his Army. The Prince went into the Field with a firm Confidence, that the War would certainly go on; hoping to engage the *French* Army before the Term of signing, and resolving to relieve *Mons*, or die in the Attempt.

Mons  
block'd up  
by the  
French.

AFTER the Treaty between *England* and *Holland* had been signified to *France*, all the Arts imaginable were practiced on that Side to elude it, by drawing the Matter into a Negotiation. The *French* King himself propos'd to meet such Embassadors as the *Dutch* should send to either *St. Quintin* or *Ghent*: But the States were stanch not to recede from their last Treaty, till about five Days before the Expiration of the Time limited;

A new Ex-  
pedient  
found out.

F

when

1678. when there came one *du Cros*, a *Swedish* Agent in *England*, with Orders for Sir *William Temple* immediately to repair to *Nimeguen*, and perswade the *Swedish* Plenipotentiaries to let the *French* know, " That they would for the Good of Christendom desire the King of *France* no longer to defer the Evacuation of the Towns; and assure them that, after this, the King of *England* would use his Endeavours for the Restitution of all that had been taken from the *Swedes*." When Sir *William Temple* arriv'd at *Nimeguen*, which was but three Days before the Expiration of the Term, there was but little Disposition that the Peace would be sign'd, the *Dutch* positively maintaining that there could be no Deputation made either to *St. Quintin* or *Ghent*, nor any other Expedient for preventing War, besides the Assent of *France* to evacuate the Towns. The Peace thereupon seem'd desperate, and the more so, because at the same Time the Duke of *Luxemburg* press'd *Mons*, Marshal *Schomberg* threatned *Cologne*; and *Brussels* almost grew uneasy upon the Neighbourhood of the *French* Armies.

Peace between  
France and  
Holland  
protested  
against by  
the Allies.

IN the Midst of these Dispositions came the fatal Day, which must determine whether a sudden Peace, or a long War were to be reckon'd upon in Christendom; when in the Morning early, the *French* Plenipotentiaries went to those of *Holland*, and declar'd to them, they had receiv'd Orders to consent to the Evacuation of the Towns, and thereupon to sign the Peace; but that it must be done that very Morning. At this the *Dutch* seem'd to be surpriz'd; but, however, immediately enter'd into a Conference with the rest, which ended in an Agreement upon all Points, both of Peace and Commerce, between *France* and *Holland*: Against which the Embassadors of *Denmark*, *Brandenburg*, and *Munster* gave in a Memorial. But notwithstanding the Reasonableness of what they alledged, and the Irresolution  
of

of *Van Haren*, one of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, who did not seem to be so clear in the Point of their Orders; Directions were given to have all fair writ over with the greatest Haste imaginable, so that the Treaty might be sign'd that Night: Which was done accordingly between eleven and twelve, *Aug. 11*, without the Intervention of the *English* Mediators, who refus'd to sign it, or to have their Names mention'd in it as Mediators; saying, their Instructions were only to mediate a general Peace, and not a particular one.

THE Day after signing of this Peace came over the Ratifications of the Treaty between his *Britannick* Majesty and the States, with Orders for *Sir William Temple* to proceed to the Exchange of them, which he did accordingly: Tho' after the Counter-Peace made by *du Cros*, and the Consequences of it, this appear'd now unnecessary. The *Dutch*, many of them, were unsatisfied with the Peace, and especially with the Precipitation of *Beverning* in signing it: But the Thing was done, and the City of *Amsterdam* declaring their Approbation of it, the rest of the Provinces soon acquiesced. Thus by the Address of the *French* Politicians, the *English* Negotiation ended in Smoke, which was near kindling so great a Fire.

IMMEDIATELY after these precipitate Steps of the *Dutch* Embassadors, the Prince of *Orange* resolv'd to save the Honour of his Country, and to signalize himself by a desperate Attempt in the Field. *Mons* had been some Time block'd up by *Luxemburg*, who was so confident of the good Posture he was in, that he writ to Marshal *d'Estrades*, one of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, "That he was so posted, that if he had but 10,000 Men, and the Prince of *Orange* 40,000, yet he was sure he could not be forc'd; where- as he took his Army to be stronger than that of the Prince." But notwithstanding the Disadvantages he lay under, his Highness decamp'd

1678. with the Confederate Armies from *Soignes*, march'd towards *Roches*, and from thence advanc'd towards the Enemy. The Right Wing of the *French* was posted at the Abbey of *St. Dennis*, and the Left at *Mamey St. Pierre*, with such Advantage of Situation, that they were almost thought inaccessible.

*The Battle  
of Mons, or  
St. Dennis,  
Aug. the  
11th.*

ABOUT twelve the Cannon began to play upon *St. Dennis*, and the Prince went to Dinner in the open Field, just as the Duke of *Monmouth* arriv'd in the Camp. The Duke of *Luxemburg* was carousing with his Officers, when the Prince's Dragoons, like rude Guests, penetrated into the Abbey, and having forc'd the *French* General to rise from Table, seiz'd on his Plate, and carried it away, before those about him recover'd their Surprise. About three in the Afternoon the Battalions under Count *Waldeck* began to attack the Abbey, the Prince himself encouraging the Soldiers by his Presence and Example, and all the Regiments of the Left Wing seconding them in very good Order. In the mean Time the *Spanish* Troops, commanded by the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, acted on the Side of *Chasteau*, being supported by the Prince's Guards, who had the Van, and by the *English* and *Scots* Troops, led by the brave Earl of *Ossory*. The Action lasted till nine at Night, during which the Prince rid to *Chasteau*, to share with the Earl of *Ossory* both the Danger and the Honour of the Dispute, which prov'd here more obstinate than on the Side of the Abbey. Upon this Occasion his Highness engag'd so far among the foremost of the Enemies, that a *French* Captain was just ready to fire his Pistol at his Highness, but was fortunately prevented by M. *Overkirk*, who shot the *Frenchman* dead. At last, after a great Slaughter, the Night put an End to this sharp Encounter, and the Confederates remain'd Masters of *St. Dennis's* Abbey. The Duke of *Luxemburg*, having lost so important

tant a Post, retir'd in great Confusion, and the Prince next Morning took Possession of the Camp the Enemy had abandon'd. 1678.

THE same Day his Highness receiv'd an Express from the States, with Advice of the Peace having been signed at *Nimeguen*, which hindred him from prosecuting the glorious Success of an Action, which a great Officer in the *French Army* esteem'd, the only heroick one that had been perform'd in the whole Course of this War. The Prince immediately communicated the News of the Peace to the Duke of *Luxemburg*; and, after great Compliments pass'd on both Sides, that Duke desired to see his Highness; which was agreed to, and they met in the Field at the Head of their chief Officers. This Interview was managed with the Civilities that became the Occasion, and with great Curiosity of the *French*, to see and crowd about a young Prince, who had made so much Noise in the World, and who, the Day before, had given Life and Vigour to such a desperate Action, as all Men esteem'd this Battle of *St. Dennis*.

*The Prince hindred by the Peace from prosecuting his Success.*



MANY Reflections were however made upon this Battle, both by the Prince's Friends and Enemies: Some saying, "That it was too great a Venture both to himself and the States, and too great a Sacrifice to his own Honour, since it could be to no other Advantage. Others laid the Blame on the Marquis *de Grana*, who, they said, had intercepted and conceal'd the States Packet to the Prince, which came into the Camp the Day before the Battle; and that he had Hopes by such a Rupture of the Peace, even after it was sign'd, the Progress of it would have been defeated." Whether this Report were true or no, the Prince could not have ended the War with greater Glory, nor with greater Resentment, to see such a favourable Opportunity of marching into *France* wrested out of Hands. But the

*His Conduct reflected on.*

1678. the Occasion was not to be retriev'd, and therefore he left the Army, went first to the *Hague*, and then to *Dieren* to hunt, like a Person that had nothing else to do; leaving the States to pursue their own Measures, as to the finishing of the Treaty between *France* and *Spain*. In this Work their Plenipotentiaries at *Nimeguen* employed themselves with great Zeal and Application, and no longer as Parties concern'd and Confederates, but rather as Mediators; the *English* declining that Function, as being a Matter wherein the Court of *England* would now take no Participation.

England  
again offers  
to make  
War upon  
France.

WHILST Mens Minds were busied with various Conjectures, Mr. *Hyde* was suddenly dispatch'd over from *England*, to the Surprise even of all in *Holland*. The Design of this sudden Message was, " To complain of the Precipitation of the States, and, at the same Time, of some new Pretensions which *France* had advanc'd: And to declare, that for these Reasons his *Britannic* Majesty understood that the late Treaty between him and the States, ought to take Effect, the Case being fallen out against which that was provided, and both Parties being thereby oblig'd to enter jointly into the War against *France*."

The Prince's  
Reflection on  
that Affair.

MR. *Hyde*, who, with Sir *William Temple*, went to *Houvslaerdyke* to acquaint the Prince with his Message, was no sooner withdrawn, but his Highness lifted up his Hands two or three Times, and said, " Was ever any Thing so hot and so cold as this Court of yours? Will the King that has been so often at Sea never learn a Word that I shall never forget since my last Passage? When in a great Storm the Captain was all Night crying out to the Man at the Helm, Steady, Steady, Steady. If this Dispatch had come twenty Days ago it had chang'd the Affairs in Christendom, and the War

“ War might have been carried on till *France*  
 “ had yielded to the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, and  
 “ left the World in Quiet for the rest of our  
 “ Lives. As it comes now it will have no Effect  
 “ at all; at least, that is my Opinion, tho’ I  
 “ would not say so to Mr. *Hyde*.” The Event  
 prov’d answerable to the Prince’s Judgment, tho’  
 for the present Appearances seem’d very different  
 from the former Proceedings of the *Dutch* and  
*Spaniards*. The true Spring of this resolute Step  
 of *England* was thought to be the Business of the  
 Popish Plot, just then breaking out: For the King,  
 to avoid the Consequences that might have follow-  
 ed upon the ill Humour of the Parliament, which  
 seem’d to rise chiefly from the Peace, resolv’d to  
 give them the Satisfaction they had so long desir’d  
 of entering into a War.

AFTER Matters had continued for about three  
 Weeks in an Uncertainty, whether the *Dutch*  
 would ratify their separate Peace or no, the  
*French* King thought the Conjuncture too impor-  
 tant to let it hover so long, and therefore first dis-  
 patch’d a Courier to his Embassadors at *Nimeguen*,  
 with Leave to satisfy the States as to those Clau-  
 ses, wherein they seem’d to except against *Van*  
*Beverning*’s Conduct: Next he gave them Li-  
 berty to make some Condescensions as to the  
 Points contested with the *Spaniards*; and lastly,  
 he empower’d them to remit all the Differences  
 which obstructed the Conclusion of the Treaty  
 between him and *Spain*, to the Decision and Um-  
 pirage of the States-General. By the Artifice of  
 this Confidence towards the *Dutch*, several Towns  
 and Provinces proceeded with a general Concur-  
 rence to their Ratifications, that they might be  
 ready to be exchang’d when the Treaty of *Spain*  
 was sign’d, which was done on the 17th of *Sep-*  
*tember*. The *English* Mediators had here no  
 Part; and so the great Designs of the Court of  
*England* were eluded, and Mr. *Hyde* had the Mis-

Peace be-  
 tween  
 France and  
 Spain sign’d.

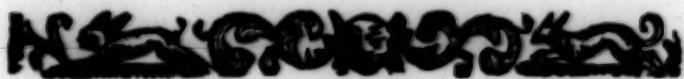
1678. fortune to return home entirely disappointed: *France* was left in Possession of the Peace with *Holland* and *Spain*, and by Consequence with the Empire and the North, upon his own Terms.

*And be-  
tween the  
Emperor  
and France.*

ABOUT three Months after the Treaty between the Emperor and the King of *France* was sign'd at *Nimeguen*, likewise without the *English* Mediators, whom the Imperial Embassadors would by no Means allow to sign first, unless as Mediators, in which Case they ought to have the Precedency; and therefore they declined signing at all. I should observe, that by the Treaty concluded between *France* and *Spain*, it was agreed that Commissioners should meet at *Cambray*, in the Year 1679, to regulate all Disputes that might arise about the Limits.

*The End of the Third Book.*





THE  
LIFE and REIGN  
OF  
WILLIAM III.

BOOK IV.

*To the Revolution in England, Anno  
1688.*

WHILE our Prince continued inactive and private, the Peace of *Nimeguen*, concluded in 1678, was, not many Years after its Conclusion, disturbed upon the *French King's* claiming some Places in *Flanders*, as Dependencies: For, not being answered in his Demands as he expected, he drew his Army about the City of *Luxemburg*, and blocked it up. This caused the King of *England*, as having undertaken to be Guarantee of the Peace, to interpose his Royal Authority; as did the States-General, by Way of Mediation. But the *French King* would give no Ear to their Remonstrances, unless *Luxemburg*, and three Leagues about it every Way, with all its Dependencies, were put into his Possession: So that the Respite he

1684.

*Lewis XIV  
breaks the  
Peace.*

1684. gave to consider of it, came to a Period, without any Thing done, but debating the Matter.

*A Twenty  
Years Truce.*

HOWEVER, after many Places taken, and much Ravage committed, to the great weakening of the *Spaniards*, and no Succour being expected from *England*, by Reason some Misunderstandings had happened between the King and his Parliament, upon the breaking out of the Popish Plot; nor on the Emperor's Part, who was threatned with a Storm from the *Turks*: It was at last concluded that a Congress should meet at the *Hague*; where the *French* King offering a Twenty Years Truce, tho' on hard Conditions, it was debated whether it should be accepted or rejected; and at last, Necessity making it somewhat reasonable, they came to a Result, and in the Articles agreed on, including all the Allies, among other Things it was mentioned and expressed, that *Courtray* and *Dixmuyde* should be restored to the *Spaniards*, with all their Dependencies, the Fortifications to be demolish'd; and the like of other Places taken since the 30th of *August*, 1673. And as an Equivalent, the *French* should have *Luxemburg*, *Chimai*, *Beaumont*, and *Bovines*, with all their Dependencies: And so a Peace between the two Crowns was concluded and ratified.

*The States  
General, by  
the Prince's  
Advice,  
keep up their  
Forces.*

As soon as this Truce for Twenty Years was ratified, the States were of Opinion they might now dismiss Part of their Forces, and the Deputies of *Amsterdam* would, without any further Delay, reform the Recruits they had made the Year before: But all the Members of that Assembly coming to this Conclusion, that nothing ought to be done without the Advice of the Prince of *Orange*, his Highness assur'd them, that no one more earnestly desir'd the Ease of the People than himself, but at the same Time, he would never consent to leave the Country naked and defenceless; insisting that they had Occasion for all their Troops, till their Affairs, both at home and abroad,

abroad, were in a better Posture of Security. The States were soon perswaded to follow this Advice, and therefore not only kept their present Forces in Pay, but the next and the following Years retain'd in their Service several Hundreds of *French* Protestant Officers, and Cadets, who left their Native Country upon the Score of Religion; and who accompanied his Highness in his great Expedition into *England*.

1684.

For the *French* King, released from the Toils and Dangers of War, began to be very troublesome at home, to the disquieting of his own Subjects of the Protestant Religion. Having before put a very sensible Affront on the Prince of *Orange*, by wasting his Patrimony in *Brabant*, *Burgundy*, and *Luxemburg*, where the Prince of *Isengwyn*, supported by the *French* Interest and Arms, had taken Possession of his Hereditary Towns of *Deſburg*, *Waranſen*, *Vianden*, *St. Vith*, *Budgenback*, and other Places. These Violences his Highness despised as a mean Revenge, always submitting his private Loss to the Interest of his Country; and therefore, not to hinder the Peace, required no Reparation for Damages sustained. Nor could the farther Outrages of the *French* King, offered with great Injustice and Indignity upon the Principality of *Orange*, hereditary to him from his illustrious Ancestors, induce him to infringe the Peace, though his Subjects suffered greatly in the Persecution. Dragoons and others were sent to inflict divers Kinds of Tortures upon them, to make them renounce that Religion they had all along been brought up in, and practised: For though many Protestants, of great Worth and Honour, had retired into this Principality, and many had sent their Children thither to be educated in the Evangelical Religion; yet by the Influence of the Pope, and arbitrary Power, contrary to known Rights, the *Sieur Moran* receiv'd Orders from the Court of *France*, to march

Outrages  
again? the  
Prince of  
*Orange*,  
which he  
does not re-  
sent.

1684.



2000 of that King's Forces into this Free Province, under the Command of a Lieutenant General in *Languedoc*, to compel the Magistrates to send the Children back to their Parents, that the Popish Priests might there seize them, and bring them up in the *Romish* Superstition; and that no more should be sent, under great Penalties: Also to throw down the Walls of the City of *Orange*, and quarter Dragoons on the Inhabitants, blowing up the Fortifications, by that Means to enforce them to a Compliance with what they desired.

Lewis XIV's  
Injustice.

THIS was complained of by the States General, as a Breach of the Peace; and Reparation demanded: But no more was done in it, than the *French* Forces being at that Time withdrawn, and Commerce restored. As for the rest, the *French* King insisted he had Reason for what he did. This Answer happened upon the *Turks* invading *Hungary*, with a Deluge of Forces, which since appeared to be by the Procurement of this subtle Neighbour, to avert a Storm that otherwise, for such a Breach, in a full Peace, might have fallen on him, thro' the Interest of the Prince of *Orange*. That Prince, to divert any melancholy Thoughts which might arise from hence, betook himself to his Government of *Utrecht*, and suppressed some Disorders that had happened during the troublesome Times; regulating the Magistracy to the high Satisfaction of the People; so that the Face of Things was restored to a general Satisfaction.

Death of  
Charles II.

DURING these Transactions, King *Charles II.* of *England* died, much lamented of his Subjects, at *Whitehall*, after five or six Days Illness, and not without Suspicion of Poison, on the 6th Day of *February* 1684. And he was buried privately on the 14th of the same Month in King *Henry VII's* Chapel, in a Vault under the East-end of the South Isle. His only Brother having upon his Decease been proclaimed King of *England*, by the Name of *James II.* upon the 23d of *April*,

*April*, being *St. George's Day*, he was crown'd, with great Splendor and Magnificence, according to the usual Ceremonies of Kings of *England*. As the Mistaken Reign of this unhappy Monarch, and the Excesses he ran into, made Way for that Revolution which sat three Crowns upon the Head of the Prince of *Orange*, it behoves us to be pretty particular in relating these Matters, for the Justification both of his Highness and the People. And in this Particular, I shall rely chiefly upon Dr. *Welwood*, who drew up his Memoirs at the Desire, and for the sole Use of Queen *Mary*, Daughter of the Abdicated King, and Consort to our Hero.

1685.

ALL the former Heats and Animosities against King *James*, and even the very Memory of a Bill of Exclusion, seem'd to be quite forgot now, amidst the loud Acclamations of his People at his Accession to the Crown. He had many Years of Experience when he came to it; and few of his Predecessors could boast of the like Advantages: In most of the Transactions of the preceding Reign, he had born a considerable Share as to Action, but much more as to Counsel and Influence. In the Post of Lord High Admiral of *England*, he had large Opportunities to be fully acquainted with the native Strength, and peculiar Interest of the Nation, the Affairs of the Navy; in which he had acquired, deservedly, a great Reputation. He had met with but too many Occasions to understand the Genius of the People he was to govern, and to know how far it was impracticable to over-turn the establish'd Religion, or to introduce a new one. He could not but have a true Value for his Brother's great Abilities, and be acquainted with the Arts by which he gain'd and preserv'd the Affections of his People: And he had seen how fearful and averse he had been to push Things too far, or to drive his Subjects to Extremities.

Advantages  
with which  
K. *James*  
came to the  
Throne.

HE

1685.

He had before him the fatal Example of a Father, who, though he was a Protestant, yet upon a false Suspicion of having a Design to introduce Popery, was sent to his Grave by a violent Death. He was past Childhood when that Tragedy happen'd, and had suffered ten Years Banishment, among other Consequences that attended it. He had been acquainted abroad with *Christina* of *Sweden*, a Princess famed for Parts and Learning, who resign'd her Crown, apprehending she might be divested of it for embracing the *Romish* Religion, by those very Subjects that held her before in the greatest Veneration. And he might have remembred what his Mother said upon her Return to *Somerset-house*, after the Restoration, "That  
 " if she had known the Temper of the People  
 " of *England* some Years past, as well as she did  
 " then, she had never been oblig'd to leave that  
 " House." But the History of his Ancestors might have more fully inform'd him, That those who grasp'd at immoderate Power, or a Prerogative above the Law, were always unfortunate, and their Reigns inglorious.

A remarkable  
 Passage  
 at his Fa-  
 ther's  
 Death.

THERE was also a Passage at his Father's Death, which he would have done well to have observ'd. He deliver'd his *George* to Dr. *Juxon* upon the Scaffold, and bid him "Remember," without saying more. The Council of State was willing to know the Meaning of that Expression, and called the Doctor before them, to give them an Account of it; who told them, "That the King,  
 " immediately before his coming out to the Place  
 " of Execution, had charg'd him to carry to the  
 " Prince, his Son, his *George*, with these his two  
 " last Commands, That he should forgive his  
 " Murderers; and, That if ever he came to the  
 " Crown, he should so govern his Subjects, as not  
 " to force them upon Extremities."

OVER and above all this, *Puffendorff*, one of the best Historians of the Age, acquaints us, That  
 King

King Charles II, delivering to King James, at his Death, the Key of his strong Box, advised him, "Not to think upon introducing the *Romish* Religion into *England*, it being a thing that "was both dangerous and impracticable." And that Don Pedro Ronquillo, the *Spanish* Ambassador, at his first Audience after the Death of King Charles, having ask'd Leave to speak his Mind freely upon that Occasion, made bold to tell him, that "He saw several Priests about him, who he "knew would importune him to alter the established Religion in *England*; but he wish'd his Majesty would not give Ear to their Advice; "for if he did, he was afraid his Majesty would "have Reason to repent it when it was too late." King James took ill the Freedom of the *Spanish* Ambassador; and ask'd him in a Passion, Whether in *Spain* they advis'd with their Confessors; "Yes, Sir, (answer'd Ronquillo) we do, and that "is the Reason our Affairs go so ill."

THE same Historian likewise informs us, that Pope Innocent XI. writ a Letter to King James, upon his Accession to the Crown, to this Purpose; "That he was highly pleas'd with his Majesty's Zeal for the Catholick Religion; but he was "afraid his Majesty might push it too far, and "instead of contributing to his own Greatness, "and to the Advancement of the Catholick Church, he might come to do both it and himself the greatest Prejudice, by attempting that "which his Holiness was well assured, from long "Experience, could not succeed.

How far the King profited by all these Advantages on the one hand, and Examples and Advices on the other, will appear in the Sequel.

THE first Speech he made as King, the Day his Brother died, gave Hopes of a happy Reign; and even those that had appear'd with the greatest Warmth against him before, were willing now to own themselves to have been mistaken: For he told

*Pope Innocent XI.'s Letter to K. James.*

*The King's first Speech in Council.*

1685.

told them, " That since it had pleased Almighty  
 " God to place him in that Station, and that he  
 " was now to succeed to so good and gracious a  
 " King, as well as so very kind a Brother, he  
 " thought fit to declare to them, that he would  
 " endeavour to follow his Example, and espe-  
 " cially in that of his great Clemency and Ten-  
 " derness to his People; and that tho' he had  
 " been reported to be a Man for Arbitrary Power,  
 " yet he was resolv'd to make it his Endeavour  
 " to preserve the Government of *England*, both  
 " in Church and State, as it was then establish'd  
 " by Law. That he knew the Principles of the  
 " Church of *England* were for Monarchy, and  
 " that the Members of it had shew'd themselves  
 " good and loyal Subjects; therefore he would  
 " always take Care of it, and defend and sup-  
 " port it. That he knew that the Laws of *Eng-  
 land* were sufficient to make the King as great  
 " a Monarch as he could wish: And that as he  
 " would never depart from the just Rights and  
 " Prerogatives of the Crown, so he would never  
 " invade any Man's Property. Concluding, That  
 " as he had often hitherto ventured his Life in  
 " Defence of this Nation, so he was resolv'd to  
 " go as far as any Man in preserving it in all its  
 " just Rights and Liberties."

*Levies Cu-  
 stoms with-  
 out Parlia-  
 ment.*

THIS promising Speech was not many Days  
 old, nor King *Charles's* Ashes well in the Grave,  
 when the Nation was alarm'd with a Proclama-  
 tion for levying that Part of the Customs that had  
 been granted to his Brother only for Life, and  
 was expir'd at his Death. This was not only an  
 open Violation of his Promise, in his foremen-  
 tioned Speech, but of our fundamental Consti-  
 tution, by which no Money can be levied on the  
 Subject, but by their Consent in Parliament. As  
 it was contrary to Law, so it was altogether need-  
 less at that time, since a Parliament was to meet  
 within a few Days, which nobody doubted would,

in

in a Parliamentary Way, continue the same Customs for his Life, as they had been for his Brother's.

1685.

NOTWITHSTANDING this unusual Stretch of *His Speech to the Parliament.* Power, the Parliament, he had call'd, sat down in a good Humour, and with a hearty Inclination to do every thing in compliance with him, that might tend to his Honour or Safety. His Speech to both Houses was much of the same Strain with his former to the Council upon his Brother's Death, but more full. "He demanded the settling of his Revenue during Life, as it was in his Brother's Time; and acquainted them with the Earl of Argyle's Landing in Scotland; and threaten'd to reward his Treason as it deserv'd."

THIS Speech buoy'd up the Minds of the People, that had been sufficiently stunn'd before with the unprecedented Proclamation for levying the Customs: And so earnest was the Parliament to give the King no just Occasion of Displeasure, that they immediately complied with him in the Matter of the Revenue, thank'd him for his Speech, and resolv'd, by an unanimous Vote, "To assist him with their Lives and Fortunes against the Earl of Argyle, and all other his Enemies whatsoever."

SOME few Days after, the Bill for settling his Revenue was presented to him for his Assent; *Demands an extraordinary Supply.* upon which Occasion he made them another memorable Speech: He thank'd them for the Bill; told them of "Want of Stores in the Navy and Ordnance; of the Anticipations that were upon several Branches of the Revenue; of the Debts due to his Brother's Servants and Family, which (*he said*) were such as deserved Compassion; and of the extraordinary Charges he must be at, in suppressing the Rebellion in Scotland:" Upon all which Accounts he demanded an extraordinary Supply; and summ'd up all, with recommending to them the Care of the Navy,

1685.

~~~~~ Navy, which he was pleased to call the Strength and Glory of the Nation. And in the End told them, " He could not express his Concern, upon " that Occasion, more suitably to his own " Thoughts of it, than by assuring them, he " had a true *English* Heart, as jealous of the " Honour of the Nation, as theirs could be : " And that he pleased himself with the Hopes, " that by God's Blessing, and the Parliament's " Assistance, he might carry the Reputation of it " higher in the World, than ever it had been in " the Time of any of his Ancestors.

And obtains
it.

It was no wonder that a Speech of this Strain, so becoming an *English* Monarch, met with a kind Reception from an *English* Parliament, and was answer'd with a large Supply. The *French* Court was thereupon at a Stand what to think of a Prince they had reckon'd upon as their own, and of whose real Friendship this unexpected Speech gave them Ground to doubt. They well knew, that a true *English* Heart was diametrically opposite to their Designs ; and that a King jealous of the Honour of the *English* Nation, must needs be an Enemy to all Encroachments of any neighbouring State. To plunge that Court yet the more into a Maze of Thoughts about King *James*, upon this Occasion, the " carrying the " Reputation of *England* yet higher in the World " than ever it had been in the Time of any of " his Ancestors," were Words that seem'd to promise no less than the imitating, or rather out-doing of an *Edward* III, or a *Henry* V, that had raised to themselves immortal Trophies, at the Expence of their Neighbours, and wrote their own Panegyrics with their Enemies Blood.

Some Ac-
count of
the Duke of
Monmouth.

At this very Time the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, by a desperate, ill-tim'd Attempt to overturn King *James*'s Throne, did all that in him lay to fix it the faster.

KING

King *Charles* had lov'd *Monmouth* tenderly ; 1685.
 and all the Disgraces and Hardships that had of
 late Years been put upon him, were rather the
 Effects of Fear and Policy, than Inclination or
 Choice. He was fond of him to that Degree,
 that tho' he was the greatest Master in the Art of
 Diffimulation, yet he could not refrain sometimes,
 in Company where he might be free, from re-
 gretting his own hard Fortune, which necessitat-
 ed him to frown upon a Son, whose greatest
 Crime was to have incurr'd his Brother's Displea-
 sure. His Majesty had intended to recall him
 from *Holland*, when Death put a sudden Stop to
 all his Designs and the Duke's Hopes ; and at the
 same time warded off a Blow that threaten'd the
 Duke of *York* so near. And *Monmouth*, being
 just ready to rise higher than ever, was left by all
 his good Stars, which set with that Royal Sun
 that gave them Birth and Heat.

MONMOUTH was sufficiently stunn'd at the un-
 expected Change in his Fortune, by the Death of *King Charles*: But his great Courage and vain
 Confidence bore him up against all Difficulties, *He invades*
 and prompted him on to attempt, by Force, what *England.*
 was never design'd him by *King Charles*. With
 three small Ships, and about an hundred and fifty
 Men, the Duke landed in the West of *England*,
 the Parliament sitting. A Romantic kind of In-
 vasion, scarce parallel'd in History. Yet with this
 Handful of Men, and the common People that
 join'd him, without Arms, Provisions, Martial
 Discipline, Money, or any one Place of Strength
 to retire to, in case of Accidents, did this brave
 unfortunate Man bid fair for a Crown : And if
 his ill Fate had not placed a Battalion of *Dum-*
barton's Regiment in his Way, he had, in all
 Probability, surpriz'd the King's Army in their
 Camp, and perhaps, at that single Blow, decided
 the Fortune of *England* for once. Yet this At-
 tempt may be said to have pav'd the Way for a
 nobler

1685. nobler Change in the Throne, by leaving King *James* at Liberty, through this Success, to act without Controul, which at length tumbled him down headlong.

*Which cost
him his
Life.*

MONMOUTH paid the Price of his Rebellion with his Blood: And King *James*, in ordering him to be brought into his Presence under the Sentence of Death, was pleased to make one Exception against a General Rule observ'd inviolably among Kings, "Never to allow a Criminal, under the Sentence of Death, the Sight of his Prince's Face, without a Design to pardon him." His Grace, when he was brought Prisoner into the King's Presence, made the humblest Submissions for his Life; and it is a Mystery what could move King *James* to see him, when he had no Mind to pardon him: But the Manner of his Death three Days after, did more than acquit him of any Meanness of Spirit in desiring to live, since he died with the greatest Constancy and Tranquillity of Mind, and such as became a Christian, a Philosopher, and a Soldier. The Earl of *Argyle*, who rose at the same time in *Scotland*, was also taken and executed.

*King James
throws off
the Mask.*

THE Storm being thus blown over that threatened his Crown, King *James* thought it Time to cast off the Mask, and to act without Disguise what, till then he had, in some Part, endeavour'd to dissemble. This Parliament had express'd a more than ordinary Zeal in Attainting *Monmouth*, and had readily granted him a competent Supply to suppress that Rebellion. Not only so, but, to testify the Confidence they had in his Promises mention'd in the former Speeches, the House of Commons pass'd a Vote, *Nemine Contradicente*, "That they did acquiesce, and entirely rely and rest satisfied on his Majesty's gracious Word, and repeated Declarations to support and defend the Religion of the Church of *England*, as it is now by Law establish'd, which was

" dearer

"dearer to them than their Lives." So that they had Reason to expect some suitable Returns to all this Kindness and Confidence on their Sides. But they were mistaken; for King *James* began to talk to them in a quite other Strain than he had done before: In another Speech from the Throne, he gave them to understand, by a plain Insinuation, That he was now Master, and that for the future they must expect to be govern'd, not by the known Laws of the Land, but by his own sole Will and Pleasure.

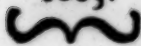
1685.

No Part of the *English* Constitution was in itself more sacred, or better secured by Law, than that by which "Roman Catholicks were declar'd incapable of Places of Trust, either Civil or Military, in the Government." And he himself, when Duke of *York*, was forced, by the Test-Act, to lay down his Office of Lord High-Admiral, even at a Time when he had not publicly owned his Reconciliation to the Church of *Rome*. But he did what lay in his Power to break down this Barrier, upon *Monmouth's* Defeat. In a Speech to his Parliament he told them, "That after the Storm that seem'd to be coming when he parted with them last, he was glad to meet them again in so great Peace and Quietness. But when he reflected what an considerable Number of Men began the late Rebellion, and how long they carried it on without any Opposition; he hoped every Body was convinced that the Militia was not sufficient for such Occasions; and that nothing but a good Force of disciplin'd Troops were sufficient to defend us from Insults at home and abroad: And therefore he had increased the Number of Standing Forces to what they were:" And demanded a Supply "to support the Charge of them, which he did not doubt they would comply with." Then, as the main End of his Speech, to let them know

Dispenses with the Laws against Papists.

K. James's Speech to the Parliament, after Monmouth's Defeat.

1685.



know what he was positively resolved to do, he adds ; " Let no Man take Exception that there
 " are some Officers in the Army not qualified, according to the late Test, for that Employment :
 " The Gentlemen, I must tell you, are most of
 " them well known to me ; and having formerly
 " served me on several Occasions, and always
 " approv'd the Loyalty of their Principles by
 " their Practices, I think them now fit to be employ'd under me ; and will deal plainly with
 " you, That after having had the Benefit of their
 " Services in such Time of Need and Danger, I
 " will neither expose them to Disgrace, nor myself
 " to the Want of them, if there should be another Rebellion to make them necessary to me."
 And at last he tells them, " That he was afraid
 " some may hope that a Difference might happen
 " betwixt him and his Parliament on that Occasion ; which he cannot apprehend can befall
 " him, or that any thing can shake them in their
 " Loyalty to him, who will ever make all Returns of Kindness and Protection, and venture
 " his Life in the Defence of the true Interest of
 " the Nation."

The Parliament's Address to K. James upon his Speech.

It was no Wonder, that this Speech surprized a People who valued themselves so much upon their Liberties, and thought themselves secure of them, both from the Constitution of their Government, and the repeated Promises of their Prince. They found too late, that their Fears in the former Reign, of a Popish Successor, were too well grounded, and how inconsistent a Roman Catholick King is with a Protestant Kingdom. The Parliament did, in humble Manner, represent the Inconvenience that might attend such Measures, at least to render him inexcusable for what might ensue. And that they might not be wanting to themselves and their Posterity, they voted an Address, wherein they told him, " That
 " they had, with all Duty and Readiness, taken
 " into

" into Consideration his Majesty's gracious Speech.
 " And as to that Part of it relating to the Offi-
 " cers of the Army not qualified for their Em-
 " ployment, according to the Act of Parliament,
 " they did, out of their bounden Duty, humbly
 " represent to his Majesty, that these Officers
 " could not, by Law, be capable of their Em-
 " ployments; and that the Incapacities they
 " bring upon themselves that Way, could no
 " Ways be taken off, but by an Act of Parlia-
 " ment: Therefore, out of that great Reverence
 " and Duty they owed to his Majesty, they
 " were preparing a Bill to indemnify them from
 " the Inconveniences they had now incurr'd.
 " And because the continuing them in their Em-
 " ployments may be taken to be a dispensing with
 " Law, without an Act of Parliament, the Con-
 " sequence of which was of the greatest Con-
 " cern to the Rights of all his Subjects, and to
 " all the Laws made for the Security of their
 " Religion; therefore they most humbly beseech
 " his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased
 " to give such Directions therein, that no Ap-
 " prehensions of Jealousies might remain in the
 " Hearts of his Subjects."

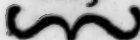
1685.

OVER and above what was contain'd in this Address, the House of Commons, were willing to capacitate, by an Act of Parliament, such a Number of the Roman Catholick Officers, as his Majesty should give a List of. But both this Offer and the Address were highly resent'd; and notwithstanding they were preparing a Bill for a considerable Supply, to answer his extraordinary Occasions, and had sent to the Tower one of their Members for speaking indecently of his Speech, King *James* was influenced to part with this his first and only Parliament in Displeasure, upon the fourth Day after they presented the Address.

*Which as-
fronts the
King, and
makes him
dissolve it.*

As his former Speeches to his Council and Parliament had put the *French* Court to a Stand what *Other Ef-
fects of
this Speech,*

1685.



what to think of him ; so this last put them out of Pain, and convinced them he was entirely theirs. What other Effects this Speech had upon the Minds of the People at home and abroad, may be easily guessed from the different Interests they had in it : Nor is it to be pass'd over without some Remark, That the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*, which probably had been some Time under Consideration before, was now put in Execution, to the Astonishment of all *Europe*.

*The Popish
Party push
on their
Designs.*

THE Parliament being dissolved, and no visible Means left to retrieve the Liberties of *England*, King *James* made haste to accomplish the grand Design, which the head-strong Party about him push'd on. They foresaw that this was the Critical Juncture, and the only one that had happen'd since the Days of Queen *Mary*, to restore their Religion in *England*. And if they were wanting to themselves in making use of it, the Prospect of a Protestant Successor, would infallibly prevent their having any such Opportunity for the future. King *James* was pretty far advanced in Years, and what was to be done, requir'd Expedition ; for all their Labour would be lost, if he should die before the Accomplishment. If he had been younger, or the next Presumptive Heir had not been a Protestant, there had been no such absolute Necessity for Dispatch : But the Uncertainty of the King's Life call'd for more than ordinary Diligence, in a Design that depended merely upon it.

1686.

*Protestants
displaced,
and a Pope's
Nuncio in
England.*

THE Party being resolved to bring about, in the Compass of one single Life, already far spent, what seem'd to be the Work of a whole Age, they made large Steps towards it. Roman Catholics were not only employed in the Army, but brought into Places of great Trust in the State. The Earl of *Clarendon* was remov'd from the Office of Privy-Seal, and the Government of *Ireland*, to make room for *Talbot*, the new Earl of

Tyrconnel

Tyrconnel in the one, and the Lord *Arundel* in the other. Father *Peters*, a Jesuit, was sworn of the Privy-Council: And though, by the Laws, it was High Treason for any to assume the Character of the Pope's Nuncio, yet these were become too slender Cobwebs to hinder a *Roman* Prelate from appearing publickly at *London* in that Quality; and one of the greatest Peers of *England* was disgraced, for not paying him that Respect which the Laws of the Land made criminal. 1687.

The Duke of Somerset.

To bear the publick Character of Ambassador to the Pope, was likewise an open Violation of the Laws: But so fond was the governing Party about King *James*, to shew their new-acquir'd Trophies at *Rome*, that the Earl of *Castlemain* was dispatch'd thither Ambassador Extraordinary, with a magnificent Train, and a most sumptuous Equipage. What his secret Instructions were, may be partly guessed by his publick ones; which were, "To reconcile the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, to the Holy See; from which they had for more than an Age fallen off by Heresies."

An Ambassador sent to Rome.

INNOCENT XI. receiv'd this Embassy as one that saw farther than those who sent it. The Ambassador had but a cold Reception of the Holy Father, and none of the Cardinals, but those of the Jesuit Faction, and the good-natur'd Cardinal of *Norfolk*, took any farther Notice of it, than good Manners oblig'd them. The Court of *Rome* were too refin'd Politicians to be impos'd upon with Shew and Noise, and knew the World too well, to expect great Matters from such hasty ill-tim'd Advances as were made them. Not only so, but *Innocent*, having an Aversion in his Nature to the Faction he knew King *James* was embark'd in, was not over fond of an Embassy from a Prince who was in an Interest he had long wish'd to see humbled. King *James* met with

Who is slighted by the Pope.

1687. nothing but Mortification at *Rome*, in the Person of his Ambassador, which occasion'd his making as short a Stay as was possible. And however the World has been impos'd upon to believe, that the Pope's Nuncio at the *English* Court, who was afterwards made a Cardinal, was an Instrument to push on Things to Extremities; yet certain it is, he had too much good Sense to approve of all the Measures that were taken; and therefore desir'd often to be recall'd, lest he should be thought to have a Hand in them.

And at last
recall'd.

CASTLEMAIN had several Audiences of the Pope, but to little Purpose; for whenever he began to talk of Business, the Pope was seasonably attack'd with a Fit of Coughing, which broke off the Ambassador's Discourse for that Time, and oblig'd him to retire. These Audiences and Fits of Coughing continued from Time to Time, while *Castlemain* remained at *Rome*, and were the Subject of Diversion to all but the Faction at Court. At length he was advis'd to come to Threats, and to give out that he would be gone, since he could not have an Opportunity to treat with the Pope about the Business he came for. *Innocent* was so little concern'd for the Ambassador's Resentment, that when they told him of it, he answer'd with his ordinary Coldness, "Well! let him go, and tell him, it were fit he rise early in the Morning, that he may rest himself at Noon; for in this Country it's dangerous to travel in the Heat of the Day." In the End *Castlemain* was recall'd, being able to obtain of the Pope two trifling Requests only, that could hardly be deny'd to an ordinary Courier.

The true
Design of
the Persecu-
tion of Dis-
senters in K.
Charles's
Time.

It was about this Time that the *Romish* Cabal about King *James* began to play their popular Engine, which was likely to do most Execution, by weakening the national establish'd Church, and dividing Protestants among themselves, when in the mean Time the *Roman* Catholicks were to be

be the only Gainers. This was disguis'd under the specious Name of Liberty of Conscience. And the very same Party that advis'd this Toleration were they that had push'd on all the Severities against the Protestant Dissenters in the former Reign, with Design to widen the Breach between them and the Church of *England*, and to render the first more willing to swallow the Bait of Toleration, whenever it should be offer'd to them. They gain'd in a great Part their End; for the Dissenters were not so fond of Persecution and ill Usage, as to refuse a Liberty that was frankly offer'd them, which neither their Prayers nor Tears could obtain before. Nor did they think it Good-Manners to enquire too narrowly how that Liberty came about, as long as they were shelter'd thereby from the Oppressions they lay under.

1687.

*K. James
grants a
Toleration of
Religion.*

THE Church of *England* saw through all this Contrivance, and feared the Consequences. The Protestant Dissenters were more pitied now in their seeming Prosperity, than ever they had been in their real Adversity. Some that had been zealous before in putting the Penal Laws in Execution against them, did now see their Error too late, and found they had been used but as Tools to prevent the Dissenters from uniting with the Church of *England*, whenever the common Danger should come to threaten both.

*Which the
Church sees
through.*

THIS Toleration could not subsist, being contrary to the establish'd Laws of the Realm, unless a new Monster was introduced to give it Life, under the Name of a Dispensing Power. When King *James* came to assume to himself this Power, as his Prerogative and Right, he unhing'd the Constitution all at once; for to dispense with Laws already made, is as much a Part of the Legislature, as the making of new ones. And therefore in arrogating to himself such a dispensing Power, he invaded the very Essence of the

1687. *English* Constitution, by which the Legislature is lodg'd in King, Lords, and Commons; and every one of them has a Negative upon the other two.

And assumes a dispensing Power.

IT was not enough for King *James* to assume this Dispensing Power, and to act by it; but the Party about him would have us believe, "That a Power in the King to dispense with Laws, was Law." To maintain this monstrous Position, there were not only mercenary Pens set to work, but a Set of Judges found out, who, to their eternal Reproach, did all that was possible for them to compliment the King with the Liberties of their Country. For these Gentlemen gave it for Law, "That the Kings of *England* are Sovereign Princes. That the Laws of *England* are the King's Laws. That therefore it is an incident inseparable Prerogative in the Kings of *England*, as in all other Sovereign Princes, to dispense with Penal Laws in particular Cases, and upon particular necessary Reasons. That of those Reasons, and those Necessities, the King himself is the sole Judge." And then, which is consequent upon all, "That this is not a Trust invested in, or granted to the King by the People, but is the antient Remain of the Sovereign Power and Prerogative of the Kings of *England*, which never yet was taken from them, nor can be." Thus were we fallen under the greatest Misfortune that could possibly happen to a Nation, to have our Laws and Constitutions trampled upon, under Colour of Law: And those very Men, whose Office it was to support them, became now the Betrayers of them to the Will of the Prince.

Which the Papists avail themselves of.

THIS mighty Point being forced upon us, the Roman Catholicks were not wanting to make the best Use of it for themselves. The free and open Exercises of their Religion was set up every where, and Jesuit Schools and Seminaries erected in the most considerable Towns. The Church of *England*

1687.

land had now but a precarious Title to the national Church, and *Romish* Candidates had swallow'd up its Preferments and Dignities already in their Hopes. *Romish* Bishops were publickly consecrated in the Royal Chappel, and dispatched down to exercise their Episcopal Function in their respective Dioceses. Their Pastoral Letters, directed to the Lay Catholicks of *England*, were openly dispers'd up and down, and printed by the King's own Printer, with publick Licence. The Regular Clergy appear'd in their Habits, in *Whitehall* and *St. James's*, and made no Scruple to tell the Protestants, " They hoped in a little " Time to walk in Procession through *Cheapside*."

A MIGHTY Harvest of new Converts was expected; and that Labourers might not be wanting, Shoals of Priests and Regulars were sent over from beyond Sea to reap it. Many arrived from *Holland*, whence they they were banished by Order of the States-General. The only Step to Preferment, was, to be of the King's Religion; and to preach against the Errors of *Rome*, was the Height of Disloyalty. An Order was directed to the Protestant Bishops about Preaching, which was, in fact, forbidding them to defend their Religion in the Pulpit, when it was at the same Time attack'd by the *Romish* Priests, with all the Vigour they were capable of, both in their Sermons and Books. But, notwithstanding this Order, the Clergy of the Church of *England* were not wanting in their Duty: For, to their immortal Honour, they did more to vindicate the Doctrine of their own Church, and expose the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, both in their Sermons and Writings, than ever had been done since the Reformation; and in such a Stile, and with such Force of Reasoning, as will be a Standard of Writing to succeeding Ages.

To hasten on the Project against the establish'd Church, a new Court of Inquisition was erected,

*An Order
about
Preaching.*

1687. under the Name of a Commission for Ecclesiastical Affairs: And to blind the People, there were some Bishops of the Church of *England* nam'd Commissioners, whereof one, the Archbishop, refus'd to act from the Beginning, and the other, Dr. *Sprat*, excus'd himself, after he came to see where the Design of it was levell'd. This Commission was another manifest Violation of the Laws, and against an exprefs Act of Parliament: And, as if that had not been enough to mortify the Church of *England*, there were some *Roman* Catholicks appointed Commissioners. Consequently the Enemies of the Protestant Religion, were become the Judges and Directors of a Protestant Church in its Doctrine and Discipline.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Court.

Character of the Bishop of London.

THESE Commissioners thought fit to begin the Exercise of their new Power, with the Suspension of Dr. *Compton*, Bishop of *London*. This noble Prelate, by a Conduct worthy of his Birth and Station in the Church, had acquir'd the Love and Esteem of all the Protestant Churches at home and abroad, and was for that Reason the Mark of the Envy and Hatred of the *Romish* Party at Court. They had waited for an Occasion to enoble their Ecclesiastical Commission with such an illustrious Sacrifice; and such an Occasion was rather taken than given, in the Business of Dr. *Sharp*, afterwards Archbishop of *York*.

The Case of Dr. Sharp.

THE Priests about the King, knowing how much it was their Interest that the Protestant Clergy should not have Leave to refute the Errors of the Church of *Rome* in their Sermons, had advis'd him to send the Bishops the ensnaring Order before-mention'd, containing Directions about Preachers. The learned Dr. *Sharp*, taking Occasion, in some of his Sermons, to vindicate the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, in Opposition to Popery, this was, in the Court-Dialect, understood to be the "endeavouring to beget in the Minds of his Hearers, an ill Opinion of the

1687.

“ the King and his Government, by insinuating
 “ Fears and Jealousies to dispose them to Discon-
 “ tent, and lead them into Disobedience and Re-
 “ bellion; and consequently, a Contempt of the
 “ said Order about Preachers.” Whereupon King
James sent a Letter to the Bishop of *London*, con-
 taining an Order to suspend Dr. *Sharp* from preach-
 ing in his Diocese, until the Doctor had given Sa-
 tisfaction, and his Majesty’s farther Pleasure
 should be known.

THE Bishop, perceiving what was aim’d at in
 this Letter, endeavour’d all that was possible to
 divert the Storm that threaten’d him, and the
 Church of *England* thro’ his Sides. He writ a
 submissive Letter to the Secretary of State, to be
 communicated to the King; setting forth, “ That
 “ he thought it his Duty to obey his Majesty in
 “ whatever Commands he laid upon him, that
 “ he could perform with a safe Conscience; but
 “ in this he was obliged to proceed according to
 “ Law, and as a Judge: And by the Law, no
 “ Judge condemns a Man before he has Know-
 “ ledge of the Cause, and has cited the Party.
 “ That however, he had acquainted Dr. *Sharp*
 “ with his Displeasure, whom he found so ready
 “ to give all reasonable Satisfaction, that he had
 “ made him the Bearer of that Letter.”

*The Bishop’s
 Letter
 thereupon.*

TOGETHER with the Letter from the Bishop of
London, Dr. *Sharp* carried with him a Petition to
 the King in his own Name, shewing, “ That
 “ ever since his Majesty was pleas’d to give No-
 “ tice of his Displeasure against him, he had for-
 “ born the publick Exercise of his Function:
 “ And as he had endeavour’d to do the best Ser-
 “ vice he could to his Majesty and his late Bro-
 “ ther in his Station, so he had not vented now
 “ in the Pulpit any Thing tending to Faction or
 “ Schism. And therefore pray’d his Majesty
 “ would be pleas’d to lay aside his Displeasure

*The Doc-
 tor’s own
 Petition.*

1687.

*The Bishop
suspended.*

“ conceiv’d against him, and restore him to the
“ Favour which the rest of the Clergy enjoyed.

ALL this Submission was to no Purpose. Nothing would satisfy the Party, but a Revenge upon the Bishop of *London*, for his exemplary Zeal for the Protestant Interest; and this Affair of Dr. *Sharp*’s was made use of as a Handle to mortify him, and in his Person the whole Body of the Clergy. The Bishop was cited before the Ecclesiastical Commission, for not suspending Dr. *Sharp*, according to the King’s Order, and treated by *Jes-furies* their Chairman, at his Appearance, in a Manner unworthy of his Station and Quality. All the Defence he could make, and his Plea to the Jurisdiction and Legality of the Court, which was good beyond all Contradiction, signify’d nothing. These new Inquisitors, being resolv’d to stick at nothing that might please the Party that set them at work, by their definitive Sentence, declared, decreed, and pronounced, “ That the Bishop of
“ *London* should, for his Disobedience and Con-
“ tempt, be suspended during his Majesty’s Plea-
“ sure: And accordingly was suspended, with a
“ peremptory Admonition, to abstain from the
“ Function and Execution of his Episcopal Of-
“ fice, and other Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, du-
“ ing the said Suspension, under the Pain of De-
“ privation and Removal from his Bishoprick.”

*Case of the
President
and Fellows
of Magda-
len’s Col-
lege.*

THE next that felt the Weight of this Ecclesiastical Commission were the President and Fellows of *St. Mary Magdalen’s College in Oxford*. The two chief Seats of Learning, the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, stood in the Way of the grand Design; and the Party was impatient to get footing there. *Magdalen College* is one of the noblest Foundations that perhaps was ever erected to Learning in the World, and therefore it was no Wonder it was one of the first Marks that was shot at. This illustrious Society, from repeated Grants of Kings, ratify’d in Parliament, and
from

from their own Statutes, was in an uninterrupted Possession of a Right to elect their own President. That Place being vacant by the Death of Dr. Clark, a Day was appointed by the Vice-President and Fellows, to proceed to the Election of another to fill up the Vacancy : But before the Day of the Election came, Charnock, one of the Fellows, (who was afterwards executed for the Plot to assassinate King William) brought them a Mandate from King James, to elect one Farmer into the Place ; a Man of an ill Reputation, who had promis'd to declare himself a Roman Catholic, and was altogether incapable of the Office by the Statutes of the College. This Mandate, the Vice-President and Fellows receiv'd with all decent Respect ; and sent their humble Address to the King, representing to his Majesty, " That " Farmer was a Person in several Respects incapable of that Office, according to their Founder's Statutes ; and therefore earnestly beseeched his Majesty, either to leave them to the " Discharge of their Duty and Consciences, according to his Majesty's late gracious Declaration, and their Founder's Statutes ; or else to " recommend to them such a Person, who might " be more serviceable to his Majesty and the College."

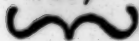
Notwithstanding this humble and submissive Address, King James signify'd his Pleasure to them, " That he expected to be obey'd." Upon which, the Fellows being oblig'd by the Statutes of their Society, to which they were sworn, not to delay the Election longer than such a Day, and Farmer being a Person they could not chuse, without incurring the Sin of Perjury ; they proceeded to Election, and chose Dr. Hough, the late worthy Bishop of Worcester, their President.

HEREUPON the new President and Fellows were cited before the Ecclesiastical Commission, for disobeying the King's Mandate. And not-

They elect
Dr. Hough

Who is de-
priv'd by
the Commission
on Court.

1687.



withstanding they made it appear by their Answer, " That they could not comply with that Mandate, without Breach of their Oath; and that " there was no Room left for the King to dispense with that Oath, because in the Oath itself they were sworn not to make use of any " such Dispensation, nor in any Sort consent " thereto." Yet against all Law, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners did, by their Sentence, " deprive Dr. *Hough* of his Presidentship, and suspend two of the Fellowships;" while the King, at the same Time, inhibited the College to elect or admit any Person whatsoever into any Fellowship, or any other Place or Office in the said College, till his farther Pleasure.

The Court
names another
Candidate.

THE Court found by this Time, that *Farmer* was one of so profligate a Life, that though he had promis'd to declare himself a *Roman* Catholic upon his Promotion to that Place, they began to be ashamed of him; and therefore, instead of insisting on the former *Mandamus* in his Favour, there was another granted in Favour of Dr. *Parker*, the Bishop of *Oxford*, one of the Creatures of the Court, and who they knew would stick at nothing to serve a Turn. But the Place of President being already in a legal Manner fill'd up by the Election of Dr. *Hough*; which tho' it had not been, yet the Bishop of *Oxford* was likewise incapable, by the Statutes of the College, of being elected; the Fellows humbly offered a very pathetick Petition to his Majesty, in which they set forth, " how inexpressible an " Affliction it was to them, to find themselves " reduc'd to such an Extremity, that either they " must disobey his Majesty's Commands, contrary " to their Inclinations, and that constant Course " of Loyalty which they had ever shew'd him " therto upon all Occasions, or else break their " Founder's Statutes, and deliberately perjure themselves."

" themselves." Then they mention'd the Statutes and the Oaths, that every one of them had taken at their Admission into their Fellowships; and concluded with an humble Prayer to his Majesty, to " give them Leave to lay their Case and themselves at his Majesty's Royal Feet, earnestly beseeching his sacred Majesty to extend to them, his humble Petitioners, that Grace and 'Tenderness which he had vouchsafed to all his other Subjects."

1687.

All this Submission was in vain; for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by their final Decree and Sentence, " depriv'd and expell'd from their Fellowships all the Fellows of *Magdalen College*, but three that had comply'd with Breach of Oath, being twenty-five in Number." And to push their Injustice yet farther, they, by another Sentence, decreed and declared, " That Dr. *Hough*, who had been depriv'd before, and the said twenty-five Fellows, should be incapable of receiving, or being admitted into any Ecclesiastical Dignity, Benefice, or Promotion. And such of them who were not yet in holy Orders, they adjudg'd incapable of receiving, or being admitted into the same."

And suspends the Fellow for refusing him

THE first Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, was not thought a sufficient Stretch of Power: And therefore King *James* issued out another of a much higher Strain, in which the *Roman* Catholicks were chiefly included; and indeed it was for their Sake alone it was granted. To render the Church of *England* accessory to their own Ruin, there was an Order of Council made upon the latter, " Commanding it to be read at the usual Times of Divine Service, in all Churches and Chappels throughout the Kingdom, and ordering the Bishops to cause it to be sent and distributed throughout their several and respective Dioceses, to be read accordingly."

1688.

The second Declaration for Liberty of Conscience.

THE

1688.

*Which some
of the Cler-
gy read, but
more refuse.*

THE Clergy of the Church of *England* had Reason to take it for the greatest Hardship that could be put upon them, to be commanded to read from their Pulpits a Declaration they knew to be against Law, and which in its Nature was levell'd against their own Interest. Some of them, thro' Fear and Mistake, and others to make their Court, comply'd; but the Generality refus'd to obey so unjust a Command. The *Romish* Party had their Ends in it, for their Refusal laid them open to the Lashes of the Ecclesiastical Commission; and accordingly, every one that had not read the Declaration in their Churches, were order'd to be prosecuted before that inexorable Tribunal, where they were infallibly to expect to be depriv'd. And so most of the Benefices in *England* must have been made vacant for a new Kind of Incumbents. But the Scene chang'd before all this could be brought about: For King *James*, urg'd on by his Fate, and by a restless Party about him, came at this Time to level a Blow against the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and six of his Suffragan Bishops, that awaken'd the People of *England* to shake off their Chains, and implore foreign Assistance to retrieve the dying Liberties of their Country.

*The Affair
of the seven
Bishops.*

THESE Seven Bishops being sensible, as most of the Nation was, of what was originally aim'd at in these two Declarations for Liberty of Conscience, consulted together about the humblest Manner to lay before King *James* the Reasons why they could not comply with the Order of Council. Having got Leave to attend him, they delivered to him, with the greatest Submission, a Petition in Behalf of themselves and their absent Brethren, and in the Name of the Clergy of their respective Dioceses, humbly representing, "That
" their Unwillingness did not proceed from any
" Want of Duty and Obedience to his Majesty,
" nor from any Want of due Tenderness to Dis-
sensors;

“ senters; in Relation to whom, they were willing to come to such a Temper, as should be thought fit, when that Matter should be consider’d in Parliament and Convocation: But, among a great many other Considerations, from this especially, because that Declaration was founded upon such a dispensing Power, as had been often declar’d illegal in Parliament; and was a Matter of so great Moment and Consequence to the whole Nation, that they could not in Prudence, Honour, or Conscience, so far make themselves Parties to it, as the Distribution of it all over the Kingdom, and the solemn Publication of it even in God’s House, and in the Time of his Divine Service, must amount to, in common and reasonable Construction.” Therefore they humbly and earnestly beseeched his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas’d, “ not to insist upon their distributing and reading the said Declaration.”

THIS Petition, tho’ the humblest that could be, and deliver’d by six of them to the King alone in his Closet, was so highly resent’d, that the six Bishops that presented it, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* that writ it, but was not present at its Delivery, were committed Prisoners to the *Tower*. They were a few Days after brought to the *King’s-Bench Bar*, and indicted of a high Misdemeanor, for having “ falsly, unlawfully, maliciously, seditiously, and scandalously fram’d, compos’d, and writ a false, malicious, pernicious, and seditious Libel, concerning the King and his Royal Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, under the Pretence of a Petition; and that they had published the same in Presence of the King.” There was a great Appearance at this Tryal, and it was a leading Case; for upon it depended, in a great Measure, the Fate of the rest of the Clergy of the Church of *England*. It lasted long, and in the End the seven

1688.

Things remarkable in it.

ven Bishops were acquitted, with the Acclamations of all but the Court Party.

THERE were two Things very remarkable in this Trial. The dispensing Power was learnedly and boldly argued against by the Counsel for the Bishops, and demonstrated to be an open Violation of the Laws and Constitution of the Kingdom. So that in one of the greatest Auditories that was ever seen in *Westminster-Hall*, and upon hearing one of the most solemn Causes that ever was try'd at the *King's-Bench Bar*, King *James* had the Mortification to see his new-assum'd Prerogative baffled, and its Illegality exposed to the World. The other Thing observable was, that the Tables were so far turn'd, that some who had largely contributed to the enslaving their Country with false Notions of Law, were now of another Opinion; while at the same Time, others, that had stood up for the Liberty of their Country in two successive Parliaments, and had suffer'd upon that Account, did now as much endeavour to stretch the Prerogative beyond its just Limits, as they had oppos'd it before.

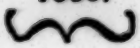
The King mortified by his Army.

THE News of the Bishops being acquitted, was receiv'd with the highest Expressions of Joy throughout the whole Kingdom. Nor could the King's own Presence prevent his Army, that was encamp'd at *Hounslow-Heath*, from mixing their loud Acclamations with the rest. This last Mortification might have prevented his Fate, if his Ears had been open to any but a hot Party, that were positively resolved to push for all, cost what it would: And it was easily seen by the Soldiers Behaviour upon this Occasion, "how impossible it is to debauch an *English* Army from the Love of their Country and their Religion."

The Birth of a pretended Prince of Wales.

WHILE the Bishops were in the *Tower*, the *Roman* Catholicks had their Hopes crown'd with the Birth of a pretended Prince of *Wales*. The Fears of a Protestant Successor, had been the only

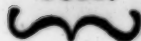
Ailay

Allay that render'd their Prosperity less perfect. 1688. 
 Now, the Happiness of having an Heir to the Crown, to be bred up in their own Religion, quash'd all those Fears, and aton'd for the Uncertainty of the King's Life. It was so much their Interest to have one, and there were so many Circumstances that seem'd to render the Birth suspicious, that the Nation in general were inclinable to believe, that this was the last Effort of the Party, to accomplish our Ruin.

ALL Things seem'd now to conspire towards *A new Parliament design'd, and to what End.*
 it. There was only a Parliament wanting to ratify and approve all the illegal Steps that had been made; which was to be done effectually by taking off the Penal Laws and Test, the two chief Barriers of our Religion. To obtain such a Parliament, no Stone was left unturn'd, and no Threats nor Promises neglected. Regulators were sent down to every Corporation, to model them to this End, tho' a great Part of their Work had been done to their Hand; for in most of the new Charters there had been such Regulations made, and such Sort of Men put in, as was thought would make all sure.

BUT to be yet surer, and to try the Inclinations of People, *Closetting in Fashion.* closetting came into Fashion; and King *James* was at the Pains to sound every Man's Mind, how far he might depend upon him for his Concurrence with those Designs. If they did not readily promise to serve the King "in his own Way," which was the distinguishing Word at that Time, there was some Brand put upon them, and they were turn'd out of Place, if they had any. Nor did King *James* think it below his Dignity, after the Priests had fail'd to bring in new Converts, to try himself how far his own Arguments might prevail; and he closetted Men for that Purpose too. Some few of no Principles, and a great many others of desperate Fortunes, complimented him with their Religion, and were gene-

1688.



generally thereupon put into Employments: And so fond was the King of making Profelytes at any Rate, that there were of the Scum of the People who pretended to turn Papists, merely for the Sake of a weekly small Allowance, which was regularly paid them.

*Conjecture
upon what
might have
been.*

It's a Question, after all, whether the Parliament, which King *James* was thus labouring to model, would have answered his Expectation, had they come to sit: For Mens Eyes were open'd more and more every Day; and the noble Principles of *English* Liberty began to kindle afresh in the Nation, notwithstanding all Endeavours had been us'd of a long Time to extinguish them. Tho' the Dissenters, who might be chosen into Parliament upon this new Model, would probably have made Terms for themselves, to prevent their falling under any future Persecution; yet being as averse to Popery as any others whatsoever, it is not to be imagin'd, that they would, upon that Consideration, have unhing'd the Constitution of *England*, to enable the *Roman* Catholics to break in upon the establish'd national Church; which in the End must have inevitably ruin'd both it and themselves.

*The King
resolves to
found the
Prince and
Princess of
Orange.*

BUT there fell out, a little before this Time, an Accident that help'd mightily to buoy up the sinking Spirits of the Nation, and which was occasion'd by the forward Zeal of some about the King, contrary to their Intentions. While the Project was going on to take off the Penal Laws and Test, and the Protestants were in Amaze what to expect; the good Genius of *England*; and King *James*'s ill Fate, set him on to make a Trial of the Inclinations of the Prince and Princess of *Orange* in that Matter. The Prince and Princess had look'd on with a silent Regret, upon all the unlucky Steps that were making in *England*, and were unwilling to publish their Opinion of them, since they knew it could not but be displeasing

pleasing to King *James*. To know their Highnesses Mind in the Business of the Penal Laws and Test, was a Thing the most desir'd by the Protestants; but there was no possible Way to come at this Knowledge, if King *James* himself had not help'd them to it.

1668.

Mr. *Stuart*, afterwards Sir *James*, had been pardon'd by the King, and receiv'd into Favour, after a long Banishment. He had been acquainted in *Holland* with the Pensionary *Fagel*, and perswaded himself of a more than ordinary Friendship with that wise Minister. The King foresaw it was his Interest to find out, some one Way or other, the Prince and Princess's Thoughts of these Matters; which, if they agreed with his own, were to be made publick; if otherwise, were to be conceal'd: And Mr. *Stuart* took the Task upon himself. Pensionary *Fagel* was in a near Intimacy with the Prince; one that was intirely trusted by him, and ever firm to his Interest. To know the Pensionary's Opinion, was thought to be the same with knowing the Prince's, since it was to be suppos'd, that he would not venture to write of any Thing that concern'd *England*, especially such a nice Point as was then in Question, without the Prince's Approbation at least, if not his positive Direction. Upon these Considerations, and upon a Mistake that Mr. *Stuart* was in, about the Constitution of *Holland*, as if the *Roman* Catholicks were not there excluded from Employments, he writ a Letter, to Pensionary *Fagel*. It is needless to give any Account of the Letter itself, since *Fagel's* Answer, together with what has been already said, do give a sufficient Hint of the Design and Scope of it.

Mr. Stuart
employed for
that Purpose.

So averse were the Prince and Princess of *Orange* to meddle, and so unwilling to allow Pensionary *Fagel* to return to this Letter an Answer, which they knew would not be pleasing, that Mr. *Stuart* writ, by the King's Direction,

Their Highnesses unwilling to declare themselves.


1688. five or six more, before it was thought fit to answer them. But at length their Highnesses were in a Manner forc'd to it, by the Reports that were industriously spread in *England*, by the Emissaries of the Court, as if the Pensionary, in an Answer to Mr. *Stuart*, had acquainted him, that the Prince and Princess agreed with the King in his Design of taking off the Penal Laws and Test. This was not all; for the Marquis *d'Albeville*, the *English* Envoy at the *Hague*, was put upon writing over to several Persons, that the Prince of *Orange* had told him the very same Thing; which Letter of *Albeville's* was likewise made publick. Such Reports were enough to shake the Constancy of those that design'd to stand firm to the Interest of the establish'd Church in the ensuing Parliament, and to make them give all up for lost.

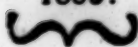
But at last
consent to
do them-
selves Ju-
stice.

THE Prince and Princess of *Orange*, to do themselves Justice, and to disabuse a Nation they had so near an Interest in, directed Pensionary *Fagel* to write one Answer to all Mr. *Stuart's* Letters, to this Purpose: " That being desir'd by " Mr. *Stuart*, to let him know the Prince and " Princess of *Orange's* Thoughts concerning the " Repeal of the Penal Laws, and more particu- " larly concerning the Test, he told him, that he " would write without Reserve, since Mr. *Stuart* " had said in his Letters, that they were writ by " the King's Knowledge and Allowance. That " it was the Prince and Princess's Opinion, that " no Christian ought to be persecuted for his " Conscience, or be ill-us'd, because he differs " from the publick and establish'd Religion: And " therefore, that they can consent, that the Pa- " pists in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, be suf- " fer'd to continue in their Religion with as much " Liberty as is allow'd them by the States of " *Holland*; in which it cannot be deny'd but " they enjoy a full Liberty of Conscience. And as
to

“ the Dissenters, their Highnesses did not only
 “ consent, but did heartily approve of their
 “ having an entire Liberty for the full Exercise
 “ of their Religion; and that their Highnesses
 “ were ready to concur to the settling and con-
 “ firming of this Liberty, and to protect and de-
 “ fend it, and likewise confirm it with their Gua-
 “ rantee, which Mr. *Stuart* had mention'd.”

“ And if his Majesty (continues the Pensiona-
 “ ry) desires their Concurrence in repealing the
 “ Penal Laws, their Highnesses are ready to
 “ give it, provided those Laws remain still in
 “ their full Force, by which the *Roman Catho-*
 “ *licks* are shut out of both Houses of Parlia-
 “ ment, and out of all publick Employments,
 “ Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military; as likewise
 “ those other Laws which confirm the Protestant
 “ Religion, and which secure it against all the
 “ Attempts of the *Roman Catholicks*. But their
 “ Highnesses cannot agree to the Repeal of the
 “ Test, and those other Penal Laws last menti-
 “ on'd, that tend to the Security of the Prote-
 “ stant Religion, since the *Roman Catholicks* re-
 “ ceive no other Prejudices from these, than the
 “ being excluded from Parliament, and publick
 “ Employments. More than this (adds M. *Fa-*
 “ *gel*) their Highnesses do think ought not to be
 “ ask'd or expected; and they wonder'd how
 “ any that profess'd themselves Christians, and
 “ that may enjoy their Religion freely, and
 “ without Disturbance, can judge it lawful for
 “ them to disturb the Quiet of any Kingdom or
 “ State, or overturn Constitutions, that so they
 “ themselves may be admitted to Employments;
 “ and that these Laws, in which the Security and
 “ Quiet of the establish'd Religion consists, should
 “ be shaken. And as to what Mr. *Stuart* had
 “ writ, that the *Roman Catholicks* in *Holland*
 “ were not shut out from Employments and
 “ Places of Trust, he tells him, he was grossly
 “ mistaken.

1688.

*Declare for
 keeping on
 the Laws
 against Ca-
 tholicks.*

1688.  " mistaken. The Pensionary concludes, that
 " their Highnesses could not concur with his Ma-
 " jesty in those Matters; for they believ'd they
 " should have much to answer to God for, if the
 " Consideration of any present Advantage should
 " carry them to consent to Things, which they
 " believe would not only be dangerous, but mis-
 " chievous to the Protestant Religion."

*The Letter
published.*

NOTWITHSTANDING this Letter of the Pensionary, it was still given out at Court, even after it came to Mr. *Stuart's* Hands, that he had writ the quite contrary. So that, at last, there was a Necessity of making publick the Pensionary's Letter in several Languages, which had wonderful Influence upon the Minds of the Protestants of *England*, and was highly resented by King *James*.

*The model-
ling of the
Army.*

HOWEVER, his Majesty had more than one Method in his View, how to accomplish his Design; for what a Parliament it may be would not do, he was resolv'd that an Army should: And therefore Care was taken to model his Troops as much to that End, as the Shortness of Time would allow. *Ireland* was the inexhaustible Source whence *England* was to be furnish'd with a *Romish* Army; and an *Irish Roman* Catholick was the most welcome Guest at *Whitehall*. They came over in Shoals, to take Possession of the promis'd Land, and had already swallowed up in their Hopes the best Estates of the Hereticks in *England*. Over and above compleat Regiments of them, there was scarce a Troop or Company wherein some of them were not plac'd by express Order from Court. Several Protestants that had serv'd well and long, were turn'd out, to make room for them; and seven considerable Officers were cashier'd in one Day, merely for refusing to admit them. The chief Forts, and particularly *Portsmouth* and *Hull*, the two Keys of *England*, were put into Popish Hands, and the Garrisons so

so modell'd, that the Majority were Papists. To over-awe the Nation, and to make Slavery familiar, this Army was encamp'd yearly near London, where the only publick Chapel in the Camp was appointed for the Service of the Romish Church; and strict Orders given out, that the Soldiers of that Religion should not fail every Sunday and Holiday to repair thither to Mass.

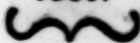
1688.

As *Ireland* was remakable for having furnish'd King *James* with Romish Troops sent into *England*, so was it much more for the bare-faced Invasions that were made there, upon the Liberties and Rights of the Protestants. That Kingdom was the most proper Field to ripen their Projects in, considering that the Protestants were much out-number'd by the Papists, and had been for some Ages the constant Object of their Rancour and Envy, which had been more than once express'd in Letters of Blood. King *James* recall'd the Earl of *Clarendon* from his Government of *Ireland*, soon after he was sent thither, and appointed (as we have said) the Earl of *Tyrconnel* to succeed him, who was a Gentleman that had signaliz'd himself for his Bigottry to the Church of *Rome*, and his Hatred to the Protestants. The Roman Catholick Clergy had recommended him to King *James* for that Post. *Tyrconnel* fully answer'd the Hopes and Expectations of the Papists, and the Fears of the Protestants of *Ireland*; for by the Ministry of this rigid Man, was the Ruin of the Protestant *English* Interest in that Kingdom in a great Measure compleated. At King *James's* Accession to the Crown, the Army of *Ireland* consisted of above seven thousand Men, all Protestants, and zealous to the Service. These were, in a little time, all turn'd out, and the whole Army made up of Papists, most of them the Sons of Descendants, or near Relations of those that were attainted for the Rebellion in 1641, or others that had distinguished themselves

The Methods used in Ireland.

since

1688.



*The Man-
ner of fil-
ling the
Benches in
Ireland.*

since that Time, by their notorious Villanies, and implacable Hatred to the *English* Protestant Interest.

THOUGH in King *Charles's* Time, by the Influence of the Duke of *York*, there had been Grounds of Complaint against some of the Judges in *Ireland*, upon the Account of their Partiality to the Papists; yet when King *James* came to the Crown, these very Judges were not thought fit enough for the Work that was design'd. It was judg'd necessary to employ the most zealous of the Party, those that from Interest and Inclination were the most deeply engaged to destroy the Protestant Interest; and accordingly such were pick'd out to sit in every Court of Justice. The Custody of the King's Conscience, and Great Seal, was given to Sir *Alexander Fitton*, a Person convicted of Forgery, not only at *Westminster-hall* and at *Chester*, but fin'd for it by the Lords in Parliament. This Man was taken out of Gaol, to discharge the Trust of Lord High Chancellor, and had no other Qualities to recommend him, besides his being a Convert to the Romish Church, and a Renagado to his Religion and Country. To him were added, as Masters of Chancery, one *Seafford*, a Popish Priest, and *O-Neal*, the Son of one of the most notorious Murderers in the Massacre of 1641. In the King's Bench, Care was taken to place one *Nugent*, whose Father had lost his Honour and Estate for being a principal Actor in the same Rebellion. This Man, who had never made any Figure at the Bar, was pitch'd upon to judge whether the Outlawries against his Father and Fellow-Rebels ought to be reversed; and whether the Settlements that were made in *Ireland*, upon these Outlawries, ought to stand good. The next Court is that of Exchequer, from which only, of all the Courts in *Ireland*, there lies no Appeal or Writ of Error in *England*. It was thought fit, that one *Rice*, a profligate

profligate Fellow, and noted for nothing but Gaming, and a mortal Inveteracy against the Protestants, should fill the Place of Lord Chief Baron. This Man was often heard to say, before he came to be a Judge, "That he would drive a Coach and six Horses through the Act of Settlement:" And before that Law was actually repeal'd in King *James's* Parliament, he declared upon the Bench, "That it was against natural Equity, and did not oblige." It was before him, that all the Charters in the Kingdom were damn'd in the Space of a Term or two; so much was he for Dispatch. In the Court of Common Pleas it was thought advisable, that a Protestant Chief Justice should continue; yet so, as to pinion him with two of their own Sort, that might out-vote him upon Occasion.

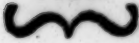
THE Administration of Justice and the Laws being in such Hands, it was no Wonder that the poor Protestants in *Ireland* wish'd rather to have had no Laws at all, and be left to their natural Defence, than to be cheated into the Necessity of submitting to Laws that were executed only to punish, and not to protect them. Under such Judges, the Roman Catholicks had a glorious Time; and had their Cause been never so unjust, they were sure to carry it: When the Chancellor did not stick on all Occasions, and sometimes on the Bench, to declare, "That the Protestants were all Rogues, and that among forty thousand of them, there was not one that was not a Traytor, a Rebel, and a Villain."

THE supreme Courts being thus filled up, it was but reasonable all other Courts should keep pace with them. In the Year 1687, there was not a Protestant Sheriff in the whole Kingdom, except one; and he put in by Mistake, for another of the same Name, that was a Roman Catholick. Some few Protestants were continued in the Commission of the Peace; but they were render'd

1688.

*Sad State of the Protestants.**Other Officers suited to the Judges.*

1688.



render'd useleſs and inſignificant, being over-power'd in every thing by the great Number of Papiſts join'd in Commiſſion with them, and thoſe, for the moſt Part, of the very Scum of the People; and a great many, whoſe Fathers had been executed for Theft, Robbery, or Murder.

*The Privy
Council.*

THE Privy Council of *Ireland* is a great Part of the Conſtitution, and has conſiderable Privileges and Powers annex'd to it. This was likewiſe ſo modell'd, that the Papiſts made the Majority; and thoſe few that were Proteſtants choſe, for the moſt Part, to decline appearing at the Board, ſince they could do thoſe of their own Religion no Service.

*The regula-
ting of the
Corpora-
tions in Ire-
land.*

THE great Barrier of the People's Liberties, both in *England* and *Ireland*, is their Right to chuſe their own Representatives in Parliament; which being once taken away, they become Slaves to the Will of their Prince. The Proteſtants in *Ireland*, finding a Neceſſity of ſecuring this Right in their own Hands, had procured many Corporations to be founded, and had built many Corporate Towns at their own Charges; from all which, the Roman Catholicks were, by their Charters, excluded. This Barrier was broken through at one Stroke, by diſſolving all the Corporations in the Kingdom, upon *Quo Warranto's* brought into the Exchequer Court, and that without ſo much as the leaſt Shadow of Law. Hereupon new Charters were granted, and fill'd up chiefly with Papiſts, and Men of deſperate or no Fortunes. And a Clause was inſerted in every one of them, which ſubjected them to the abſolute Will of the King; by which it was put into the Power of the chief Governor, to turn out, and put in whom he pleaſed, without ſhewing a Reason, or any formal Trial at Law.

THE

THE Protestant Clergy felt, upon all Occasions, the Weight of *Tyrconnell's* Wrath. The Priests began to declare openly, That the Tithes belonged to them, and forbid their People, under the Pain of Damnation, to pay them to the Protestant Incumbents. This passed afterwards into an Act of Parliament, by which, not only all Tithes payable by Papists were given to their own Priests, but likewise a Way was found out to make the Popish Clergy capable of enjoying the Protestant Tithes.

1688.

The Severities against the Protestant Clergy.

THE only great Nursery of Learning in *Ireland*, is the University of *Dublin*, consisting of a Provost, seven Senior and nine Junior Fellows, and seventy Scholars, who are partly maintain'd by a yearly Salary out of the Exchequer. This Salary the Earl of *Tyrconnell* stopt, merely for their not admitting into a vacant Fellowship, contrary to their Statutes and Oaths, a vicious ignorant Perion, who was a new Convert. Nor could he be prevailed with by any Intercession or Entreaty, to remove the Stop; by which, in effect, he dissolved the Foundation, and shut up the Fountain of Learning and Religion. In the House they placed a Garrison, and turned the Chappel into a Magazine, and the Chambers into Prisons for the Protestants. One *More*, a Popish Priest, was made Provost; and one *Mackarty*, also a Priest, was made Library-Keeper; and the whole design'd for them and their Fraternity.

Against the University of Dublin.

ONE Archbishoprick, and several Bishopricks, and a great many other Dignities and Livings of the Church, were designedly kept vacant, and the Revenues first paid into the Exchequer, and afterwards dispos'd of to Titular Bishops and Priests, while in the mean Time the Cures lay neglected; so that it appear'd plainly, that the Design was to destroy the Succession of Protestant

The Bishopricks kept for Papists.

H

Cler-

THE

1688.

~ Clergymen. Things came to that Height, that most of the Churches in and about *Dublin*, were seized upon by the Government; and at last *Lutterell*, Governor of *Dublin*, issu'd out his Order, " Forbidding more than five Protestants to meet together, under Pain of Death. " Being asked, Whether this was design'd to hinder meeting in Churches? He answer'd, It was design'd to hinder their meeting there, as well as in other Places. And accordingly all the Churches were shut up, and all religious Assemblies throughout the whole Kingdom forbidden, under the Pain of Death.

*The Act of
Attainder
in Ireland.*

It were endless to enumerate all the Miseries, which the Protestants of *Ireland* suffer'd in the Reign of King *James*: But to give a decisive Blow, there was an Act of Attainder pass'd in Parliament, in order to which every Member of the House of Commons return'd the Names of all such Protestant Gentlemen as liv'd near them, or in the County or Borough for which he serv'd; and if he was a Stranger to any of them, he sent to the Country for Information about them.

In this Act were no fewer attainted, than two Archbishops, one Duke, seventeen Earls, seven Countesses, twenty-eight Viscounts, two Viscountesses, seven Bishops, eighteen Barons, thirty-three Baronets, fifty-one Knights, eighty-three Clergymen, two thousand one hundred eighty-two Esquires and Gentlemen: And all of them, unheard, declar'd and adjudg'd Traytors, convicted and attainted of High Treason, and adjudg'd to suffer the Pains of Death and Forfeiture. And to make this Law yet the more terrible, and to put the Persons attainted out of a Possibility of escaping, the Act itself was conceal'd, and no Protestant allow'd a Copy of it, till four Months after it was pass.

THERE

THERE remain'd but one Kingdom more for 1688.
 the *Romish* Party to act their Designs in, and that
 was *Scotland*; where they reap'd a full Harvest of
 their Hopes, and there were scarce left the least
 Remains of antient Liberty in that Nation. Their
 Miseries were summ'd up in one new-coin'd
 Word, which was us'd in all the King's Declara-
 tions, and serv'd to express to the full their abso-
 lute Slavery; which was this, "That his Sub-
 jects were oblig'd to obey him without Re-
 serve." A Word that the Princes of the East,
 how absolute soever they be, did never yet pre-
 tend to in their Stile, whatever they might in
 their Actions.

*The same
 Severities
 in Scotland.*

WHILE King *James* was thus push'd on by a
 head-strong Party to enslave his Subjects, the
 other Princes and States of *Europe* look'd on with
 quite different Sentiments, according as their own
 Interests and Safety mov'd them. The greater
 Part commiserated the Fate of these three King-
 doms, and wish'd for their Deliverance. The
 Protestants saw with Regret, that they themselves
 were within an immediate Prospect of losing the
 most considerable Support of their Religion; and
 both they and the *Roman* Catholicks were equally
 convinc'd, that it was their common Interest to
 have *England* continue in a Condition to be the
 Arbiter of Christendom, especially at a Time
 when they saw they most needed it. On the
 other hand, it was the Interest of *Leavis XIV.*
 that not only the King of *England* should be his
 Friend, but that the Kingdom of *England* should
 become inconsiderable abroad, which it could not
 fail to be, when enslav'd at home.

*The Interest
 that foreign
 Princes and
 States had
 in England.*

KING *James* had been again and again solli-
 cited, not only by Protestant Princes, but those of
 his own Religion, to enter into other Measures for
 the common Safety of *Europe*; at least, not to
 contribute to his own Ruin, by espousing an Inte-

*Their Re-
 monstrances
 have no
 Effect.*

1688. rest which they judg'd was opposite to it. The Emperor, among others, had, by his Ambassador, made repeated Instances to him to this Purpose. But all these Remonstrances had no Weight with King James, tho' they had this good Effect in the End, as to put those Princes and States upon such Measures, as secur'd to them the Friendship of England in another way.

*Idea of the
Power of
France.*

THE Power of France was by this Time become the Terror and Envy of the rest of Europe; and that Crown had upon all Sides extended its Conquests. The Empire, Spain, and Holland, seem'd to enjoy a precarious Peace, while the common Enemy of the Christian Name was making War with the Emperor, and the State of Venice, and was once very near being Master of the Imperial Seat, whereby he might have carry'd the War into the Bowels of Germany. The main Strength of the Empire being turn'd against the Turks, and that with various Success, there was another War declar'd against the Emperor by France; so that it came to be absolutely necessary for Spain and Holland to interpose, not as Mediators, for that they were not to hope for, but as Allies and Partners in the War. These last, as well as other Princes and States that lay nearest the Rhine, were expos'd to the Mercy of a Prince whom they were not able to resist, if England should look on as Neuter, or take Part against them; the last of which they had Reason to fear. Thus it happen'd, that the Fortune of England and that of the greatest Part of Christendom came to be link'd together, and their common Liberties must of Necessity have undergone one and the same Fate.

*Situation of
the Prince
of Orange.*

BOTH the one and the other might have struggled in vain to this Day with the Ruin that threaten'd them, if Heaven, in Pity to their Condition, had not provided, in the Person of the

Prince of *Orange*, the only Sanctuary that was left them to shelter their sinking State. This Prince, we have seen, was by his Mother a Nephew of *England*, and in Right of the Princess his Wife, the presumptive Heir of the Crown. But, so far was he at first from pursuing his own Interest, by pushing King *James* upon Extremes, that he gave his Majesty such Advice, as, if attended to, would have infallibly preserv'd the Crown upon his Head. And so cautious was he of giving him any reasonable Ground of Complaint, that, tho' in King *Charles's* Time he had given a generous Welcome to the Duke of *Monmouth*, at the Request of that King, upon his retiring to *Holland*; yet as soon as he knew that unhappy Gentleman design'd to invade *England*, upon King *James's* Accession to the Throne, he offer'd to come over in Person to his Assistance, and sent him with all Expedition the *English* and *Scots* Troops that were in the Service of the States.

It had been happy for King *James*, if he had comply'd with the Advice of the Prince of *Orange*, or had not, by his Success against *Monmouth*, been push'd on to make the Steps that have been mention'd, together with a great many more, towards his own Ruin, and that of the Constitution of *England*. But, being flatter'd with the gaudy Charms of absolute Power, and the empty Merit of restoring the *Romish* Religion, he drove on without Controul, till at last he forc'd the People of *England* upon an inevitable Necessity of calling in the Prince of *Orange*, to retrieve the expiring Liberties of their Country.

At the same time an indissoluble Friendship and Alliance with *France*, which King *James* had enter'd into when Duke of *York*, and had cultivated afterwards when he came to the

The King neglects his Advice.

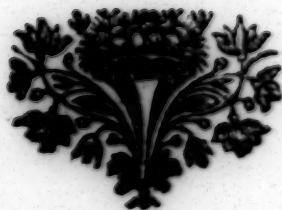
Which makes the calling him in at last necessary.

Crown,

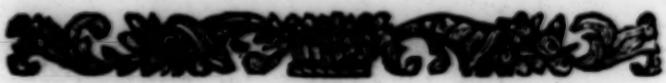
1688.

~~~~~ Crown, was a Matter of that vast Consequence to the neighbouring Princes and States, as would not permit them to stand by as unconcern'd Spectators of the Scene that was acting in *England*; but oblig'd them likewise to have Recourse to the Prince of *Orange* for breaking off their own Fetters, by breaking first those of *England*.

*The End of the Fourth BOOK.*



T H E



THE  
LIFE and REIGN  
OF  
WILLIAM III.

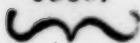
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BOOK V.

*The History of the Revolution, in 1688  
and 1688-9.*

**T**HINGS being thus carried to Ex- 1688.  
treams, by the too forward Proceed-  
ings of King *James*, the Prince of *Orange* was earnestly solicited to pre- *Preparati-*  
vent the total Ruin of *England*, on which that of *Europe* inevitably depended. Some writ to *ons towards*  
him, others press'd him more powerfully by their *the Revolu-*  
Presence, having cross'd the Sea upon various *tion.*  
Pretences. The Lord *Wharton*, tho' advanced in  
Years, took a Journey through *Holland* to *Ger-*  
*many*. Colonel *Sidney*, afterwards Earl of *Rumney*,  
went to the *Spaw*, giving it out, that 'twas only  
for the Benefit of the Waters. The Bishop of  
*London*, still under Suspension, was not unactive  
in his Country Retirement, but held secret Corre-  
spondence with the busiest Men at the *Hague*.  
The Earl of *Devonshire*, who had an Indignity  
put

1688.



put upon him by Colonel *Culpepper*, which afterwards resenting, he was adjudg'd to pay a Fine of 30,000*l.* to his Majesty, also joined in the Invitation. And by Degrees, the greatest Part of the Lords implor'd his Highness's Assistance against the growing Oppression. Some zealous Gentlemen, particularly Mr. *Hamden* and his Son, and the Lady *Sunderland*, a Woman of subtle Wit and admirable Address, were privy to, and forwarded the whole Design. The Lord *Dunblain*, Son to the Earl of *Danby*, who commanded an Independant Frigate, together with Mr. *Johnson*, and some others, cross'd and recross'd the Seas, to carry the several Dispatches and Resolutions. Upon these Encouragements, the Prince of *Orange* engaged the States to make extraordinary, tho' secret, Preparations towards the fitting out of a Fleet, and to take several foreign Regiments into their Service.

*Alliances  
made by the  
Prince of  
Orange, to  
countenance  
his Design.*

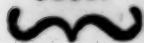
Tho' his Highness had secur'd a powerful Party in *England*, yet he thought it highly necessary to enter into such Alliances in *Germany* as might countenance his Undertaking, and at the same Time cut off King *James* from all foreign Succours. His Majesty had already made a Treaty with *Spain*, and upon that Score hop'd that the House of *Austria* would not join with those that should oppose his Designs; and as for *France*, tho' he had not enter'd into a positive League with that Crown, yet there was such a strict Amity between the two Courts, as amounted to a solemn Confederacy. To deprive King *James* of these Supports, the Prince of *Orange* caus'd the *Dutch* to enter, and enter'd himself into the League of *Augsburg* against *France*, thereby to bring all the Forces of the Confederates upon that Monarch, and keep him in Play, in Case he should attempt to cross his intended Expedition, by turning his Arms against *Holland*. On the other Hand, he represented to the House of *Austria*

*Aria* the ambitious Designs of the *French* King, and how easily he might make himself Universal Monarch, if he were supported by that Crown, which for these five hundred Years past had held the Ballance of *Europe*; adding, that 'twas not the Advancement of the *Romish* Religion which the King of *France* had in View, but rather the aggrandizing of his encroaching Power; since at the same Time that he persecuted his Protestant Subjects, and favour'd the Growth of Popery in *England*, he countenanc'd Count *Teckeli*, and had made a secret Alliance with the *Turks*. The Emperor and the King of *Spain* were too clear-sighted not to enter into these Reasons; and the rather, because the Endeavours of their Ministers to bring King *James* into the *German* League against *France* had prov'd ineffectual. Among the rest, *Don Pedro de Ronquillo*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, made Use of the most prevailing Arguments he could think of to engage him to break with *France*; assuring him, that nothing could endear him more to his Protestant Subjects, nor more powerfully incline his Parliament to grant Ease to the *Roman* Catholicks: But his Majesty was already so strongly united with *France*, that he answer'd the *Spanish* Ambassador very unsatisfactorily. The Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* saw the Tendency of this Answer, which dispos'd both the Emperor and his Catholick Majesty to hearken to the Proposals that were made them by the Prince of *Orange*, not only against *Lewis*, but likewise against the King of *England*.

THAT we may have a just Idea of the Greatness and Boldness of the Prince of *Orange's* Undertaking, 'tis necessary to set before our Eyes the Condition the principal States of *Europe* were in at that Time. The Emperor was still engag'd in a War with the *Turks*, which, tho' successfully carried on of late Years, had nevertheless almost exhausted his Coffers. *Spain* was a consumptive

State of  
Affairs in  
Europe.

1688.



Body, that wanted Spirits to keep up her lingering Vitals, much more to revive and support her distant Parts, as sufficiently appear'd by the Loss of *Luxemburg*. *France*, on the contrary, was in a vigorous State of Health, abounding in Riches, and wantoning in an extended absolute Power, maintain'd by a full Exchequer, numerous Armies, and experienc'd Generals. *Holland* was indeed flourishing, but the Peace she enjoy'd was precarious; and tho' in a Condition not to fear her Neighbours, so long as her Forces were united; yet she could not spare so many of her Troops as were requisite for the Prince's Expedition, without leaving herself very much expos'd. On the other Hand, the Disputes between the Imperial and *French* Ministers, about the latter's fortifying of *Traerback*, foreboded no Good to the Empire; and the Death of the Archbishop of *Cologne*, which happen'd this Year, manifestly tended to an open Rupture; Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, Brother to the Elector of that Name, and one of the two Candidates, being supported by the Emperor and his Competitor, the Cardinal of *Furstemburg*, by the Crown of *France*. In this nice Juncture of Affairs, the Prince of *Orange* form'd his grand Design; and, under Pretence of the Business of *Cologne*, assisted at an Interview and long Conference held at *Minden* in *Westphalia*, between the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and the Princes of the House of *Lunenburg*, wherein Measures were concerted both to restore *England* to its ancient Liberties, and to set Bounds to the growing Power of *France*.

*Persons go  
over to the  
Prince.*

THE suspected Birth of a Successor, and the Persecution of the Seven Bishops, put the finishing Stroke to the Design of rescuing *England* from Popery and Slavery: For these Prelates seriously reflecting on the imminent Danger, to which the Protestant Church and the whole Nation were  
now

now expos'd, writ to the Prince of Orange out of the Tower. The Earl of *Shrewsbury*, having quitted his Regiment of Horse, and mortgag'd his Estate for Forty Thousand Pounds Sterling, went over to the Prince, to offer him both his Sword and his Purse. He was follow'd by Admiral *Herbert*, Mr. *Herbert* his Cousin, Mr. *Russel*, the Lord *Mordant*, the Marquis of *Winchester*, and several other Persons of Distinction.

THE Prince of Orange, finding by this Time a general Concurrence in the *English* Nation to favour his Design, press'd vigorously the equipping of a numerous Fleet. Count *d'Avaux*, the *French* Ambassador at the *Hague*, who kept a watchful Eye upon his Highness's Motions, grew jealous of these great Preparations, and discover'd, from several convincing Circumstances, that they were intended against *England*. He gave Notice of it to the King his Master, from whom King *James* had the first certain and positive Intelligence. Indeed Mr. *Skelton*, whilst he was at the *Hague*, had intercepted a Letter, intimating that a great Project was secretly carried on against the King, of which he immediately gave an Account to his Majesty: But the Court of *England* had been so often impos'd upon by Sham-Plots, and frighted with false Alarms, that little Heed was given to *Skelton*'s Information. The King of *France* laid more Weight upon Count *d'Avaux*'s Advice, and press'd King *James* to put himself in a Posture of Defence, against the intended Invasion of his Kingdoms.

MUCH about the same Time Mr. *Skelton*, lately arriv'd at *Paris*, in Quality of Envoy Extraordinary, entertain'd a Correspondence with a certain Gentleman, who gave him a farther Light into the Business. This Gentleman was one *Bude de Verace*, a Protestant of *Geneva*, and formerly a Captain in a *Dutch* Regiment, who having kill'd in a Duel the Son of one of the States, was oblig'd

1688.

Count d'Avaux alarms the Court of England, but without Effect.

Story of Bude de Verace.

1688. oblig'd to fly for his Life. The Earl of *Clarendon*, whose Son the Lord *Cornbury* had receiv'd great Civilities from *Verace*, whilst he studied at *Geneva*, recommended him to the Prince of *Orange*, by *Skelton*; who not only obtain'd *Verace*'s Pardon, but procur'd him also a Place of Gentleman-Usher to the Princess of *Orange*. *Verace*, being thus restor'd to the Prince's Favour, screw'd himself more and more into it, and had a great Intimacy with Mr. *Bentinck*, his Favourite: But being suspected of betraying his Master's Designs against King *James* (which, out of Gratitude to the Earl of *Clarendon*, he thought himself oblig'd to do) or as others pretend, having reflected upon the Prince's having no Children by his Wife, he was turn'd out of his Place. He had not been long at *Geneva*, when, upon the News of the great Preparations in *Holland*, he wrote to *Skelton*, then at *Paris*, " That he had such " Things to communicate to the King of *England*, " as were of no less Concern than the Crown he " wore; but that he would open his Secrets to " none but the King himself, and that if his Majesty would let him know his Pleasure, he would " immediately repair to *England*."

*Skelton*  
cannot get  
him credited.

UPON this Advice from *Verace*, *Skelton* writ five or six Letters to the Court of *England*, in the same warm and pressing Stile as those were writ in, that were sent to his Master from the King of *France*. On the other hand, the Marquis of *Albyville*, the *English* Envoy at the *Hague*, was not wanting in his Duty, so that King *James* had sufficient Notice give him not to be surpriz'd: But 'twas late before he hearken'd to those Advices; and the following Reasons are given, why he did not hearken to them sooner. The Prince of *Orange* still continued so dutiful to him, as to dissipate all manner of Suspicions. *Van Citters*, the *Dutch* Ambassador, upon the News of a great Armament in *Holland*, gave his Majesty to understand, that

that *France* had more Reason to be alarm'd at it than *England*; and besides, the King depending upon a numerous Army, and a great Fleet, disregarded the feeble Attempts of the *Hollanders*; at least, 'tis said, he was taught to disregard them by his Prime Minister.

1688.

THIS Minister was *Robert Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, a Man cut out by Nature for a Politician, and endow'd with a ready penetrating Wit, an extended Forecast, and a sedate Spleen; a nice Observer, as well as subtle Flatterer of the Failings and Weaknesses of Princes; two Qualities that are able both to gain and keep an Ascendant over them; and an artful Dissembler of Injuries receiv'd. This Lord was by many accus'd to have been all along unfaithful to King *James*, tho' there are others who justify his Conduct.

General  
Character  
of the Earl  
of Sunder-  
land.

THOSE who arraign the Earl's Fidelity, say, That he was a secret Enemy to King *James*, whom Policy, not Affection, had reconcil'd: That he had shewn an extraordinary Warmth against him in the Business of the Bill of Exclusion, for which the Duke of *York* got him afterwards remov'd from his Place of Secretary of State: That he was a Man who always sided with the prevailing Party, though at the same Time he managed a Resource with those that are under, in Case of a Change: That he never courted the Duke of *York*'s Favour, till he found that *Monmouth*'s Interest was declining: That whilst he was in with the Exclusioners, he dextrously ingratiated himself with the Dutches of *Portsmouth*, by whose Mediation he was soon admitted to the King's Favour, and by him reconciled to the Duke of *York*: That he became Prime Minister to the latter after his Accession to the Crown, by pretending to reveal the Secrets of the Presbyterian Cabal: That the better to advance the King's Ruin, he had flatter'd his ambitious Designs, so long as no Body stood up to oppose him; but that as soon as he understood that

Particular,  
by his Ac-  
cusers.

1688. a powerful Party was forming against the King, he had secur'd himself a Retreat by betraying his Majesty's Councils: That his Lady kept a constant Correspondence with the Princess of *Orange*, and M. *Bentinck*, by Means of Mr. *Felton* her Relation, and of several *French* Refugees whom she kept in Pay to carry her Letters: That his Uncle, Colonel *Sidney*, went over to the Prince, not without the Earl's Knowledge: That he feign'd to embrace the Popish Religion the better to serve the Protestants, and engag'd the King to admit Father *Petre* into the Privy-Council, to draw an Odium upon both: That he favour'd and promoted underhand the Prosecution of the Bishops: That he obstinately rejected all the repeated Advices, that were given him and the King of the Prince of *Orange's* Designs: And lastly, that he made his Majesty refuse the only Assistance, that might have enabled him to baffle the Enterprises of his Enemies.

By his Defenders.

THOSE who justify the Earl, alledge, that the Rule is not so general, but that a reconcil'd Enemy may become a real Friend: That a Man may maintain a Resource in a Party without embracing it: That from the Beginning he faithfully serv'd King *James*, as became a Protestant Subject: That he opposed the King's assuming a dispensing Power: That though he acted in the Ecclesiastical Commission, yet for a good while he defended *Magdalen-College*: That he was against the dissolving of the Parliament: That he so openly oppos'd the Prosecution of the Bishops, as to expose himself to the Popish Party; and though he feign'd himself a *Roman* Catholick to prevent his immediate Ruin, yet did he still continue to be the Object of their Hatred: That there are no Proofs of his entertaining any private Correspondences with his Majesty's Enemies: That his Wife holding a suspicious Intelligence with the Princess of *Orange*, is not a sufficient Reason to render

render the Husband criminal: That Colonel *Sidney*, though his near Relation, might have deceiv'd him, as he did others, and made him believe that he went to the *Sparw* only for the Sake of the Waters: That his owning he chang'd his Religion to serve the Protestants, is rather an Excuse to them, than a Proof of his being privy to their Designs; since no Man needs make Excuses to those with whom he has already concerted Measures: That his introducing Father *Petre* into the Council, was only a prudential and allowable Piece of Policy, to bring upon the Jesuit all the Odium of the People, for the irregular Conduct of the Court: That the Prince of *Orange's* Undertakings against a King, who had a powerful Force both by Sea and Land, seem'd so extraordinary, not to say extravagant, to every Body, that not knowing how to give Credit to it, he did not think himself oblig'd to lay any Weight upon *Skelton's* Informations: And that upon the News of the Prince's coming, he advis'd his Majesty to call a free Parliament, and to depend upon that, rather than upon any foreign Assistance; which was not only unnecessary, but also most dangerous.

1688.



ACCORDING to the Earl of *Sunderland's* Advice, the King declar'd in Council, that in Pursuance of his late Declaration, he intended to call a Parliament to meet the 27th of *November* next, and directed the Chancellor to issue out Writs upon the 5th of *September* following. Whereupon all imaginable Industry was us'd to compleat the Regulation of Corporations.

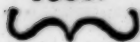
*Design of  
calling a  
Parliament.*

THE King of *France*, and the *English* Envoy at his Court, so earnestly renewed their Informations of the Prince of *Orange's* certain Designs to invade *England*, that *Skelton* was at last commanded to send for *Verace*, and to return his most Christian Majesty Thanks for his good Offices. Accordingly *Skelton* writ to *Verace*, who by this

*Verace now  
refuses his  
Information.*

Time

1688.



Time having chang'd his Mind, refus'd to comply with the King's Desire; or so much as to meet *Skelton* at *Chambery*, a City of *Savoy*, not above a Day's Journey from *Geneva*, thro' which that Envoy was to pass in his Way to *Italy*. As for the *French* King, he thought he could not meet with a fairer Opportunity to engage King *James* in an offensive and defensive League, than the present dangerous Condition of his Affairs, and therefore he immediately dispatch'd to him *M. de Bonrepos*, to offer him 30,000 of his Men.

*Bonrepos*  
arrives at  
London.

*BONRÉPOS*'s unexpected Arrival, and his frequent Conferences with the Ministers of State, in Conjunction with *Barillon* the *French* Ambassador, gave Jealousy to *Don Ronquillo*, who thereupon frankly told Lord *Sunderland*, that his Business must be either Publick or Private: That if the latter, he had nothing to say to it; but if the former, he desir'd to be made acquainted with it, or else those whom it might concern, would be at Liberty to think what they pleased about it, and take their Measures accordingly. The Reason of his Expostulation was this. Two Days before, *Ronquillo* being with King *James*, his Majesty told him, that *Bonrepos* had assured him there was a Treaty very near concluded betwixt his Master and the Duke of *Brandenburg*; whereby the *Spanish* Ambassador reasonably conjectured that *France*, the better to draw *England* into an Alliance, had made a Shew of her Treaties with other Princes.

*His Negotiation is*  
*cross'd by*  
*the Spanish*  
*Embassador.*

HIS Conjecture prov'd true: A Treaty was actually on Foot betwixt *France* and *England*, and it was reported to be so far advanc'd, that 'twould be impossible to prevent its Conclusion. 'Twas added, that the Court of *France*, in order to facilitate this Negotiation, had industriously spread the Report of the Prince of *Orange*'s Designs, or at least exaggerated the Greatness of his Armament, King *James* might not think himself safe without

foreign Assistance; and indeed the Ministers of the House of *Austria* were given to understand, that what the King did was only to secure himself against the *Hollanders*. But *Ronquillo*, not being satisfied with this Declaration, demanded a private Audience, which was granted. He was two long Hours in close Conference with the King, and having assur'd him that the *Dutch* had no Design upon *England*, he represented to him the fatal Consequences of his entering into an Alliance with *France*; and how ill it would sound in the Nation, that whilst he pretended to call a free Parliament, he should introduce foreign Troops into the Kingdom.

THE King own'd to the *Spanish* Ambassador, *Bonrepos* returns that the sending of *Bonrepos*, at that Juncture, *without doing any Thing* was the most unfriendly Turn that the *French* King could have done him: That he wish'd it had been in his Power to send him back the next Day after his Arrival; but since, in good Manners, he could not do that, however he would give him but small Encouragement to stay; and at the same Time his Majesty assur'd *Ronquillo*, he had much rather entertain a good Correspondence with *Holland*, than be thought to have a strict Alliance with *France*. Thereupon the *Spanish* Ambassador took his Leave, hugging himself with the Success of his Audience; though 'tis certain that *Sunderland* contributed much more than he to the Refusal of the *French* King's Offers, which some of the Popish Cabal were for accepting. *Bonrepos*, finding his Master's Officiousness ill receiv'd, set again out for *France* in ten Days.

THINGS being at this Pass, the *English* Envoy *The States Reason for* at the *Hague* was order'd to demand of the States- *their Ar-* General, what they meant "by their great and *mament*.  
"surprising Warlike Preparations both by Sea  
"and Land, at that Time of the Year, when all  
"Operations, especially those at Sea, use to  
"cease?" To which the States made Answer,  
the

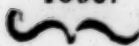
1688. that they arm'd in Imitation of his *Britannick* Majesty, and might with more Reason demand an *Eclaircissement* about the Alliances he was lately enter'd into. This bold Answer, which at another Time might have occasion'd a Rupture, was now left without Reply: However, as it increas'd the Suspicions of an Invasion, so all imaginable Methods were taken to provide against it. The chief Ports, and particularly *Portsmouth* and *Hull*, the two Keys of *England*, were put into Popish Hands, and the Garrisons so modell'd, that the Majority were Papists.

*D'Avaux's ineffectual Memorial, and Skelton's Imprisonment.* THE *French* Court was both surpriz'd and concern'd at the ill Success of *Bonrepos's* Negotiations. *Skelton* was over and over teiz'd by the Minister, who expostulated with him upon his Master's not following their Advice. It happen'd one Day that *M. de Croissy*, being in earnest Discourse with *Mr. Skelton* concerning the then State of Affairs in *England*, *Skelton* answer'd, he had no further Orders, and durst not intermeddle any more; but added withal, that he believ'd if the most Christian King would direct his Ambassador at the *Hague*, to declare to the States how nearly he interested himself in the Affairs of his *Britannick* Majesty, and threaten to attack them, in Case they attempted any Thing against him, that he would quickly put a Stop to their Preparations, and thereby break the Measures both of the Prince of *Orange*, and of the Protestant Cabals in *England*. *M. de Croissy* took the Hint presently, and no sooner acquainted the King with it, but he sent Orders to the Count *d'Avaux* to make a Declaration to the foregoing Import. But the States General not only return'd no Answer to the *French* Memorial, but charg'd *Van Citters*, their Ambassador, to complain thereof to the Court of *England*; whereupon a Council was held, wherein it was resolv'd to disown Count *d'Avaux's* Proceedings. This Resolution the Earl of *Mid-*  
*dleton,*

leton, Secretary of State, immediately communicated to *Van Citters*; the King's Ministers at the *Hague*, *Brussels*, and *Madrid*, were order'd to declare, that the *French* Memorial was presented without either his Majesty's Knowledge or Apprehension; *Skelton* was recall'd, and was no sooner arriv'd, but he was committed Prisoner to the *Tower* for trespassing his Instructions, and discovering his Master's Secrets. About this Time the Dauphin of *France* began his Campaign in the Palatinate, and laid Siege to *Philipsburg*. 1688.

KING *James*, that he might put the greater Confidence in his Troops, thought fit to fill them with as many Papists as could be procur'd; and accordingly several *Irish* Officers and Soldiers were put into the Duke of *Berwick's* Regiment. This was vigorously oppos'd by the Lieutenant Colonel *Beaumont*, and other Officers. His Majesty, then at *Windfor*, fearing the spreading of this Example, immediately commanded a Party of Horse down to *Portsmouth*, to bring up in Custody Colonel *Beaumont*, Captain *Paston*, and four other Captains; and a Court-Martial was appointed against them as Mutiners. If the *French* Ambassador's Memorial had not come in that very Morning, to shew the Danger the Popish Party was in, some of these Officers would, in all Probability, have lost their Lives: But now the Court was contented to cashier them. About a Month before, another Captain, that was quarter'd at *Scarborough*, caus'd the Mayor of that Town, tho' a Man devoted to the Court, to be toss'd in a Blanket by his Soldiers, for being saucy to him; which Indignity the King did not think fit to punish at this Juncture. *Protestants Officers cashier'd.*

THE King having by this Time receiv'd so many concurring Advices from the *Hague*, as amounted to a Demonstration of the Prince of *Orange's* Designs, the fitting out of the Fleet was carried on with redoubled Diligence: Commis-  
sions. *The King prepares for his Defence.*

1688.  ons were given out for augmenting the Army; Orders dispatch'd to *Tyrconnel* for sending over whole Regiments out of *Ireland*; and *Barillon* the *French* Embassador made a Proposal, which those who wish'd well to the Prince were in great Fear the Court should accept. It was that *France* should abandon the Design of besieging *Philipsbourg*, and carry the War into *Holland*. Four or five of the Council approv'd this Overture, but others warmly oppos'd it; alledging, that such a Violation of former Treaties with *Holland* would be sufficient to raise the Clamours of the whole Nation, and to alienate the Minds of all the *English* Protestants from his Majesty. This Suggestion, being most plausible, did not miss of its Effect: For it must be observ'd, that those who favour'd the Prince's Expedition had been very industrious in spreading a Report, that the *Dutch* Armament was only design'd to hinder the *French* from landing in *England*, where, in Pursuance of a secret Treaty made with King *James*, they were to extirpate the Protestant Religion. To dissipate the Jealousies of the People, a Proclamation was issued out, so ambiguously worded as to the Repeal of the Penal Laws, the Confirming the Acts of Uniformity, and the Excluding of the Papists from the Lower House only, that it occasion'd several Disputes, and had but little Effect.

Earl of Fe-  
versham  
commands  
the Army,  
and Lord  
Dartmouth  
the Fleet.

UPON the Arrival of the Marquis of *Albyville*'s Steward, who brought certain News of the embarking of several Regiments on board the *Dutch* Fleet, the Command of the Army was first offer'd to the Count *de Roze*, an experienced *French* General, and an Exile for his Religion; upon whose excusing of himself, it was bestow'd on the Earl of *Feverham*. But however, in Case of a Descent, the King design'd to head his Army himself; and the Queen, with the Prince of *Wales*, were to retire to *Portsmouth*, a well-fortified Sea Port Town, of which the Duke  
of

of *Berwick* was Governor. The Command of the Fleet, which consisted of about forty-four Men of War, was given to the Lord *Dartmouth*; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* were ordered to prevent the spreading of false News, and to keep the City quiet; and two or three Bishops were offer'd Places in the Privy Council, which they refused to accept, upon Account of the Papists that sat there.

THE next News the King receiv'd from his Envoy at the *Hague* was, that the Pensionary *Fagel* had frankly owned to him the Prince's Design; adding, that if the *Dutch* Embassador in *England* had said any thing to the contrary, he had done it of his own Head, and without Orders. And at the same time the Marquis *d'Albyville* acquainted his Majesty, that several *English* Lords and Gentlemen had cross'd the Sea, and lurk'd in *Holland*, ready to accompany the Prince in his Expedition. Upon the reading of this Letter the King remain'd speechless, and, as it were, thunder-struck. In this Extremity the Bishop of *Ely*, who had lost the King's good Graces for siding with his petitioning Brethren, was restored to his pristine Favour, and employ'd to manage a Reconcilement between his Majesty and the rest of the Prelates that were then in *London*. Accordingly the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Chichester*, *Peterborough*, *Rochester*, *Ely*, and *Bath* and *Wells*, waited upon his Majesty, who having received them with extraordinary Marks of Favour and Kindness, told them, that he desir'd the Assistance of their Counsels in this present Exigency; assuring them, that he was ready to do whatever they should think necessary for the Security of the Protestant Religion, and of his People's Rights, without derogating from his own Prerogatives. The Bishops answer'd the King's Confidence in them, by Expressions of their Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty; and would have given

Certain  
News of  
the Prince  
of Orange's  
Design.

1688.



ven him more particular Proofs of their Zeal for his Service, had not the King told them, that he was not then at Leisure, and therefore desir'd them to consult together about so weighty a Matter.

*The King's  
Proclama-  
tion.*

IN the mean time, to prepossess the People against the Prince of *Orange*, a Proclamation was issued out, in the Conclusion of which his Majesty declar'd, " That he did intend to have met " his Parliament in *November* next, and that the " Writs were issued forth accordingly; proposing " to himself, amongst other Things, that he " might be able to quiet the Minds of all his " People in Matters of Religion; but that in " regard of this strange Attempt, design'd to divert his said gracious Purposes, he found it necessary to recall his said Writs."

*A general  
Amnesty.*

BESIDES this Proclamation, the Court used all possible Means to regain the Affection and Confidence of the Church of *England*. The Bishop of *London's* Suspension was taken off: Sir *John Chapman*, a Churchman, was named to succeed Sir *John Eyles*, the then Lord Mayor of *London*, who was a Baptist; the Duke of *Ormond* had a Garter bestowed on him, which perhaps he would never have obtain'd from this King, but for the Fears of an Invasion; and a general Pardon was publish'd, out of which Sir *Robert Payton*, Sir *Rowland Gwin*, Dr. *Burnet*, *Samuel Johnson*, *Oates*, *Ferguson*, and eleven more, were excepted; which, nevertheless, had little or no Effect.

*Advice of  
the Bishops.*

ON the Third of *October* the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *St. Asaph*, *Ely*, *Chichester*, *Rocheſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Peterborough*, waited upon the King. When the Archbishop addressed himself to his Majesty, that Monarch, no longer rough and untractable, graciously permitted him to proceed; which he did, by advising his Majesty,

" I. To put the whole Management of his Government,

“vernment, in the several Counties, into the 1688.  
 “Hands of such Nobility and Gentry as were  
 “legally qualified for it. II. To annul his Com-  
 “mission for Ecclesiastical Affairs. III. That no  
 “Dispensation might be granted or continued;  
 “and, in particular, that he would restore the  
 “President and Fellows of *Magdalen College*.  
 “IV. To set aside all Licenses, by which Per-  
 “sons of the Romish Communion might teach  
 “publick Schools. V. To permit the Point of  
 “his dispensing Power to be debated and settled  
 “in Parliament. VI. To inhibit the four fo-  
 “reign Bishops, who stiled themselves Vicars  
 “Apostolical, from further invading the Eccle-  
 “siastical Jurisdiction. VII. To fill the vacant  
 “Bishopricks, and other Ecclesiastical Promo-  
 “tions within his Gift, both in *England* and *Ire-*  
 “*land*, with Men of Learning and Piety. VIII.  
 “To supersede all farther Prosecution of *Quo*  
 “*Warranto*’s against Corporations, and to re-  
 “store to them their ancient Charters and Privi-  
 “leges. IX. That Writs might be issued out  
 “for the calling a free and regular Parliament,  
 “in which the Church of *England* might be se-  
 “cured, Provision might be made for securing  
 “the Liberties and Properties of all his Subjects,  
 “and a mutual Confidence might be establish’d  
 “between his Majesty and his People. X. That  
 “his Majesty would be pleased to permit his Bi-  
 “shops to offer him such Arguments, as they  
 “trusted might, by God’s Grace, be effectual  
 “to perswade his Majesty to return to the Com-  
 “munion of the Church of *England*.” This  
 last Point the Archbishop afterwards enforced in a  
 private Conference with the King, which favour’d  
 of the Liberty and Inspiration of the primitive  
 Apostles.

THESE Proposals could not but sound harsh to  
 the King’s Ear; but the Necessity of his Affairs  
 obliged him not only to conceal his Discontent,  
 but with,

*Which his  
 Majesty, in  
 a great  
 Measure,  
 complies  
 with.*

1688. but also to comply with most of them. The Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical was dissolv'd: Chancellor *Jefferies*, that owed his Preferment, among the rest of his Miscarriages, to the robbing of the City of *London* of their Charter, was forced to carry it back again from whence it was taken: The Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties were required to inform themselves of the Abuses committed in the late Regulations of the Corporations: The Bishop of *Winchester*, Visitor of *Magdalen* in *Oxford*, was ordered to settle that Society regularly and statutably: A Proclamation was issued out for restoring Corporations to their ancient Charters, Liberties, Rights, and Franchises: The Earl of *Derby* was made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Chester* and *Lancaster*; the Earl of *Oxford* Lord Lieutenant of *Essex*, and the Earl of *Fewersham* Lord Lieutenant of *Kent*: Popish Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Recorders, and other Magistrates, were displaced, and Protestants put in their Rooms: So that in the Space of twelve Days, that stupendious Fabrick was pull'd down, which the Romish Cabal had been four Years in raising.

*But insincerely.*

HOWEVER, it soon appear'd how little the Nation was to depend upon those hasty and forc'd Concessions of King *James*. On the 16th of *October* the Bishop of *Winchester* caus'd a Citation to be fix'd on the Gate of *Magdalen* College, to recall Dr. *Hough*, and the former Fellows of that Society, by the 2d of *November* following: But an Account coming that very Post, that the *Dutch* Fleet had suffer'd very much in a Storm, and that they would hardly be able to put to Sea again till the Spring, the Bishop, upon a frivolous Pretence, was recall'd to *London*, and the Restoration of the College deferr'd. Yet soon after, that false News being contradicted, and the *Dutch* Fleet reported to be in a sailing Posture, the Affection to the Church of *England* reviv'd,

reviv'd, and so the Business of the College was effected on the 24th of the said Month. This Passage is the more remarkable, because it lost King *James* Abundance of Friends: And indeed nothing lessens so much the Character and Interest of a Prince, as his playing fast and loose with his People.

THE Consternation was not so great at Court, but that they were in Hopes to render the Prince of *Orange's* Designs abortive: For which Purpose the Lord *Dartmouth* was dispatched to Sea, with Orders to wait for the *Dutch* Fleet off of *Ostend*, and chiefly to fall upon the Transport-Ships, if he saw them steer their Course towards *England*. The Duke of *Newcastle*, the Earls of *Lindsey*, *Derby*, *Danby*, *Pembroke*, *Westmoreland*, *Ailesbury*, *Burlington*, Viscount *Faulconberg*, the Lord *Jermyn*, and some few more of the Nobility, offer'd their Services to his Majesty. Whereupon the King gave Commissions to the Duke of *Newcastle*, to raise a Regiment of Foot; to the Lord *Brandon*, Son to the Earl of *Macclesfield*, and to the Marquis *de Miremont*, Nephew to the Earl of *Feversham*, each a Regiment of Horse; to Colonel *Henry Gage*, and Colonel *Solomon Richards*, two Regiments of Foot; and many independant Troops and Companies to several others of the Nobility and Gentry: The Duke of *Ormond* offer'd to serve as Voluntier in the Army, and was to be accompanied by the Lieutenant Colonels and Captains, that had lately been cashier'd out of the Duke of *Berwick's* Regiment: The Trained Bands of the City of *London*, and the Country Militia, were order'd to be in Readiness to march: The Duke of *Gordon*, a Roman Catholick, was sent to *Scotland*, to put that Kingdom into a Posture of Defence: The Duke of *Grafton* was made Governor of the *Tower*, instead of Sir *Edward Hales*: Two thousand and five hundred Men arriv'd at *Chester* out of *Ireland*,

1688.

Preparations made to receive the Prince of Orange.

1688. *land, and 3000 at Carlisle out of Scotland: Skelton, having been eighteen Days in the Tower, was set at Liberty, and had a Regiment of Foot given him. A Proclamation was publish'd, " Commanding all Lieutenants, and Deputy " Lieutenants, Sheriff, and other Officers, Civil " and Military, in the respective Counties, Ci- " ties, &c to cause the Coasts to be carefully " watch'd, and upon the first Approach of the " Enemy, to cause all Horses, Oxen and Cattle, " which might be fit for Burthen or Draught, " and not actually employ'd in the Service and " Defence of his Majesty and the Country, to " be driven and removed to the Space, at least, " of twenty Miles, from the Places where the Ene- " my should attempt to land." And besides all these human Precautions, extraordinary Prayers of forty Hours were said in the King's Chapple, where the Popish Host was expos'd. But because the Mob was now spirited with the News of the Prince's coming, and insulted the other Popish Chapples, his Majesty caus'd them to be shut up. The Jesuits and Romish Priests, perceiving the gathering Storm, began to fly for Shelter beyond Sea.*

*Prince of  
Wales  
nam'd.*

IN the Midst of these ominous Distractions, the Roman Catholicks carried on their Shew of the Prince of Wales and the Child, which was before christened, was upon the 15th of October, in the Chapple; at St. James's, solemnly named, JAMES-FRANCIS-EDWARD; the Pope, represented by his Nuncio, being Godfather, and the Queen-Dowager, Godmother.

*Extraordi-  
nary Council  
held about  
the Birth of  
the Prince  
Wales.*

ABOUT this Time a Pamphlet was distributed in Holland, entitl'd, *A Memorial of the English Protestants, presented to Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange*, and suppos'd to be written by Dr. Burnet; wherein, after a long Particularisation of the Grievance of the Nation, the Author complains of King James's obliging his

Subjects to own a *suppos'd Child for Prince of Wales*; adding, his Majesty would never suffer the Witnesses that were present at the Queen's Delivery to be heard and examin'd. This Pamphlet being transmitted to the King, upon the 22d of *October* his Majesty held an extraordinary Council, and having sent for the Queen-Dowager, and all such Peers, Spiritual and Temporal, as were then in Town, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, the Judges, and several of their Majesties learned Council; he caused the Depositions of forty Persons, seventeen of whom were *Roman* Catholicks, to be taken concerning the pretended Birth. And the next Day, the Declaration made by the King and Queen Dowager, together with the several Depositions, were enroll'd in Chancery, pursuant to an Order in Council.

ALL these Testimonies, however, were not able either to destroy the Negative Proofs, or remove the Suspensions of those who pretended that a supposed Child was convey'd into the Queen's Bed, in a Silver Warming-Pan made for that Purpose, and who grounded this Supposition of a Prince of *Wales* on the Circumstances of the Queen's Bigness and Delivery. Some *Roman* Catholicks owned themselves, that so important an Affair had been managed with great Supineness and Imprudence, during all the Time it was depending. The suspicious Circumstances were chiefly these: The Queen had never a constant Reckoning; she was brought to Bed after a sudden removing of her Lodgings, and at a Time when most Protestant Ladies were either a-bed or at Church, as if she had design'd to avoid Witnesses: Neither the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, nor the *Dutch* Ambassador, were present at her Majesty's Labour, though they were the three Persons who ought principally to have been there: During her Majesty's Labour, the

*Which is not convincing to the People.*

1688. Bed she lay in was not left so open as it should have been: Whilst her Majesty went with Child, she never satisfied the Princess *Anne* of her Bigness, either by letting her feel her Belly, or see her Breasts; neither did she shew the Princess any of her Milk after her Lying-in; and lastly, there was a Warming-Pan brought into the Room, on Pretence of warming the Queen's Bed, which was altogether unnecessary, the Weather being extream hot, and the Room heated, besides, by a vast Crowd of People, let in on Purpose, as 'twas reported, to make the Juggle pass undiscern'd in the Hurry.

*Apology for  
the Birth.*

To this it was answer'd, that nothing is more common, than for Women, even those that had had several Children, to mistake in their Reckoning; and for those who do not mistake, to be often brought to Bed, sometimes one, sometimes two Months before the usual Time, without any Prejudice to the Child: That the Queen was known to have ever had as easy and as quick a Labour as any Woman in the Kingdom; to which her Tallness not a little contributed, and which was the Reason that a great many Persons, who were sent for, did not come in Time to see her deliver'd: That the Princess *Anne's* being at the Bath, was a voluntary Action of hers: That the Court expected she would have assisted at the Queen's Labour, which might have been sufficient to convince her; and as for the Queen's Milk, which was never shewn her, that it was no new Thing to see Women lose it three or four Days after they are brought to Bed. As to the Warming-Pan, they replied, that a Labour generally begins with quaking and trembling like an Ague Fit, for which some People warm their Beds in the hottest Weather; and besides, that it had been impossible to put a new-born Child, with the After-burden, in the narrow Compass of a Warming-Pan, without stifling it. All the other  
Ob-

Objections were answer'd by saying, that the imperious Spirit of the Queen, and the insulting Triumphs of the Popish Cabal, made the Court look upon all Precautions as mean, which afterwards they were convinced would have been but prudential Condescensions. 1688.

SOME few Days after the Earl of *Sunderland* was removed from his Places of President of the Council, and Principal Secretary of State, which made a mighty Noise in the World. The Occasion of his Disgrace was this: *Skelton*, to justify his Conduct in *France*, told the King, that having receiv'd Information of the Prince's Designs from Mr. *Bude de Verace*, he had writ six or seven Letters about it to the Earl, to which having no Answer, he had applied himself to the King of *France*, who thereupon dispatch'd *Bonrepos* to *England*, and sent Orders to his Ambassador at the *Hague* to expostulate with the States on the Reasons of their Warlike Preparations. This Account of *Skelton* began to raise Suspicions against the Prime Minister; which were soon after increas'd by the Deposition of one *Wickstead*, who held a Correspondence with the King's Enemies, and being examin'd before the Council, charged the Earl of *Sunderland*, to his very Face, with revealing his Majesty's Secrets to the Prince of *Orange*; whereupon *Wickstead* was committed to the Custody of a Messenger, from whence he made his Escape. This Accusation, from a Man of his Character, had been little regarded at another Juncture; but agreeing exactly with that of *Skelton*, the Earl's past Conduct was more nicely scann'd; and the King called to Mind, that the very same Person who had all along advis'd him to support his Authority by the Alliance and Power of *France*, had made him reject that Assistance, when he had most Need of it; which persuaded his Majesty that he was embark'd in another Interest, and

Earl of  
Sunder-  
land's Dis-  
grace.

1688. which occasion'd the Earl's Removal from his  
 aforeſaid Places.

*Copy of the  
 Resolution  
 of the States  
 ſent over.*

ABOUT this Time the Marquis of *Albyville* ſent to the King a Copy of the Reſolution of the States, containing the Reaſons that had oblig'd them to aſſiſt his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* with Ships, Men, and Ammunition, in his intended Expedition into *England*; which Reſolution they had communicated to all the foreign Miniſters at the *Hague*, except the *French* and *Engliſh* Embaſſadors, and wherein, beſides the repeated Invitations his Highneſs had receiv'd from the *Engliſh* Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, they alledg'd, " That the King of *France* had  
 " upon ſeveral Occaſions ſhew'd himſelf diſſa-  
 " tiſhed with their State; which gave them  
 " Cauſe to apprehend, that in Caſe the King of  
 " *Great Britain* ſhould compaſs his Deſigns with-  
 " in his Kingdom, and obtain an abſolute Power  
 " over his People, then both Kings, out of the  
 " Inter-eſt of State, and Zeal againſt the Prote-  
 " ſtant Religion, would endeavour to bring their  
 " Republic to Confuſion, and if poſſible, quite to  
 " ſubject it."

WHILST King *James* was providing for his Security, and endeavouring to remove the Fears and Jealouſies of his Proteſtant Subjects, the Prince of *Orange* was embarking his Troops with extraordinary Diligence; and, to juſtify his Undertaking to the whole World, he publiſh'd a Declaration on the 30th of *September*, divided into ſix and twenty Articles, which may be reduc'd to three principal Heads.

*The Prince  
 of Orange's  
 Declaration.  
 Firſt, enu-  
 merating  
 Grievances.*

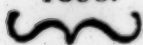
" THE firſt contain'd an Enumeration of the  
 " Grievances of the *Engliſh* Nation; particularly  
 " his Maſteſty's arrogating to himſelf a diſpenſing  
 " Power; his advancing Papiſts to Civil, Eccleſiaſ-  
 " tical and Military Employments, and allowing  
 " them to ſit in the Privy-Council; his ſetting up  
 " an illegal Commiſſion for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs,  
 " by

" by which not only the Bishop of *London* was  
 " suspended, but the President and Fellows of  
 " *Magdalen* College arbitrarily turn'd out of  
 " their Freeholds; his allowing Popish Mona-  
 " steries and Colleges of Jesuits to be created;  
 " his turning out of publick Employments all  
 " such as would not concur with his Majesty in  
 " the Repeal of the Test and Penal Laws; his  
 " invading the Privileges, and seizing on the  
 " Charters of most Corporations, and placing Po-  
 " pish Magistrates in some of them; his subject-  
 " ing the Courts of Judicature to his arbitrary  
 " Power, and putting the Administration of Ju-  
 " stice into the Hands of Papists; his not only  
 " arming the Papists, in Contempt of the Laws,  
 " but likewise raising them up to the greatest Mi-  
 " litary Trust, both by Sea and Land, *Irish* as  
 " well as *English*, that he might be in a Capacity  
 " to enslave the Nation; his putting the whole  
 " Government of *Ireland* into the Hands of Pa-  
 " pists; his assuming an absolute and arbitrary  
 " Power in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, from which  
 " it was apparent what was to be look'd for in  
 " *England*."

Secondly, His Highness alledg'd, " That  
 " those great Oppressions, and the open Con-  
 " tempt of all Law, had made the Subjects look  
 " after such Remedies as are allow'd of in all  
 " Nations, all which had been without Effect;  
 " his Majesty's Counsellors having endeavour'd  
 " to make People apprehend the Loss of  
 " their Lives, Liberties, Honours and Es-  
 " tates, if they should go about to preserve  
 " themselves from this Oppression by Petitions  
 " and Representations; that a Peer of the  
 " Realm was treated as a Criminal, only because  
 " he said, " *That the Subjects were not bound to*  
 " *obey the Orders of a Popish Justice of Peace;*  
 " that both he and his Consort the Princess, had  
 " endeavour'd to signify with Terms full of Re-

*At times of*  
*his High-*  
*ness's At-*  
*tempts.*

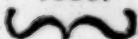
1688.



" spect to the King, the just and deep Regret,  
 " which all these Proceedings had given them;  
 " but that these evil Counsellors had put such ill  
 " Constructions on their good Intentions, that  
 " they had endeavour'd to alienate the King from  
 " them: That the last and great Remedy for all  
 " these Evils, was the Calling of a Parliament;  
 " which could not yet be compass'd, for those  
 " Men apprehending, that a lawful Parliament  
 " would bring them to account for all their open  
 " Violations of Law, and Conspiracies against  
 " the Protestant Religion, they had endeavour'd,  
 " under the Pretence of Liberty of Conscience,  
 " first to sow Divisions between those of the  
 " Church of *England* and Dissenters, with De-  
 " sign to engage Protestants in mutual Quar-  
 "rellings, that so some Advantages might be  
 " given to them to bring about their Designs,  
 " both in Elections of Members of Parliament,  
 " and afterwards in the Parliament it self: That  
 " they had also made such Regulations as they  
 " thought necessary, for securing all the Mem-  
 " bers that were to be chosen by the Corporations,  
 " by which Means they hop'd to avoid the Pu-  
 " nishment they had deserv'd: That there were  
 " great and violent Presumptions, inducing his  
 " Highness to believe, that those evil Coun-  
 " sellors had publish'd, that the Queen had  
 " brought forth a Son; tho' there had appear'd  
 " many just and visible Grounds of Suspicion,  
 " that the pretended Prince of *Wales* was not  
 " born of the Queen; and tho' many both  
 " doubted of the Queen's Bigness, and of the  
 " Birth of the Child, yet there was not one  
 " Thing done to satisfy them: That since the  
 " Princess and himself had so great an Interest  
 " in this Matter, and such a Right to the Suc-  
 " cession of the Crown; since all the *English* did  
 " in the Year 1672, when *Holland* was invaded  
 " with a most unjust War, use their utmost En-  
 " deavours

“ deavours to put an End to that War, in Oppo-  
 “ sition to those who were then in the Govern-  
 “ ment; since the *English* Nation had ever testi-  
 “ fied a most particular Affection both to his  
 “ Highness's dearest Consort and to Himself; he  
 “ could not excuse himself from espousing that  
 “ Interest, and contributing all that in him lay  
 “ for the maintaining both of the Protestant Re-  
 “ ligion, and of the Laws and Liberties of these  
 “ Kingdoms, to the doing of which, his High-  
 “ ness was solicited by a great many Lords, both  
 “ Spiritual and Temporal, and by many Gentle-  
 “ men and other Subjects of all Ranks.

1688.

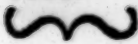


“ LASTLY, his Highness declared, That for  
 “ the foremention'd Reasons he has thought fit  
 “ to go over to *England*, and to carry with him  
 “ a Force sufficient to defend him from the Vio-  
 “ lence of those evil Counsellors; that his Ex-  
 “ pedition was intended for no other Design,  
 “ but to have a free Parliament assembled as soon  
 “ as it was possible; and that, in order to this,  
 “ all the late Charters should be considered as  
 “ null, and of no Force: That to this Parlia-  
 “ ment he would refer the Enquiry into the  
 “ Birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and  
 “ of all Things relating to the Right of Suc-  
 “ cession: That he would concur in every Thing  
 “ that might procure the Peace and Happiness of  
 “ the Nation, under a just and legal Govern-  
 “ ment: That he would keep the Forces under  
 “ his Command to all the Strictness of Martial  
 “ Discipline, and that he would send back all  
 “ those foreign Forces as soon as the State of  
 “ the Nation would admit of it: That therefore  
 “ he invited all Persons whatsoever to come and  
 “ assist him, in order to the executing his De-  
 “ sign: That he would take Care that a Parlia-  
 “ ment should be called in *Scotland*, for the re-  
 “ storing the ancient Constitution of that King-  
 “ dom: That he would also study to bring the

*What he  
 promised  
 to do.*



1688.



“ Kingdom of *Ireland* to such a State, that the  
 “ Settlement there might be religiously observed,  
 “ and that the Protestant and *British* Interest there  
 “ might be secured: And concluded, That he  
 “ would endeavour, by all possible Means, to  
 “ procure such an Establishment throughout all  
 “ the three Kingdoms, that they might all live  
 “ in a happy Union and Correspondence toge-  
 “ ther; and that the Protestant Religion, and  
 “ the Peace, Honour and Happiness of these  
 “ Nations, might be established upon lasting  
 “ Foundations.”

THIS Declaration was ready to be sent over to  
*England*, with another to the same Purpose for  
*Scotland*, when his Highness, being informed that  
 King *James*, by granting most of the Bishops De-  
 mands, had taken Measures to render it ineffec-  
 tual, caused the following Addition to be made  
 to it.

*The Prince  
 of Orange's  
 Addition to  
 his Decla-  
 ration.*

“ AFTER we had prepared and printed our  
 “ Declaration, we have understood that the Sub-  
 “ verters of the Religion and Laws of these  
 “ Kingdoms, hearing of our Preparations to  
 “ assist the People against them, have begun to  
 “ retract some of the arbitrary Powers that they  
 “ had assumed, and to vacate some of their un-  
 “ just Judgments and Decrees. The Sense of  
 “ their Guilt, and the Distrust of their Force,  
 “ have induced them to offer to the City of *Lon-  
 “ don* some seeming Relief from their great Op-  
 “ pressions, hoping thereby to quiet the People,  
 “ and to divert them from demanding a Re-esta-  
 “ blishment of their Religion and Laws under  
 “ the Shelter of our Arms. They did also give  
 “ out, that we do intend to conquer and enslave  
 “ the Nation; and therefore it is we have  
 “ thought fit to add a few Words to our Decla-  
 “ ration.

“ WE are confident that no Persons can have  
 “ such hard Thoughts of us, as to imagine we  
 “ have

“ have any other Design than to procure a Settlement of the Religion, Liberties, and Properties of the Subjects upon so sure a Foundation, that there may be no Danger of the Nation’s relapsing into the like Miseries at any Time hereafter. And as the Forces we have brought along with us are utterly disproportioned to that wicked Design of conquering the Nation, if we were capable of intending it; so the great Numbers of the principal Nobility and Gentry, that are Men of eminent Quality and Estates, and Persons of known Integrity and Zeal, both for the Religion and Government of *England*, who do both accompany us in this Expedition, and have earnestly solicited us to it, will cover us from all such malicious Insinuations: For it is not to be imagin’d, that either those who have invited us, or those who are already come to assist us, can join in a wicked Attempt of Conquest, to make void their own lawful Titles to their Honours, Estates and Interests.

“ WE are also confident, that all Men see how little Weight there is to be laid on all Engagements that can be now made, since there has been so little Regard had in the Time past to the most solemn Promises. And as that imperfect Redress that is now offered is a plain Confession of those Violences that we have set forth; so the Defectiveness of it is no less apparent: For they lay down nothing which they may not take up at Pleasure, and they reserve entire, and not so much as mentioned, their Claims and Pretences to an arbitrary Power, which has been the Root of all their Oppression, and of the total Subversion of the Government. And it is plain, that there can be no Redress, no Remedy offered, but in Parliament, by a Declaration of the Rights of the Subjects that have been invaded, and not by  
“ any

1688.

1688. " any pretended Acts of Grace, to which the  
 " Extremity of their Affairs has driven them.  
 " Therefore it is that we have thought fit to de-  
 " clare, that we will refer all to a free Assembly  
 " of this Nation in Parliament."

*The Prince  
 of Orange  
 takes Leave  
 of the  
 States.*

ALL Things being ready to put to Sea, the Prince of *Orange* took his Leave of the States; upon which Occasion there pass'd such Expressions of Tenderness and Confidence between his Highness and Pensionary *Fagel*, that the Hearts of the whole Assembly melted into Sorrow.

*He puts to  
 Sea, Oct.  
 22.*

ON the 20th of *October*, the *Dutch* Fleet, consisting of 52 Men of War, 25 Frigats, as many Fireships, with near 400 Vessels, for the Transportation of 3660 Horse, and 10692 Foot, sail'd from the *Flatts* near the *Briel*, with a Wind at South-West and by South. The Prince embark'd on a Frigat of 28 or 30 Guns, and with him Count *Nassau*, Count *de Solms*, Count *de Stirum*, M. *Overkerke*, M. *Bentinck*, and M. *Zuylesteyn*. He was accompanied by those *English* and *Scotch* Lords and Gentlemen, who had already declar'd for him; the most remarkable of whom were, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the Marquis of *Winchester*, the Earl of *Macclesfield*, Viscount *Mordant*, Mr. *Sidney*, the Earl of *Argyle*, Admiral *Herbert*, Mr. *Herbert* his Cousin, Mr. *Russel*, the Lord *Wiltshire*, the Lord *Pawlet*, the Lord *Coot*, Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, Mr. *Harbord*, the Lord *Elan*, and the Lord *Dunblaine*; together with Dr. *Burnet*, *Ferguson*, *Wildman*, and some others, that were suspected of being concern'd in the Murder of the Bishop of *St. Andrews*. Marshal *Schomberg*, with his Son, M. *la Caillemote*, and 2 or 300 *French* Officers, who had left their Country upon the Score of their Religion, had likewise a Share in this Protestant Expedition. Admiral *Herbert* led the Van; Vice-Admiral *Evertzen* brought up the Rear; and the Prince plac'd himself in the main Body, carrying a Flag with *English* Colours, and

and their Highnesses Arms, surrounded with this 1688.  
 Motto, *The Protestant Religion, and Liberties of*  
 England; and underneath the Motto of the House  
 of Nassau, *Je Maintiendrai, I will maintain.*

THIS numerous Fleet were all under Sail, when Meets with  
 the Wind coming more westerly, there arose a vi- a Storm.  
 olent Storm in the Night, which continu'd with  
 so much Fury for twelve Hours, that they were  
 forc'd either to return to *Helvoet-Sluis*, from  
 whence they parted, or to put into the neighbour-  
 ing Harbours; except some few Vessels, which  
 were driven towards the North, and were missing  
 for seven or eight Days.

ALTHOUGH this Disaster ought not to have The Papists  
 been surprising in that Season of the Year, which rejoice.  
 Nature seems to have allotted for tempestuous  
 Weather, yet did it cast the Protestants, both in  
*Holland and England*, into a deep Consternation.  
 On the contrary, the Roman Catholicks, whom  
 this prodigious Armament had kept in Alarm,  
 thinking the Danger entirely over, gave every  
 where free Scope to their insulting Joy, and be-  
 gan to sing their Triumph; boasting that God had  
 now recompenced them for the Loss of the Spa-  
 nish Armada, which a hundred Years before was  
 destin'd to conquer the English Hereticks.

THE Fleet had not receiv'd so much Damage An artful  
 as was industriously reported in the English Ga- Account of  
 zette; but that, as it was manag'd, rather turn'd the Dutch  
 to their Advantage: For immediately to make Loss.  
 the English Court more remiss in their Prepara-  
 tions, the *Haerlem* and *Amsterdam* Gazettes were  
 order'd to make a " lamentable Relation of the  
 " great Damages the Dutch Fleet, and the Army  
 " aboard them, had sustain'd. Nine of the Men  
 " of War lost, besides others of less Value; 1000  
 " Horses cast Overboard; Dr. Burnet, and sever-  
 " al English Gentlemen drown'd; what an ill  
 " Opinion the States-General had of this Expe-  
 " dition; and that it was next to an Impossibility  
 " that

1688.

*Bishops ex-  
pestulated  
with about  
the Prince's  
Declaration.*

“ that the Prince could be in a Condition to pursue his Design till the next Spring.”

ABOUT the same Time Captain *Langham*, who belong'd to one of the *English* Regiments in *Holland*, and was just arriv'd from thence, was seiz'd upon Suspicion, and in his Portmantle were found a Parcel of the Prince of *Orange's* Declarations, which were the first that were brought over. When that Expression came to be read, “ That the Prince was most earnestly invited hither by divers of the Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, and by many Gentlemen and others,” the King sent for the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, and two or three more, that happen'd to be then in Town, and ask'd them, Whether the Contents of the Prince's Declaration, relating to their inviting him hither, were true? The Bishops were put to a Stand; but at last answer'd his Majesty, that they never would own any other King as long as he liv'd. His Majesty then requir'd a Paper under their Hands, in Abhorrence of the Prince's intended Invasion: Which they promis'd to subscribe after they had consulted their Brethren, and therefore desir'd Time to consider of it, which his Majesty allow'd. Some few Days after, upon the News of the Prince being landed, several Temporal Peers were question'd about the same Clause in the Prince's Manifesto, particularly the Marquis of *Hallifax*, and the Earls of *Nottingham*, *Clarendon*, *Burlington*, and *Abingdon*, who all made great Protections of Loyalty. As for the Bishops, though they seem'd very much displeas'd with their being mention'd in his Highness's Declaration, yet being call'd upon to perform their Promise, they alledg'd, that being but five or six in Number, they could not sign a Paper, which concern'd not only the whole Episcopal Body, but all the Peers of *England*, and therefore desir'd his Majesty to refer that Matter to a free Parliament.

The

1688.

The King was highly dissatisfied with this Answer, and the Lord *Preston*, who was then with the King, told the Bishops, his Majesty expected more from their Loyalty, and from the Principles of their Church. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* at length declared, that it was contrary to their Profession to promote War against a Prince so nearly allied to the Crown: However they added, that if their verbal disowning of the Allegations of the Prince of *Orange*, relating to the Spiritual Lords, could be of any Service to his Majesty, they consented it should be printed, though they could not give it under their Hands for the Reasons above-mention'd. The King replied, that People would never give Credit to any such printed Declaration without Names; but perceiving they remain'd firm in their Refusal, his Majesty left them abruptly, telling them, "He would trust to his Army."

To keep the Prince's Declaration from the Knowledge of the People, a Proclamation was issued out, "Warning and admonishing all his Majesty's Subjects, that they did not publish, disse, repeat, or hand about the said treasonable Declaration, upon Peril of being prosecuted according to the utmost Severity of Law." But the Court finding that this Prohibition was ineffectual to suppress the Prince's Declaration, they suffer'd it to be printed, with a Preface, and some frivolous Animadversions. There was also printed about the same Juncture a Letter of the Prince of *Orange* to the Officers of the Army: Which was spread under-hand over the whole Kingdom; and the Suggestions of it being undeniable, and well couched, it had a wonderful Effect on the Spirits of the Soldiers: So that those who did not presently comply at the Prince's landing, yet resolv'd they would never draw their Swords in the King's Quarrel, till they had a free Parliament to secure the Religion, Laws and Liberties of *England*.  
Nor

*Letters of  
the Prince  
to the Army,  
and of Ad-  
miral Her-  
bert to the  
Fleet.*

1688.

Nor had Admiral *Herbert's* Letter to his Majesty's Fleet, calculated for the same Purpose, less Influence on the Seamen.

*The Prince of Orange's Composedness and Intrepidity in the Storm.*

THE Storm, which caus'd so great a Confusion in his Fleet, did not so much as ruffle or disorder the Prince's Mind: The first Thing he did, was to send out Coast-Pilots, to cruise up and down the Seas between *Holland, England and France*, to get Intelligence of his scatter'd Fleet, and to order all the Ships they met with to go into *Helvoet-Sluis*. By these Pilots his Highness was inform'd, that none of his Vessels were lost, except one Fly-boat, laden with Men and Horses, which was driven upon the Coast of *England*, and secur'd by one of King *James's* Frigats. The bad Weather continued for eight Days, during which, such Diligence was us'd in refitting and victualling the Fleet, and supplying the Loss of about 500 Horses, that all Things being now in a Readiness, and the Wind Easterly, his Highness again went a-board a new Vessel of about 28 Guns, call'd the *Briel*, with the *Rotterdam's* Admiral, the Trumpets sounding, the Hautboys playing, the Soldiers and Seamen shouting, and a Crowd of Spectators on the Shoar breathing forth their Wishes after him.

*He puts to Sea again, Nov. 1.*


THE usual Signal being given, the whole Fleet weigh'd Anchor with all possible Expedition, being divided into three Squadrons; on Board which were Troops of several Nations: The Red Flag was for the *English and Scotch*, commanded by Major-General *Mackay*; the White for the Prince's Guards, and the *Brandenburgers*, commanded by Count *Solms*; and the Blue for the *Dutch and French*, commanded by the Count of *Nassau*. The Winds were prosperous, and withal a brisk Gale; and as the Fleet pointed towards the North, some concluded the Prince design'd to land somewhere there. It was also generally suppos'd, that the Scouts which were sent out by Lord

Lord *Dartmouth*, seeing the *Dutch* Fleet made Northward, hasten'd to acquaint him with it. After some Hours sailing in the Night, the whole Fleet struck Sail, and drove before the Wind. The next Morning they steer'd towards the Coast of *England*, without meeting with any *Englisch* Ship; but Night coming on, they all struck Sail again, and were driven as before. 1688.

ON the 3d of *November*, being got up with the *North-Forelands*, and the Easterly Wind continuing very favourable, the Fleet made all the Sail each Ship could bear, and now pointed towards the Channel. About Mid-day the Prince, who led the Van, tack'd about to see the Rear well come up, and between *Dover* and *Calais* call'd a Council of War, and afterwards order'd that his own Standard should be set up, and that the Fleet should close up in a Body. His Highness, with three Men of War to attend him, kept foremost; the Transport Ships, Victuallers and Tenders, sail'd next; and the main Body of the Men of War brought up the Rear, ready to receive the Enemy, if, as 'twas expected, they had attempted to disturb their Course. His Course,

THE 4th of *November*, being *Sunday*, and the Birth-day of the Prince of *Orange*, most People were of Opinion he would land on that Day either in the *Isle of Wight*, at *Portsmouth*, or some other convenient Place thereabouts; but his Highness dedicated that Day to the Service of God Almighty. The Fleet bore but little Sail that Night, and on the 5th, a Day already famous for the Gunpowder-Plot, passing by *Dartmouth*, it being hazy Weather, they over-shot *Torbay*, where his Highness design'd to land: But about Nine a Clock the Weather clear'd up, and the Wind suddenly chang'd, to give them Entrance into the Bay. The Prince of Orange land'd at Torbay.

By this Time the People of *Devonshire* having discover'd the Fleet, they flock'd in great Numbers to him. Crouds of People flock to him.

1688.  bers to the Shoar; not to oppose the Prince's landing, but to welcome their Deliverer, and to furnish him and his Followers with Provisions. The Prince's Army was in a very ill Condition; especially his Cavalry, which for the most Part were dismounted: And 'tis certain, that had he met with an Enemy to disturb his landing, he would have been very much embarrass'd. But, as Providence order'd it, he found no Opposition. Having safely landed all his Troops, he led them by easy Marches towards *Exeter*. His own Quarters he took up at Sir *William Courtney's* House, within a Mile of *Newton-Abbot*, where he was very kindly entertain'd.

*Consternation of the Court.*

THE King, who expected that the Prince of *Orange* would have landed at *Burlington-Bay* in the North of *England*, and who had sent a strong Detachment of his Army that Way, was not a little surpriz'd to hear that the *Dutch Fleet* was seen off of *Dover*, and all along the Southern Coast, till they came to an Anchor at *Torbay*. His Majesty expected that the Lord *Dartmouth* would have attack'd them according to his Orders, but was much concern'd to hear he did not stir from the *Gunfleet*, where he rode with 37 Men of War, and 17 Fireships. Whether a Fog interpos'd between the *English* Admiral and the Prince's Navy, or whether the former found his Officers and Seamen, or whether he was himself, unwilling to fight in this Quarrel, and with unequal Force, History is still at a Loss. Whatever it was, the Prince of *Orange* found but three little Vessels of all his prodigious Fleet missing; two of which, that carried Horses, were taken by an *English* Frigate; and the Third had on board four Companies of an *English* Regiment.

*The King prepares to engage his Higbness.*

UPON the Prince's landing in the West, the Duke of *Berwick* was sent down to *Portsmouth* with most of the Troops that were in and about *London*, to secure that important Place, and to deter

deter People from joining his Highness. All the rest of the Forces, just before increas'd by the coming over of 4000 *Irish*, were order'd to assemble on *Salisbury-Plain*, where the King design'd to command in Person, and where he reckon'd to have had an Army of 30,000 Men: But afterwards it was thought fit to leave 7 or 8000 behind in *London*, under the Command of Lord *Craven*, to guard the Queen and Prince of *Wales*, and principally to suppress the Eruptions of the Mob. At the same Time all Endeavours were us'd to render the Prince and his Army contemptible, by printing a List of them, and giving out, That but Nine of the Nobility and Gentry, and a few Rabble, appear'd for him. Nay, the King being inform'd that the City of *London*, and the Counties of *York* and *Kent*, design'd to address him, to incline him to an Accommodation with the Prince of *Orange*, his Majesty declar'd in Council, That he would look upon all those as his Enemies who should pretend to advise him to treat with the Invader of his Kingdoms; and thereupon he caus'd a Proclamation to be issued out against his Highness. But the greatest Part of the Nation were already so prepossess'd of the good Intentions of the Prince, that the harsh Expressions used in it serv'd only to exasperate their Minds against King *James*. His Majesty and his Counsellors in the mean Time were giddy with Resentment, and incapable of following those wise Methods, which are only suggested by cool and sober Thoughts.

THE Prince of *Orange* having tarried two or three Nights at Sir *William Courtney's*, and finding the clayish Ground thereabouts unfit for a Camp, rode with his Army to *Exeter*, whither Dr. *Burnet* was sent before to prepare Quarters for his Highness. The Bishop's Palace and the Deanery being both view'd, the latter was thought to be the more convenient, and so concluded upon.

The Prince  
of *Orange*:  
comes to  
*Exeter*.

1688. on. On the 9th his Highness enter'd the City in a triumphant Manner, where the first Thing he did, was to go and pay his Acknowledgment to Almighty God, and to cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Cathedral for his safe Arrival. After the Collects were ended, Dr. *Burnet* began to read his Highness's Declarations, at which the Ministers there present were so surpriz'd, that they immediately left their Seats, and went out: However, the Doctor continued reading, and the Declaration being ended, he said, *God save the Prince of Orange*; to which the major Part of the Congregation answer'd, *Amen*.

*The Bishop of Exeter made Archbishop of York.*

As for the Bishop of this Place, Dr. *Lamplugh*, he no sooner heard that the Prince was landed at *Torbay*, but he took Coach, and went up to *London* to inform the King of it; for which Demonstration of Loyalty he was immediately named to the vacant Archbishoprick of *York*.

*The Prince reinforces his Army.*

THE main Body of the Prince's Army being advanc'd, the Horse were dispos'd of about *Tiverton*, *Culhampton*, *Honiton*, and Places adjacent, and Part of the Foot encamp'd on *Clist-Heath*. The Drums beat for Volunteers, and not only every Regiment of *English* and *Scotch* that came with the Prince, and which wanted Men, were compleated; but the new Regiments of Sir *John Guise*, and Sir *Robert Peyton* filled up apace: Horses for remounting the Cavalry, and for the Train of Artillery, were bought; and, in short, every Thing was provided to march towards *Salisbury*.

*The Prince of Orange's Speech to the Somerset and Dorsetshire Gentlemen.*

HOWEVER, his Highness, who was made to believe that upon his first landing all the Gentlemen of the West would join him, finding that in nine Days scarce any Person of Note had come in to him, and that he wanted Money to pay his Men, began to doubt the Success of his Expedition; and in a Council of War held at *Exeter*, it was propos'd to re-imbark for *Holland*. But by this

this Time the Gentlemen of *Somersetshire* and *Dorsetshire* advanc'd in great Numbers, and waited on his Highness; who, upon that Occasion, made a Speech, in which he also reproached them for their Backwardness. 1688.

BUT those Gentlemen having broke the Ice, *Great Numbers* they were soon follow'd by several other Persons of greater Note. The Lord *Colchester* waited upon his Highness, accompanied by Mr. *Wharton*, Colonel *Godfrey*, *James Howe*, Esq; fourscore Lifeguards of his Troop, and about threescore Men more on Horseback. The Lord *Cornbury*, Colonel of Dragoons, being come to *Salisbury*, and pretending to go and beat up one of the Enemies advanc'd Posts, carried off with him his own Regiment, and those of *Berwick*, *St. Albans*, and *Fenwick*, and, with the major Part of them, went over to the Prince at *Exeter*: As did also the Lord *Abington*, Mr. *Ruffel*, Captain *Clarges*, and many others. About the same Time his Highness was inform'd from *Cheshire*, That Lord *Delamere* having receiv'd Intelligence of his landing in the West, had thereupon assembled fifty Horsemen, and at the Head of them march'd to *Manchester*; and that the next Day he went to *Bodon-Downs*, his Forces being then 150 strong, declaring his Design was to join the Prince, and inviting all his Tenants to follow him in this honourable Enterprize. The Lord *Lovelace* was also marching towards *Exeter*, with Design to bring to his Highness a Reinforcement of 60 or 70 Horsemen: But going thro' the Town of *Cirencester*, he was by the Duke of *Beaufort's* Orders made Prisoner by the Militia of that Country, with thirteen of his Followers, after an obstinate Skirmish.

THE Joy the Court conceiv'd at the taking of Lord *Lovelace*, was soon destroy'd by the melancholy News of Lord *Cornbury's* Defection, which was like to break all their Measures: For upon

1688. upon the first hearing of it, both the Artillery, the rest of the Troops, and the King's Equipage, that were moving towards *Salisbury*, had Orders to stop, it being now uncertain whether his Majesty would go to the Army or not. However, after several Consultations, which the Earl of *Feverſham* held with the general Officers, it was thought necessary that the King should hasten his Departure, to keep firm to their Duty, by his Presence, those who began to stagger.

*The Lords  
petition for  
a Parlia-  
ment.*

ON the other Hand, most of the Protestant Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, who were then in *London*, drew up a Petition, wherein they told the King, " That in a deep Sense of the Miseries of a War now breaking out in the Bowels of this Kingdom, and of the Danger to which his Majesty's Sacred Person was thereby like to be expos'd, they did think themselves bound in Conscience, and out of the Duty they ow'd to God, their Holy Religion, to his Majesty, and their Country, most humbly to offer to his Majesty, That in their Opinions, the only visible Way to preserve his Majesty and this Kingdom, would be the Calling of a Parliament regular and free in all its Circumstances." This Petition was presented to the King by the two Archbishops, and the Bishops of *Ely* and *Rocheſter*; but his Majesty, who was advis'd by the Popish Lords to rely on his Army, rather than trust himself with a Parliament, answer'd those Prelates: " That what they ask'd of him he most passionately desir'd: And he promis'd them, upon the Faith of a King, That he would have a Parliament, and such an one as they ask'd for, as soon as ever the Prince of *Orange* had quitted this Realm: For how was it possible a Parliament should be free in all its Circumstances, as they petition'd for, whilst an Enemy was in the Kingdom, and could make a Return of near an hundred Voices?" By this unsatisfactory,

factory, tho' plausible, Answer, the King intirely ruin'd his Interest: For the least discerning Persons could not but perceive, that the Prince of *Orange's* Army was the only humane Security the Nation had for the Calling of a free Parliament; and that if King *James* should force his Highness to leave the Kingdom, all their Laws and Liberties must become precarious, and lie at the Mercy of the Conqueror.

1688.

THE King, being press'd to make all the Haste he could to his Army, began his Journey the same Day the Bishops waited on him with the foremention'd Petition: But before he left *Whiteball*, his Majesty, who was apprehensive that the Example of the Lords *Colchester* and *Cornbury* would prove contagious, assembled the Officers that were still in *London*, amongst whom were the Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *Churchill*, Colonel *Ireland*, and Colonel *Kirk*, and told them among other Things, "that if any of them was not satisfied, he should declare himself. I am willing, says he, to grant Passes to all such as have a Mind to go over to the Prince of *Orange*, and spare them the Shame of deserting their lawful Sovereign." At the same Time the Lord Mayor of *London* having waited on the King, to wish him a good Journey, his Majesty recommended to him the Care of the City, telling him he had left a sufficient Number of Troops for their Defence; and that in Case of Need he might apply himself to the Privy-Council; assuring him withal, that if he return'd victorious, he would punctually perform what he had already promis'd, for the Security of their Religion and Liberties. But the Council his Majesty left at *Whiteball* spoil'd all these fine Protections: For it consisted of five Persons, of whom three, the Chancellor, and the Lords *Arundel* and *Bellasis*, were odious to the Nation; the fourth, the Lord *Preston*,

The King  
goes to the  
Army.

1688. *Preston*, was suspected of Popery; and the fifth, the Lord *Godolphin*, was the only Person against whom there was no Exception. Father *Petre*, having had the greatest Share in the irregular Proceedings of this Reign, was most intimately afraid of the threatening Danger, and thought it high Time for him to retreat to *France*; which he did under the Protection of the Lord *Waldegrave*, who was sent Ambassador thither in the room of Colonel *Skelton*.

Takes a Protestant Chaplain.

BESIDES the fair Hopes King *James* had given the Peers and Head-Officers of his Army, of maintaining the Church of *England*, his Majesty thought fit to carry along with him a Protestant Chaplain to *Salisbury*, thereby to satisfy the whole Army of his good Intentions. For this Purpose he pitch'd upon Mr. *Cbetwood*, a Gentleman whose Advice, had it been once follow'd, might have done much to retrieve his Majesty's Affairs; but King *James* was persuaded to suspect and repulse him, as he did all his real Friends.

Comes to Salisbury.

HIS Majesty having left *London* on *Saturday*, arrived at *Salisbury* on *Monday* Night, and was complimented by such Officers of the Army as were most devoted to him, who all express'd their Abhorrence of Lord *Cornbury's* Defection, which nevertheless was approv'd by a great many. The next Day the King going to view Part of his Army, which quarter'd eight Miles from *Salisbury*, his Nose fell a-bleeding in so violent a Manner, that nothing could stop it but the breathing one of his Veins; which hindred him from going the next Day to *Warminster*, the most advanced Post of his Army. The same Day most of the chief Officers, and even some of those who disapprov'd the Lord *Cornbury's* Action, applied themselves to the Earl of *Feversham*, desiring him to assure his Majesty, "That upon any Occasion they would be ready to spill the last Drop of  
" their

“ their Blood in his Service ; but that they could  
 “ not in Conscience fight against a Prince, who  
 “ was come over with no other Design than to  
 “ procure the Calling of a free Parliament, for  
 “ the Security of their Religion and Liberties.” 1688.

By this the King understood how little he was *The Lord*  
 to depend upon his Army ; and the Lord *Fever-Churchill*  
*ſham*, who ſtrongly ſuſpected the Lord *Churchill*, *goes over to*  
 earneſtly conjur'd his Maſteſty to have him ſecur'd ; *the Prince.*  
 which the King, however, would never conſent  
 to. The Earl's Suſpicions proved to be well-  
 grounded ; for the next Day the Lord *Churchill*,  
 who commanded a Brigade of about 5000 Men,  
 went over to his Highneſs with as many as were  
 willing to follow him ; amongſt whom were the  
 Duke of *Grafton*, Colonel *Barklay*, and four or  
 five Captains of his Regiment of Dragoons. This  
 Deſection extremely ſurpriz'd the King, the Lord  
*Churchill* being a Perſon on whom he had be-  
 ſtowed diſtinguiſhing Favours, and whom he had  
 raiſed to be a Lieutenant-General, a Captain of a  
 Troop of Life-Guards, and a Gentleman of his  
 Bed-Chamber. To aggravate his late Action, it  
 was reported that he had laid a Deſign, with Co-  
 lonel *Kirk*, who commanded at *Warminiſter*, to  
 carry off the King to the Prince of *Orange*,  
 which was prevented by his Maſteſty's bleeding at  
 the Noſe. But this Report was altogether falſe ;  
 and as for his Lordſhip's going over to the Prince,  
 his abandoning thoſe great Advantages he en-  
 joyed under King *James*, and his firm Adherence  
 ever afterwards to the true Intereſt of *England*,  
 were invincible Proofs that he follow'd, as he  
 expreſſes it in his Letter, “ nothing but the in-  
 “ violable Dictates of his Conſcience, and a ne-  
 “ ceſſary Concern for Religion, which no Man  
 “ can oppoſe, and with which he was inſtructed  
 “ nothing ought to come in Competition.”

THUS King *James* being deſerted by his beſt  
 Friends, and beſides, falſly alarm'd, as if Duke

1688. Schomberg was marching with all Speed to fight him, he left *Salisbury* in great Precipitation, and on his Way to *Windsor* had still the Mortification to see himself forsaken, at *Andover*, by Prince George of *Denmark*, and by the Duke of *Ormond*; the first of whom wrote a Letter to his Majesty, wherein, with an Heart full of Grief, he told him what Prudence would not permit him to say to his Face; viz. "That whilst the restless Spirits of the Enemies of the Reformed Religion, back'd by the cruel Zeal and prevailing Power of *France*, justly alarmed and united all the Protestant Princes of Christendom, and engag'd them in so vast an Expence for the Support of it; how could he act so degenerate and mean a Part as to refuse his Concurrence with such worthy Endeavours, for the disabusing his Majesty, by the Re-inforcement of those Laws, and Re-establishment of that Government, on which alone depended the Well-being of his Majesty, and of the Protestant Religion in *Europe*?" Before the King left *Salisbury*, seeing he could not lessen the Prince of *Orange*'s Party by open Force, he had Recourse to Mildness and Clemency, publishing a Pardon to all those that had joined with his Highness, provided they would return to their Obedience within the Space of twenty Days.

Prince  
George and  
the Duke of  
Ormond  
leave the  
King.

The Association  
at Exeter.

IN the mean Time the Prince of *Orange*'s Troops increased daily by the Desertion of the King's Forces; and whilst his Majesty's Interest was weakened by Discord, his Highness's Party was strengthened by an Association, drawn up and signed by all the Lords and Gentlemen that join'd him at *Exeter*, "for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and for the maintaining the ancient Government, and the Laws and Liberties of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*: Whereby they did engage to Almighty God, to his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and to them-

“ themselves, to stick firm to this Cause, and to  
 “ one another in Defence thereof, and never to  
 “ depart from it, until their Religion, Laws and  
 “ Liberties were so far secured to them, in a  
 “ Free Parliament, that they should be no more  
 “ in Danger of falling into Popery and Slavery.

1688.

UPON the News, of King *James* being come to *Salisbury*, the Prince of *Orange* march'd out of *Exeter* with his Army, leaving only Sir *John Guise*, with his new-raised Regiment, to guard that City; and his Van-guard advancing towards *Sherborn*, a Party of King *James*'s Horse, that were coming into the Town, retreated back to *Sarum*.

The Prince leaves Exeter.

ABOUT the same Time, there happen'd a Skirmish at *Wincaunton* between a Detachment of seventy Horse, and fifty Dragoons and Granadiers of the Royal Army, commanded by *Clifford*, *Sarsfield*, and *Webb*, and twenty-five of the Prince of *Orange*'s Men, commanded by one *Campbel*, a Lieutenant in *Mackay*'s Regiment. Notwithstanding the Inequality of Numbers, the latter fought with that Bravery, that they maintain'd their Ground for a considerable while; and when they were like to be over-power'd, a Miller that happen'd to come that Way, alarm'd the King's Party, telling them he had overtaken a strong Detachment of the Prince's Army, who were just entering the Town; whereupon they retreated in great Confusion, leaving several of their Men killed, and Cornet *Webb* wounded. This small Action struck a Terror into the Minds of King *James*'s Army, who were otherwise little inclin'd to fighting: And besides, it was every where magnified so much above the Truth, that it clearly shew'd how much Men wish'd the Prosperity of the Prince's Arms. His Highness was soon after inform'd of his Majesty's retiring to *London*, and the broken Remains of his Army to *Reading*; which being confirm'd by Prince *George* and the Duke of *Ormond*, who join'd him at *Sherburn-*

Skirmish at Wincaunton.

1688. *Castle*, his Highness march'd with all his Attendance into the City of *Salisbury*, where he was receiv'd with particular Demonstrations of Joy and Respect.

Risings in  
several  
Countries.

THE Defection of the Army was not the only Misfortune that alarm'd the Court. The *Dutch* Fleet was got into *Plymouth*, which Town the Earl of *Bath* had before-hand secur'd for the Prince of *Orange*, and caused his Declaration to be publicly read there. The Lord *Lovelace*, being rescued by a Party of his Highness's Forces, reinforced the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and Sir *John Guise*, who had forced the Duke of *Beaufort* to surrender to them the Citadel of *Bristol*. The Earl of *Devonshire*, with several other Lords and Gentlemen, assembled at *Derby*, and deliver'd a Paper of their Grievances and Resolutions. The Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty, that had rendezvouz'd at *Nottingham*, subscrib'd a Declaration to the same Purport. The Earl of *Danby*, his Son the Lord *Dumblain*, the Lord *Fairfax*, and several other Persons of Quality, made themselves Masters of the City of *York*, and having disarm'd and turn'd out the Papists, who, under the Protection of the Duke of *Newcastle*, stood up for the King, declar'd for a Free Parliament. Colonel *Copley*, Deputy-Governor of *Hull*, surpriz'd that important Sea-Port Town, and made the Lord *Langdale*, the Popish Governor, the Lord *Montgomery*, and the rest of the Papists Prisoners, till with the Help of the Townsmen, Seamen, and Part of the Garrison, he had secured the Castle and Cittadel. *Newcastle* received the Lord *Lumley*, and declared for the Prince of *Orange*, and a Free Parliament. The Duke of *Somerset*, the Earl of *Oxford*, and some Others of Note, went over to the Prince. The Earl of *Stamford*, and the Lord *Delamere*, join'd the Earl of *Shrewsbury* at *Bristol*: And the Prince of *Wales* being privately sent to *Portsmouth*, under

der the Conduct of the Earl of *Porris*, the Lord *Dartmouth* would not suffer him to be carried into *France*. 1688.

AMIDST all these distracting News the King arriv'd in *London*, where his Trouble was aggravated by the Recess of the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, his second Daughter, who was privately gone the Night before; and if a Letter, supposed to be written by her to the Queen, to shew the Reason of her Retreat, had not been produced, the King's own Guards would, in all Probability, have join'd the enraged Mob, and have torn the Popish Party to-pieces, upon a Surmise that they had either made away with her Royal Highness, or confin'd her in the *Tower*. It was not long before the King was inform'd that her Royal Highness, with the Ladies *Churchill* and *Berkley*, had taken Coach at the Bishop of *London's* House, (a) from whence they were gone to *Nottingham*, attended by that Prelate, the Earl of *Dorset*, and about forty Horsemen: That at *Nottingham* the Earl of *Devonshire* had given her a Guard of 200 Men; and that having left that Place, she was retired to *Oxford*, where Prince *George* soon after met her with a Detachment of the Prince of *Orange's* Forces. *The Princess Anne leaves the Court.*

THE first Thing the King did was to assemble all the Lords that were then in *London*, to consult with them about the present Exigencies. And tho' most of these Peers were such as his Majesty had disoblighd or neglected, yet upon this Occasion, as became noble Patriots, they all forgot their Personal Wrongs, being only intent upon the Dangers which imminently threatned both King and Kingdom. Among the rest, the Earl of *Clarendon*, seeing the desperate Height of the Dis- *Advice of the Nobility.*

\* According to the Dutches of *Malborough*, they took Coach at the *Cockpit*, the Princess having been before in a terrible Fright at her Husband's going off, and the Thoughts of her Father's Return. See Account, &c.

1688.

stemper, spoke with that Frankness which a good and skilful Physician ought to use on the like Occasion. He enumerated all the unwarrantable Proceedings of the governing Party, which had occasion'd those dangerous Symptoms that now appear'd in the Body-Politick, and concluded, with the Majority, upon the speedy Calling of a Free Parliament. And to remove the Difficulties that were objected, they all represented to his Majesty how necessary it was; First, To grant a general Pardon to all that either were come over with the Prince of *Orange*, or had join'd with him since his Landing. Secondly, To depute some of the Lords to his Highness, to treat with him about a Suspension of Arms, and to endeavour to bring Matters to an Accommodation. And Lastly, To turn immediately all Papists out of their Employments, to convince the World that his Majesty acted a sincere Part. The King took that Night to consider of their Advice, and the next Day declar'd in Council, that he was resolv'd to call a Free Parliament, which should meet on the 15th of *January* following. The Lord Chancellor was order'd to issue out his Writs, which he did accordingly: And his Majesty further declar'd, That he would name Commissioners to treat with the Prince of *Orange*; but as to that Part of the Lords Advice relating to the *Roman* Catholicks, being unwilling to grant it, he only said, he would leave that Matter to be debated in Parliament. However, Sir *Edward Hales* being obnoxious to the City, (which it was reported, he had threatened to bombard) his Majesty turn'd him out of the Government of the *Tower*, and put Colonel *Skelton* in his Place, who now, by a Vicissitude of Fortune, commanded in the Fortrefs where he was lately a Prisoner.

Commissioners to treat with the Prince of *Orange*.

THE Persons to be sent to treat with the Prince of *Orange*, were fix'd to the Marquis of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godolphin*,

*dolphin*, who were allow'd to be Men of great Parts, Skill and Prudence, and who in the late Council had shewn an extraordinary Zeal for his Majesty's Preservation. A Trumpeter was immediately dispatch'd by the Earl of *Feverham*, with a Letter to his Highness, to demand the necessary Passes. December the Second the Commissioners began their Journey, and arriv'd the next Day at *Reading*, where they met the Trumpeter with his Highness's Passes; who at the same Time demanded a Pass for one of his Gentlemen, whom he design'd to send to the Princess of *Denmark*. The Day before the Departure of the Commissioners, the Earl of *Clarendon*, without making a Mystery of it, went over to the Prince of *Orange*. The Popish Party was now become so contemptible in *London*, that there was an Hue and Cry after Father *Petre* publicly cry'd and sold in the Streets. About the same Time came out another Declaration, in the Name of the Prince of *Orange*, which was drawn up with great Spirit and Art, and chiefly calculated to terrify and restrain the Papists. Whoever was the Author of this Piece, which the Prince of *Orange* disown'd, it did his Highness no small Service. The *Roman* Catholics were alarm'd at it; and several Justices of Peace caus'd it to be publish'd. A certain Captain likewise boldly delivered a Copy of it to the Lord Mayor of *London*, charging him, before Witnesses, to see it put in Execution; and the inferior Officers of Justice desir'd his Lordship's Assistance, that they might obey his Highness's Orders. An Accusation against the Earl of *Salisbury*, for infringing the most sacred Laws of the Kingdom, by turning a Papist, was preferred to the Grand Jury *Middlesex*, who found the Bill against the said Earl.

WHILE these Things past in *London*, the Duke of *Norfolk*, Lord Lieutenant of the County whose Name he bore, summon'd all the Gentry

1688.

More De-  
clarations  
for the  
Prince.

1688. of those Parts to meet him at *Norwich*; where being assembled, he declared his hearty Resolution to stand by the Protestant Religion and the Prince of *Orange*. The Corporation of *Norwich*, and afterwards that of *King's Lyn*, addressed his Grace on this Occasion. Who, according to their Desire, order'd the Militia, both Horse and Foot, to be rais'd throughout the County. The Tradesmen, Seamen, and Mobile, put *Orange* Ribbons in their Hats, ecchoing Huzza's to the Prince of *Orange*, and the Duke of *Norfolk*. About the same Time the Duke of *Ormond*, being gone to *Oxford* with a Party of the Prince of *Orange*'s Troops, caus'd his Highness's Declaration to be publickly read in that University. The Town of *Berwick* follow'd the Example of *York*, and declar'd for the Prince; and five Commissioners from *Scotland* were coming up to *London*, to demand a free Parliament in that Kingdom.

Great Uneasiness of the Popish Party.

ALL these Motions made the Court very uneasy: Nor were they less impatient to know how their Commissioners would be receiv'd by the Prince of *Orange*: For some began to fear that more was now aim'd at than securing the Protestant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, and that his Majesty's Crown, if not his Person, was in Danger. 'Twas not his Highness's Coming over with an Army that gave the Popish Party these Apprehensions, but rather the general Discontents of the Nobility, Clergy, and People, and a Consciousness of their own illegal Proceedings. It was therefore resolv'd that the Royal Family should cross the Sea, as soon as these Surmises should attain to a greater Degree of Certainty. On the 6th of *December* the three Commissioners acquainted the King, that they were to meet the Prince of *Orange* that Night at *Amberbury*; but the next Day they inform'd his Majesty, that his Highness having appointed them


at

at *Hungerford*, he had sent to them the Earls of *Oxford* and *Clarendon*, to desire them to make their Proposals in Writing. This Message of the Prince of *Orange* was interpreted contemptuous; not only because he refus'd to treat by Word of Mouth with his Majesty's Commissioners, but also because he had deputed to them two Persons, of whom one had never been concern'd in any publick Affair, and the other, Lord *Clarendon*, was sworn Enemy to the Marquis of *Hallifax*, the principal Manager on the King's Part. From these first Steps, and from a private Letter of one of the Commissioners, the Popish Cabal began to doubt the Success of this Negotiation, and pressingly advis'd the King to secure himself, his Queen, and the Prince of *Wales*, by a speedy Recess from *England*.

1688.

In the mean Time, upon the News of the Prince's Forces advancing towards *Reading*, to prevent further Desertions, the King's Army that quarter'd there was order'd to march nearer *London*, and to fix the Head Quarters at *Colebrook*. But on the 8th, the Court being inform'd that 'twas only a Detachment of his Highness's Horse that was advanc'd to *Newbury*, the Royal Forces were remanded to their old Post, and the same Day the Earl of *Fewersham* return'd to *Maidenhead*, where were the Head Quarters. The next Day the King's Troops marching to *Reading*, the Town's People, who had very much suffer'd by their quartering amongst them before, invited some of the Prince of *Orange*'s Forces that lay not far off, to take Possession of that Post, to secure themselves against the Violences of the *Irish*. Colonel *Lanier*, who commanded the Royal Detachment, being come to *Reading* first, posted some Companies of *Irish* Dragoons to defend a Bridge over which his Highness's Troops were to pass, and drew up in Battalia in the Market-Place a *Scotch* Regiment of Horse. Upon the Approach of a

A Skirmish  
at Reading.

1688.  small Party of his Highness's Cavalry, the *Irish* made a Discharge, and abandon'd their Post: The *Scotch*, who had no Inclination to fight, follow'd their Example, and fled in Disorder, till they were rallied by the Earl of *Feversham*, who was coming up to support them. Of the *Irish* not many were kill'd, and as few taken: However, the Court complain'd that the Towns People shot at them behind from their Windows, whilst the Prince's Horse charg'd them before. *Maidenhead-Bridge* was also fortified, and its Defence committed to the *Irish*: But some of the Townsmen beating a *Dutch* March in the Night, the Stratagem took so well, that the *Irish* abandon'd their Post in Confusion, leaving their great Guns behind them.

*The Queen  
and Prince  
of Wales  
are convey'd  
into France.*

KING *James* having resolv'd to retire to *France*, his first Care was to send thither his Consort and Son, who was brought up to *London* from *Portsmouth* with as much Secrecy as he had been carried thither. 'Twas in the Night, between the 9th and 10th of *December*, that the Count of *Lauzun* concerted with his Majesty the Flight of the Queen and the young Prince, and, by one of the most happy Adventures of his Life, was successful in his Undertaking. *Riva*, an *Italian*, a Domestic of that Princess, and *Labadie*, a *French* Man, Page of the Back-Stairs to the King, both Persons of experienc'd Fidelity, were charg'd to provide all Things necessary for their Voyage, and to convey them from *Whitehall* to the Yacht his Majesty had appointed to carry Count *Lauzun* to *France*. 'Twas not without a great deal of Danger of being stop'd and discover'd, that a Queen, and a Prince scarce five Months old, went out of their Palace at a Time full of Suspicion, and when the least Cry of the Babe might have broke the best concerted Measures. However, the Queen in Disguise, accompanied by the Marquis of *Porris*, the Marchioness his Wife, Go-

1688.

Governess to the Prince, the Countess *Dalmon*, *Signora Vittoria Montecuculi*, lately arriv'd from *Italy*, *Signora Pelegrina Turini*, the wet and dry Nurses, and a Woman or two more, stole through a privy Stairs to the Water-side; cross'd the *Thames* in a dark Night, expos'd to the Wind, the Rain, and the Roughness of the River; and, being got on the other Side, waited near the Walls of a Chapple, insulted by the stormy Weather, till the Coaches were got ready in the next Inn. The Curiosity of a Man, who at the same Time went out of the Inn, and was making towards the Queen with a Lanthorn in his Hand, made her Majesty afraid of being discover'd; when *Riva* fearing the same, follow'd him immediately, and shock'd him so rudely, that both fell into the Dirt. This was a lucky Diversion: For the Fellow attributing this Fall to Chance, he and *Riva* begg'd one another's Pardon, and the Thing went no further. The Queen and her Attendants took Coach, and being come a Ship-board at *Gravesend*, *Labadie's* Wife, who was acquainted with the Captain, amus'd him till the Queen, who pass'd for an *Italian* Lady returning to her native Country, was got into the Cabin which had been prepar'd for her. Three *Irish* Captains embark'd at the same Time, being appointed by the King to have an Eye upon the Commander, in Case, upon some Suspicion or other, he should have refus'd to sail. This Precaution prov'd unnecessary; the Yacht, having put to Sea, had a very quick Passage, and safely landed at *Calais*. There the Queen would have staid for the King, who, according to their Agreement was to follow her the next Day: But that Prince not appearing, she went to *Boulogne*, where two Monks and an Officer, that had made their Escape from *England*, acquainted her Majesty, that the King was stop'd near *Faversham* as he endeavour'd to come away.

IM-

1688. IMMEDIATELY after the Queen's Departure, his Majesty, to cover his Design of following her, *King James* said publicly he would return to the Head of his Forces, and fight the Prince of Orange; which *attempts to* however did not agree with the sending Part of the Artillery into the Tower. Nevertheless, that same Evening, the Life-Guards were order'd to be ready to attend him to *fellow, and* Uxbridge: But instead of going to the Army, his Majesty took Water at Whitehall Privy Stairs at two o'Clock in the Morning, accompanied only by Sir Edward Hales, Mr. Sheldon, and Labadie, without communicating his Design to any of his chief Popish Officers, with whom he had a long Conversation. One Thing which hasten'd the King's Departure, and which went very near his Heart, was the News he receiv'd, that a Battalion of Douglas's Regiment, on whose Fidelity he intirely depended, was gone over to the Prince: That all the Soldiers of that Battallion, without any Officers to head them, were retir'd into a little Wood in good Order, threatening to kill the Major and other Officers, who advanc'd towards them with Design to bring them back: That a Body of Horie being commanded upon the same Attempt, the chief Officers thought fit to return, because the Troops made a Shew of joining with those Deserters: And that four Popish Captains of that Battallion had surrendred their Commissions at Maidenhead, where they quarter'd.

*K. James's*  
*Letter to*  
*the Earl of*  
*Feversham.*

BEFORE the King went away, he order'd the Broad Seal to be thrown into the Thames, and that all those Writs which were not issued for the Sitting of the Parliament should be burnt, and a Caveat be enter'd against making Use of those few that were sent out already. To this he added a Letter for the Earl of *Feversham*, wherein he tells him, " That Things being come to that  
" Extremity, that he had been forc'd to send  
" away the Queen, and the Prince of Wales,  
" that

“ that they might not fall into the Enemy’s  
 “ Hands, he was now oblig’d to do the same  
 “ Thing, in hopes it would please God, out of  
 “ Mercy to this unhappy Nation, to touch their  
 “ Hearts again with true Loyalty and Honour :  
 “ That if he could have rely’d on all his Troops,  
 “ he might not have been put to the Extremity  
 “ he was then in, and would at least have had  
 “ one Blow for it ; but tho’ he knew there were  
 “ many brave Men amongst them, yet the Earl  
 “ knew likewise, that both he, and several of  
 “ the general Officers and Soldiers, told him,  
 “ That it was no ways adviseable for him to ven-  
 “ ture himself at their Head, or to think of  
 “ fighting the Prince of *Orange*: That now  
 “ there remain’d only for him to thank the Earl,  
 “ and all those who had stuck to him, and been  
 “ truly loyal: That he hop’d the Earl would  
 “ still retain the same Fidelity to him ; and tho’  
 “ he did not expect they should expose them-  
 “ selves, by resisting a foreign Army, and a poi-  
 “ son’d Nation, yet he hoped their former Princi-  
 “ ples were so rooted in them, that they would  
 “ keep themselves free from Associations.”

1688.

THE King’s Departure being noised abroad,  
 the Duke of *Northumberland* went to the Earl of  
*Rocheſter*, to acquaint him with his Design of go-  
 ing over to the Prince: But the Earl advis’d him  
 to save himself that Trouble, and rather to as-  
 semble his Troop of Guards, and declare for his  
 Highness ; which accordingly he did. The Mar-  
 quis of *Miremont* follow’d his Example, and  
 turn’d all the Papists out of his Regiment of  
 Horse. The other principal Officers about Town  
 met at *Whitehall*, and sent an Express to the  
 Prince, to acquaint him with the King’s going  
 away, and to assure him that they would assist the  
 Lord Mayor to keep the City quiet till his High-  
 ness’s Coming ; and the Lords Spiritual and Tem-  
 poral, in and about the Cities of *London* and  
*West-*

More De-  
fections.

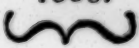
1688.

*Westminster*, assembled at *Guild-hall*, where having sent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, they made the following Declaration.

*The Lords  
Declaration,  
Dec. 11.*

“ We doubt not but the World believes that  
“ in this great and dangerous Conjecture, We are  
“ heartily and zealously concern’d for the Prote-  
“ stant Religion, the Laws of the Land, and the  
“ Liberties and Properties of the Subject. And  
“ we did reasonably hope that the King having  
“ issued out his Proclamation and Writs for a free  
“ Parliament, We might have rested secure under  
“ the Expectation of that Meeting : But his Ma-  
“ jesty having withdrawn himself, and, as We  
“ apprehend, in Order to his Departure out of  
“ this Kingdom, by the pernicious Counsels of  
“ Persons ill-affected to our Nation and Religion ;  
“ We cannot, without being wanting to our  
“ Duty, be silent under those Calamities, wherein  
“ the Popish Counsels, which so long prevail’d,  
“ have miserably involv’d these Realms. We do  
“ therefore unanimously resolve to apply our-  
“ selves to His Highness the Prince of *Orange*,  
“ who with so great Kindness to these Kingdoms,  
“ such vast Expence, and so much Hazard to his  
“ own Person, has undertaken, by endeavouring  
“ to procure a free Parliament to rescue us, with  
“ as little Effusion, as possible, of Christian  
“ Blood, from the imminent Dangers of Slavery  
“ and Popery.

“ And We do hereby declare, That we will,  
“ with our utmost Endeavours, assist His High-  
“ ness in the obtaining such a Parliament with all  
“ Speed, wherein our Laws, our Liberties and  
“ Properties may be secured, and the Church of  
“ *England* in particular, with a due Liberty to  
“ Protestant Dissenters, and in general, that the  
“ Protestant Religion and Interest over the whole  
“ World may be supported and encourag’d, to  
“ the Glory of God, the Happiness of the esta-  
“ blish’d Government in these Kingdoms, and  
“ the

“ the Advantage of all Princes and States in 1688.  
 “ Christendom, that may be herein concern’d. 

“ IN the mean Time We will endeavour to  
 “ preserve, as much as in Us lies, the Peace and  
 “ Security of those great and populous Cities of  
 “ *London* and *Westminster*, and the Parts adjacent,  
 “ by taking Care to disarm all Papists, and se-  
 “ cure all Jesuits and *Romish* Priests, who are in  
 “ or about the same. And if there be any Thing  
 “ more to be perform’d by Us, for promoting  
 “ His Highness’s generous Intentions for the Pub-  
 “ lick Good, We shall be ready to do it, as Oc-  
 “ casion shall require.”

THIS Declaration being subscrib’d by about *Lord Lucas*  
 thirty, Potesant Peers, the Earl of *Pembroke*, *made Lieu-*  
 Viscount *Weymouth*, the Bishop of *Ely*, and the *tenant of the*  
 Lord *Culpepper*, were desir’d to attend his High- *Tower.*  
 ness with it; and at the same Time to acquaint  
 him, that having sent for Colonel *Skelton*, then  
 Lieutenant of the *Tower*, they had demanded the  
 Keys of him, which he willingly resigning, they  
 had bestow’d the Government of that Fortres  
 upon the Lord *Lucas*, a sincere Lover of his  
 Country. Which Choice was afterwards con-  
 firm’d by the Prince of *Orange*.

THE same Day the Lieutenancy of the City of *The Lieute-*  
*London* made an Address to the Prince of *Orange*, *nancy, Lorl*  
 and Mr. *Duncomb* very generously offer’d his Purse *Mayor, and*  
 to his Highness. The Lord Mayor also, the Al- *Aldermen of*  
 dermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, *London’s*  
 in Common Council assembled, drew up an Ad- *Address to*  
 dress, which was presented by four Aldermen, and *the Prince.*  
 of *Orange*,  
 eight Common Council Men.

THO’ the Trained-Bands of *London* and *West-* *Furious*  
*minster* were now in Arms, that giddy Part of the *Eruptions*  
 People which delights in Tumults, took Advan- *of the Lon-*  
 tage of this Time of Anarchy to make their *don Mob.*  
 Eruptions: And as the Papists were the chief Oc-  
 casion of the present Distractions, so they were  
 the principal Sufferers by them. The new-erected  
 Mass

1688.

Mas Houses were pull'd down and destroy'd, and their Materials burnt with riotous Acclamations; while common Thieves, mixing with the harmless Apprentices, took Opportunity to rife the Houses of the *Spanish* and *Florentine* Embassadors; in the first of which, the best Effects of *Roman* Catholics, and even the Utensils of the Royal Chapels, were deposited, as in an Asylum. All that the Mob could not carry away, or whose Value they did not understand, was committed to the Flames, and among the rest a fine Library, with several curious Manuscripts. The *French* Embassador's House and Chapple were preserv'd by the Neighbourhood of some Noblemen, who caus'd their own Houses to be well guarded; and the Resident of *Venice* was secur'd by a Detachment of Soldiers: But the King's Printing-House suffer'd considerable Damage; all the Paper that was found in it, whether printed or not, serving only for a Bonfire.

Proposals  
deliver'd to  
the Prince  
of Orange  
by the Com-  
missioners.

THE King's Commissioners returning to *London*, were much surpriz'd to learn his Majesty's sudden Departure, because they brought with them such an Answer to their Proposals, as ought not to have alarm'd the King; of which they had already inform'd his Majesty, by an Express he receiv'd two or three Hours before he left *White-hall*. The Proposals deliver'd to his Highness at *Hungerford* were in Effect, " That the King ob-  
" served all the Causes of Complaint alledg'd by  
" his Highness seem'd to be referr'd to a free  
" Parliament: That as his Majesty was resolv'd  
" before this to call one, had put forth his Procla-  
" mation, and issued forth his Writs for the Cal-  
" ling of it; he would consent to every Thing  
" that could be reasonably requir'd for the Secu-  
" rity of those that should come to it; for the  
" adjusting of all Matters necessary to the Free-  
" dom of Elections, and the Security of sitting:  
" That in the mean Time the respective Armies  
" might

“ might be restrain’d within such Limits, and at 1688.  
 “ such a Distance from *London*, as might prevent  
 “ the Apprehensions that the Parliament might in  
 “ any Kind be disturb’d.”

THE Prince of *Orange* continued his March *The Prince*  
 towards *London*; and being arriv’d at *Littlecote*, *of Orange’s*  
 with the Advice of the Lords and Gentlemen as- *Proposals.*  
 sembled with him, his Highness on the 9th made  
 the following Proposals, in Answer to those from  
 his Majesty. “ I. That all Papists, and Persons  
 “ not qualified by Law, be disarmed, and re-  
 “ moved from all Employments. II. That all  
 “ Proclamations which reflect upon Us, or any  
 “ that have come to us, or declar’d for us, be re-  
 “ call’d; and if any Persons for having so assisted,  
 “ have been committed, that they be set at Li-  
 “ berty. III. That for the Security of the City  
 “ of *London*, the Custody of the *Tower* be im-  
 “ mediately put into the Hands of the said City.  
 “ IV. That if his Majesty shall think fit to be at  
 “ *London*, during the Sitting of the Parliament,  
 “ we may be there also, with an equal Number  
 “ of our Guards: Or if his Majesty shall please  
 “ to be in any Place from *London*, that we may  
 “ be at a Place of the same Distance: And that  
 “ the respective Armies do remove from *London*  
 “ thirty Miles, and no more foreign Forces be  
 “ brought into the Kingdom. V. That for the  
 “ Security of the City of *London*, *Tilbury Fort*  
 “ be put into the Hands of the said City. VI.  
 “ That to prevent the landing of foreign Troops,  
 “ *Portsmouth* may be put into such Hands as by  
 “ your Majesty and us shall be agreed upon. VII.  
 “ That some sufficient Part of the publick Reve-  
 “ nue be assign’d us, for the maintaining of our  
 “ Forces.”

THE Earl of *Feverham*, and the other Gene- *Lord Fever-*  
 ral Officers, who had follow’d him to *Uxbridge*, *tham dis-*  
 to attend the King’s coming, receiving his Maje- *bands King*  
 sty’s Letter the same Day, they held a Council *James’s*  
 of *Army.*

1688. of War upon it, and concluded, that since the King did not expect they should resist a foreign Army, his Intention was, that the rest of the Army should be disbanded; and accordingly four thousand Men, the Earl had then with him, were immediately licentiated. After this he sent a Letter to the Prince of *Orange*, subscrib'd by himself, and by three general Officers, signifying what he had done. But the Trumpeter the Earl dispatch'd with his Letter, return'd without an Answer, which shew'd his Highness did not approve his Conduct in this critical Conjunction; and indeed most of the Lords in *London* blam'd that General for disbanning the Army in so hasty a Manner, without, at least, the Advice of the Peers of the Realm, if he thought it too much to wait for his Highness's Directions.

*False Alarm  
throughout  
all England.  
Dec. 12.*

A PANICK Fear, which the next Day alarm'd the City of *London*, contributed much to the Censure which the Earl incurr'd. Some Country Fellows arriving towards Midnight at *Westminster*, caus'd a sudden Uproar, by reporting that the *Irish*, in a desperate Rage, were approaching *London*, firing the Houses, and putting Man, Woman and Child to the Sword. This false Report gather'd as it went along, so that in few Moments, not only the Trained-Bands and disciplin'd Troops appear'd in Arms, but every Body leaving their Beds, plac'd Lights in their Windows, and betook themselves, with half their Cloaths on, the most Fearful to flight, the most Resolute to their Weapons: And what is most strange, this Alarm spread itself the same Night over the whole Kingdom; and all that were able to carry Arms, vowed the Defence of their Lives, Laws, Religion and Liberties, in Case any Injury were offer'd them. Some said, that this general Fright was occasion'd by seven or eight *Irish* Soldiers, who having no Money, resolv'd to keep themselves from starving, by forcibly entring into a Country House:  
Whilst

Whilst they were cuffing with those who would have thrust them out, a Cottage happen'd to catch Fire, whereupon all the neighbouring Towns and Villages rang their alarm Bells, which were ecchoed throughout all *England*. But the Politicians assign'd another Cause of this universal Terror, and said it was industriously propagated by the Directions of Marthal *Schomberg*, both to feel the Pulse of the Nation, and to inspire them with Resentment against the Popish Party. 1688.

THE Day before this Confection, Chancellor *Jeffreys*, whom every Body thought to be gone with the King, having disguised and absconded himself in a Seaman's House in *Wapping*, in order to his Escape beyond Sea; as he was looking out of the Window in a Sailor's *Monmouth-Cap*, was discover'd by a Clerk in Chancery, that accidentally pass'd by. Thereupon he was immediately apprehended, and, after a fair Deliverance from the Mob, that would have torn him to pieces, carried before the the Lord Mayor, who fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy, whilst he was asking him some Questions. The same Day the Peers assembled at *Whitehall*, with some of the Privy Council, committed him to the *Tower*, where the Conscience of his Crimes pursuing him, he endeavour'd to drown his Remorses in Wine, which put him into a Fever, and that cost him his Life. *Chancellor Jeffreys appeared.*

THUS ended his Days *George Jeffreys*, Baron of *Wem*, a Man of great natural Parts, and who might have challeng'd a Place among the first Rate Lawyers of *England*, if he had been steady in his Principles; but being sway'd by the Lust of Honours and Riches, he roar'd more loudly against the Protestants, when Lord Chancellor, in King *James's* Reign, than he had inveigh'd against the Papists in the Time of the Popish Plot, when he was Recorder of the City of *London*. *His Penb and Character.*

1688.

*The Prince  
of Orange's  
Declaration  
to the Army.*

THE Prince of *Orange*, in the mean time, was advanced as far as *Henly* with the greatest Part of his Army, and finding the King's Troops, now without a Head, to commit many Disorders, his Highness issued out a Declaration, setting forth ;  
 " That being inform'd that divers Regiments,  
 " Troops, and Companies, had been encourag'd  
 " to disperse themselves in an unwarrantable  
 " Manner, whereby the publick Peace was very  
 " much disturb'd, he had thought fit hereby to  
 " require all Commanders in Chief of such Re-  
 " giments, &c. to call together the several Offi-  
 " cers and Soldiers belonging to them, in such  
 " Places as they should find most convenient for  
 " their Rendezvous, and there to keep them in  
 " good Order. And his Highness did likewise  
 " require all such Officers and Soldiers to repair  
 " to such Places as should be appointed for that  
 " Purpose by their Commanders in Chief, where-  
 " of speedy Notice was to be given to his High-  
 " ness for his further Orders."

*Duke of  
Grafton  
takes Possession of  
Tilbury  
Fort.*

AT the same Time his Highness sent a Letter to the Earl of *Danby*, to desire him to come to him, and order'd Mr. *Blaitbwait*, Secretary of War, to bring him an Account of the King's Army. He also dispatch'd the Lord *Churchill* to *London*, to re-assemble his Troop of Life-guards, and directed the Duke of *Grafton* to go and take Possession of *Tilbury* Fort, with his Regiment of Foot Guards. The Duke was marching through the *Strand*, at the Head of his Regiment, when an *Irish* Trooper, gallopping down *Catharine-street* like a mad Man, took his Aim at his Grace with his Carabine: One of the Duke's Grenadiers was quicker than the Trooper, and shot him immediately from his Horse; nor did he live long enough to confess the Reason of so desperate an Attempt. The Duke of *Grafton* went on towards *Tilbury*, where the *Irish*, who guarded that Post, not thinking themselves safe, resolved to make

make their Escape beyond Sea, and for that Purpose seiz'd upon a Merchant-man bound for *Smyrna*: But the Seamen, as they sail'd down the River, run the Vessel on Shoar, where Multitudes of People flocking together, the *Irish* paid dear for their Temerity.

1688.

KING *James*, with his three Followers, having cross'd the *Thames* at *Whiteball*, went by Land to a Place near *Feversham*, where he embark'd in a small Vessel that was to carry him to a Frigate, commanded by *Magdonel*, a faithful *Irish* Captain, who waited for his Majesty at *Margate*. The Weather being stormy, and the Vessel wanting Ballast, whilst the Seamen were busy in bringing it in, *Hales* sent his Footman to the Post-Office at *Feversham*. A Gunner belonging to *Dover-Castle*, whom *Hales* had formerly cashier'd, knew the Footman by his Livery, and dogging him to the River-side, he saw him make Signs to some People that were aboard a Bark. Thereupon he assembled the Fishermen, and other Free-booters of that Place, who took upon themselves to search all the Ships that went by, and made bold to rob all Passengers whom they suspected to be Priests, assuring them of a good Booty in that Bark, where Sir *Edward Hales* must infallibly be. Encouraged by this short Harangue, they immediately boarded the Vessel, and meeting first of all with *Hales*, their Joy was extraordinary; *Hales* being well known, and very much hated in that County. As for the King, they supposed him to be *Hales's* Chaplain, because he wore a Bob Wig. Besides the Personal Indignities which this Rabble put upon their Sovereign, they took 400 Guineas from his Majesty; and finding besides this, a great Sum of Money, several valuable Seals, and other Jewels about him, they began to suspect him to be something more than an ordinary Priest.

The King  
taken at  
Feversham.

1688. *But released*  
*and invited*  
*to London.* ABUNDANCE of People being by this Time gathered on the Shore, some of them went into the Ship, and amongst these a Constable, who acknowledging his Sovereign, through his Disguise, fell presently at his Feet, begg'd his Majesty to forgive the Rudeness of the Mob, and bid the Fellows to return him what they had robb'd him of; but the King would only receive the Jewels, and gave the Gold amongst them. His Majesty told the Constable he hoped he would use him well; and when he saw every Body paid him the Respect due to a Monarch, he earnestly endeavoured to be gone: But the People being unwilling to let him, his Majesty sent for the Earl of *Winchelsea*, who prevail'd with him not to leave the Kingdom, and whom he made Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Governor of *Dover-Castle*. This strange Adventure fill'd the City of *London* with joyful Surprise, most People being glad of an Opportunity to convince the King, that there never was any ill Design against his Person. As for the Peers and Privy-Council, they were variously affected by this News, partly by Reason of the Advances they had made to the Prince of *Orange*: However, after some Debates, they appointed four of their Members to wait upon his Majesty, and invite him to his Palace at *Whitehall*; to which, though at first he shew'd some Reluctance, yet at last he condescended.

*The Prince*  
*of Orange*  
*comes to*  
*Windsor,*  
*Dec. 14.*

THE Peers dispatch'd an Express to the Prince of *Orange*, to acquaint him that the King was still in *England*: Whereupon his Highness came to *Windsor*, and lodg'd in the Prince of *Denmark's* Apartment; and the next Day their Lordships made an Order, "whereby they required all  
 " *Irish* Officers and Soldiers to repair to their respective Bodies to which they belonged, and  
 " declar'd, That behaving themselves peaceably,  
 " they should have Subsistence paid them till they  
 " should

“ should be otherwise provided for, or employ- 1688.  
 “ ed : And the said Officers and Soldiers were  
 “ also order’d to deliver up their Arms to some  
 “ of the Officers of the Ordnance.”

THE Lords having acquainted the Prince of *Orange* with his Majesty’s Resolution to return to *Whitehall*, his Highness was somewhat surpriz’d at the News ; and after a long Consultation, he dispatch’d *Monf. de Zuylestein* to the King, to desire him to continue at *Rochester* : But this Express missing his Way, his Majesty left that Place on *Sunday Morning*, and about Four in the Afternoon entred the City of *London* in Triumph, and went to *Whitehall*, attended by several Nobles ; whilst Multitudes of People, that crowded to see him, welcom’d his Return with loud Acclamations ; ringing of Bells, Illuminations, Bonfires, and all other publick Demonstrations of Loyalty and Affection, being used upon this Occasion.

THE Night before the King left *Rochester*, his Majesty dispatch’d the Earl of *Feversham* to the Prince, to invite him to *St. James’s*, that they might personally confer together about the Means of redressing the publick Grievances. The Earl arriv’d on *Sunday Morning* at *Windfor*, and having deliver’d his Message to the Prince, he was not a little surpriz’d, when, instead of an Answer, *M. Bentick* demanded his Sword, being order’d by his Highness to secure him upon Account of his late precipitate disbanding the Army. The Prince of *Orange*, having referr’d the Consideration of the King’s Letter to the Peers about him, they concluded, that the Royal Palace of *Whitehall* being still crowded with Papists, his Highness could not be safe at *St. James’s*, before his Majesty was remov’d to a reasonable Distance from *London*. Several Places were propos’d ; but at last *Ham*, a House belonging to the Dutchess of *Lauderdale*, was pitch’d upon ; and by their Advice,

1688.

*The King*  
*returns to*  
*London,*  
*Dec. 16.*

*The Earl of*  
*Feversham*  
*arrested.*

1688. Advice, his Highness subscrib'd a Paper, "where-  
 by he desir'd the King, for the greater Quiet  
 of the City, and the Safety of his Person, to  
 remove to *Ham*, where he should be attended  
 by his Guards, who would be ready to pre-  
 serve him from any Disturbance."

*The Prince  
 of Orange's  
 Message to  
 the King.*

*The King's  
 Orders to  
 suppress  
 Disorders.*

As soon as his Majesty came to *Whitehall*, he assembled eight Members of his Privy-Council, and made an Order for restoring the publick Tranquility, by suppressing all riotous and tumultuous Meetings. This was the last publick Act of his Royal Authority; and though that very Night he was inform'd of the Earl of *Feverham's* Confinement, yet the next Day he sent the Earl of *Mulgrave* to compliment the Prince of *Orange*, who by this Time was come to *Sion-house*. His Highness's Guards being advanced as far as *Kensington* and *Chelsea*, were ordered to quarter there that Night; but soon after they receiv'd fresh Orders to march, and take Possession of all the Posts about *Whitehall* and *St. James's*, either by fair Means, or open Force. Count *Solms*, who commanded them, being come for that Purpose, about Nine o'Clock at Night his Majesty sent for him, and desir'd him, if possible, to let him have his own Guards at *Whitehall* only for that Night: But the Count alledging his positive Orders to relieve all the Posts, his Majesty bid him do his Office.

*The Dutch  
 Guards  
 take Posses-  
 sion of St.  
 James's  
 and White-  
 hall.*

At Ten o'Clock the *Dutch* Guards enter'd into *St. James's* House, and towards Eleven those who were commanded to *Whitehall*, moved thither through the Park. Lord *Crawen*, who was directed to order the King's Guards to retire from their Posts, upon the Approach of his Highness's Troops, supposing this was not to be executed till the next Day, had given no Orders to that Purpose; and the *English* seeming unwilling to dislodge, his Highness's Guards march'd up to them with lighted Match, and in order of Battle.

A bloody

A bloody Skirmish was like to follow : but at last the King's Guards were perswaded to withdraw. 1688.


The *Dutch* being now posted at *Whitehall*, the Lords *Hallifax*, *Shrewsbury* and *Delamere*, sent a Note to Secretary *Middleton*, desiring they might be immediately admitted to his Majesty. Accordingly the Earl of *Middleton* introduced those three Peers about One o'Clock in the Morning, the King being by that Time in Bed. After a short Apology for breaking in upon his Majesty's Repose, they deliver'd to him the Paper above-mention'd, which the King read, and said he would comply with it. Upon this the Lords humbly desir'd he would remove so early as to be at *Ham* by Noon, to prevent meeting the Prince in his Way to *London*, where he was to come the same Day. His Majesty readily agreed to this too, and ask'd, whether he might not appoint what Servants should attend him ? To which the Lords replied, that it was left to him to give Order in that as he pleased ; and so took their Leaves of his Majesty.

WHEN they were gone as far as the Privy-Chamber, the King sent for them again, and told them he now desir'd he might rather return to *Rocheſter*, than go to any other Place. The Lords replied, that they would immediately acquaint the Prince with his Majesty's Desire. Accordingly they sent to the Prince, who gueſſing the King's Deſign of leaving the Realm, order'd *Bentinck* to write a Letter, agreeing to his Majesty's Propoſals of going to *Rocheſter*.

KING *James* then taking his Leave of the Lords, the Embaſſador of *Spain*, and other Perſons there preſent, went into a Birge, attended by the Earls of *Aileſbury*, *Litchfield*, *Arran* and *Dumbarton*, ſix of his own Yeomen of the Guard, and about an hundred Men of his Highneſs's Forces, and arrived about Nine at Night at *Graveſend*, where he met ſome Troops of Horſe,

L

which,

1688. which, the next Day, guarded him by Land to  
 *Rocheſter*.

*The Prince  
 of Orange  
 comes to  
 St. James's  
 Dec. 18.*

THE Prince of *Orange* took this favourable Opportunity to make his first Appearance in *London*, and about Three in the Afternoon, the same Day that the King left *Whitehall*, his Highness, with a magnificent Equipage, and a numerous Retinue, came to *St. James's*, where he receiv'd the Congratulations of all the Nobility, and other Persons of the chief Quality in Town; not to mention the Rejoicings of the giddy Multitude, which signified as little on this Occasion as they did two Days before. On the 20th the Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of *London* attended him upon the same Account, and the Lord Mayor being indisposed, Sir *George Treby*, their Recorder, made an eloquent Speech to his Highness.

*Papists in-  
 sulted.*

THE Ambassador of *Spain*, and the Resident of *Venice* likewise complimented his Highness in private. The *London Mob*, taking Occasion of the publick Rejoicings upon the Prince's Arrival, insulted and risted the Papists without Controul, not excepting some Peers of *England* and foreign Ministers. Whereupon the Privy-Council order'd that all Foreigners should be permitted to leave the Kingdom, and the Prince of *Orange* sent Passes to the Pope's Nuncio, and to the Envoys of *Poland*, *Savoy*, and *Modena*. The Lords *Langdale* and *Montgomery* were set free; but the Earls of *Peterborough* and *Salisbury* were kept in Custody, as well as a great Number of Popish Priests and Jesuits. The Earl of *Middleton* waited upon the King at *Rocheſter*, to surrender to him the Seals of the Secretary's Office; and all the other Lords, who had any Employments at Court, distinguished by exterior Badges, laid down those Marks of their Offices.

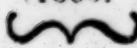
*The Lords  
 assemble at  
 St. James's,*

ON the twenty-first of *December*, the Lords being met at *St. James's*, to the Number of  
 about

1688.

about Seventy, the Prince of *Orange* desir'd them to consider of the best Methods to call a free Parliament, and to pursue the Ends of his Declaration, which he left to be perus'd by their Lordships, and so withdrew. After the reading of the Prince's Declaration, the Lords voted their Thanks to his Highness for coming over; and the better to consider of the most effectual Means to obtain the Ends of his Declaration, and settle a Form of Government, they resolv'd to assemble for the future in their House at *Westminster*. For which Purpose they named five of the most able Lawyers to assist them in their important Consultations, and to explain to them the Laws and Constitution of the Realm, in the Room of the Judges, who were, most of them, absent from *London*. It was afterwards propos'd, that the whole Assembly should sign the same Engagement or Association, which the Nobility and Gentry had already subscribed at *Exeter*; to which Proposal all agreed, except the Duke of *Somerset*, the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Nottingham*, the Lord *Wharton*, and all the Bishops, save that of *London*, who set his Hand to the Association.

THE King perceiving by these Proceedings what a desperate Condition his Affairs were in, and dreading the formidable Power of a free Parliament, resolv'd to betake himself to the Protection of the King of *France*. His Majesty was negligently guarded, as a Person to whom the governing Party was desirous to give an Opportunity to make his Escape; and therefore on the 23d of *December*, about two in the Morning, he privately withdrew himself, without communicating his Design even to the Earl of *Dumbarton*, who lay in the King's Chamber, and who did not wake till after his Majesty was gone. That forlorn Prince, taking only with him the Duke of *Berwick*, *Sheldon*, and *Labadie*, went on Horseback to a Place near the River, where Captain *Magdonel*

1688.  nel waited to receive him in a small Frigate; and having immediately put to Sea with a favourable Wind, landed at *Ambleteuse* in *France*, from whence he repair'd to *St. Germain's*. The Earl of *Middleton*, who was still at *Rocheſter* when the King went away, found the next Day, upon the Table, one of his Majesty's Letters, deſiring him to gratify the Captains of the Prince's Troops that were appointed to guard him with an hundred Guineas a-piece, the Lieutenants and Enſigns with fifty, and to reward ſome others that had attended him in Proportion. The King left alſo behind him a Paper, containing his Reaſons for withdrawing himſelf from *Rocheſter*, which he wrote with his own Hand.

*The Throne  
becomes va-  
cant.*

THE King's leaving the Realm was no ſmall Joy to thoſe who wiſh'd to ſee the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of *England*, ſecur'd by a new Settlement: For had his Majesty been ſo reſolute as to ſtay, and meet his Parliament, the growing Party would have been very much embarras'd with his Perſon; ſince by the original Conſtitution, "The King can do no Wrong, and "his Miniſters only are anſwerable for all Miſ-  
"carriage, and unwarrantable Proceedings." This Flight of King *James* was afterwards interpreted, by a ſolemn Vote of the Representatives of the Commons of *England*, a voluntary and abſolute Abdication, whereby the People were reſtor'd to their Primitive Right of filling up the Vacant Throne, and the Prince of *Orange* left at Liberty to wear a Diadem unſpotted by a Parricide. I ſhall not attempt to give the Debates that paſſ'd on this Occaſion, in both Houſes, which are to be found in all the Collections of that Kind, and in larger Hiſtories.

*King James  
II's Cha-  
racter.*

THUS ended the Actual Reign of King *James* II, who was a kind Father, a fond Huſband, a generous Maſter, and who would have been rank'd the among good Princes, if he had not had  
evil

evil Ministers. His Temper inclin'd him rather to Clemency than Revenge; and if his Reign be stain'd with some Marks of Cruelty, they are for the most Part to be imputed to the Fierceness of his Advisers, and the Persecution of those who would have prevented his Advancement to the Throne. He learn'd the rough Trade of War under the two greatest Masters of that Age, Marshal *Turenne*, and the Prince of *Condé*, whom he follow'd both in the Service of *France*, and then of *Spain*, with great Reputation. In the Year 1665; he fought the *Dutch* Fleet with such Bravery, as was both acknowledged and rewarded by the House of Commons: Yet as the worst of his Enemies cannot but own his Courage, when Duke of *York*; so his best Friends freely acknowledge, that he had more Piety than Resolution, when King of *England*. In short, 'twas his Religion that principally occasion'd his Misfortunes: For he would certainly have reign'd with Glory, if either he had been a Protestant, or his Subjects *Roman* Catholicks. Indeed his Faults seem unpardonable, because he knew the Genius of the People he was to govern; and how unpracticable it was to overthrow the establish'd Religion, or to introduce a new one: But yet the Force of Prepossession is such, and the Blandishments of arbitrary Power, which attend Popery, so alluring, that perhaps many other Princes of his Persuasion would have been tempted to follow the same Conduct.

On the 25th of *December* the Lords, assembling in their House, humbly intreated the Prince to take upon him the Administration of Affairs Civil and Military, and also to dispose of the publick Revenues for the better Support thereof, till the Meeting of the appointed Convention on the 22d of *January* following; and in the mean Time to issue out Letters, subscribed by himself, to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Protestants,

1688.

*The Administration given to the Prince.*

1688. testants, and for the Election of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesſes to meet and ſit at *Weſtminſter* on the Day before-mentioned.

THE 26th, at the Prince's Deſire, a great many Gentlemen who had been Parliament Men in the Reign of King *Charles II*, with the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London*, met at St. *James's*, to whom he made the following Speech :

*The Prince's  
Speech, &c.*

" You Gentlemen, that have been Members of the late Parliament, I have deſired you to meet me here, to adviſe the beſt Manner to purſue the Ends of my Declaration in calling a free Parliament, for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, the reſtoring of the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom, and ſettling the ſame, that they may not be in Danger of being again ſubverted.

" AND you the Aldermen and Members of the Common Council of the City of *London*, I deſire the ſame of you; and in regard your Numbers are like to be great, you may, if you think fit, divide yourſelves, and ſit in ſeveral Places."

*Address of  
the Old  
Commoners.*

HEREUPON they went to the Commons-houſe, and choſe *Henry Powle*, Eſq; Chairman, when they drew up an Addreſs of Thanks, and expreſſed their Deſires as to the Convention, according as the Lords had done. The Prince taking till the next Day to conſider of it, he then returned them a very pleaſing and ſatisfactory Answer, of his complying with their Deſires in that and every Thing for the Good and Welfare of the Kingdom; and ſo punctually did he answer their Expectations, by giving good and wholeſome Orders and Directions for the quieting and ſettling of Affairs, that the Face of Things was wonderfully and inſtantly changed. And the publick Treafure being found much exhausted, the City of *London* lent chearfully, not only the Sum deſired

fir'd to make good Deficiencies but 200,000*l.* 1688-9.  
over. A great many other Persons entred into  
an Association to defend his Person from publick  
Violence, or Treachery of Papists or others, and  
severely to revenge it if attempted.

THE States of *Holland* sent three Deputies to  
congratulate him on this great and memorable  
Success, who were receiv'd by the firing of the  
*Tower* Guns, and other Respects due to their  
Character; and the *Scots*, after some Debates,  
hasten'd their Commissioners to crave the Prince to  
take also that Kingdom into his Protection, which  
he did accordingly. These Gentlemen then go-  
ing to the Council Chamber in *Whitehall*, and  
chusing Duke *Hamilton* their President, they  
agreed that the best Way to settle their Kingdom,  
was to convene a general Meeting of the Estates  
of *Scotland*; and on the 9th of *January* they met  
again, and presented the Address of Thanks they  
had drawn up for his generous Undertaking, for  
the Preservation of the Religion, Laws and Li-  
berties of these Kingdoms; intreating him to  
take upon him the Administration of the Affairs  
of *Scotland*, Civil and Military, and to that End  
to use the publick Revenue, and dispose of the  
Fortresses of the Kingdom, till the Estates of that  
Nation should generally assemble; which they  
humbly intreated him to call, that they might  
meet at *Edinburgh* the 14th of *March* ensuing, and  
to issue out his Letters for that Purpose, to such  
as were Protestants. This being the Substance of  
the Address, it was subscribed by about thirty  
Lords, and eighty Gentlemen. When presented  
by Duke *Hamilton* at St. *James's*, they receiv'd a  
gracious Answer; and in a little Time this caused  
great Rejoicings in *Scotland*.

AFTER these, and some other Things of lesser  
Moment in settling the Affairs of Government,  
the Time came for the Sitting of the *English* Con-  
vocation, where in the Marquis of *Hallifax* was

Affairs of  
the Scots.

Meeting of  
the Conven-  
tion.

1688-9.

appointed in the Place of Speaker to the House of Peers, and the Commons chose *Henry Powle*, Esq; to be their Speaker. A Letter from the Prince was then read, giving them fresh Assurances of his sincere good Will and Affections to the Nation in general, exhorting them to do their Part, in an unanimous Concurrence with the main End of his Design in this Undertaking. Upon this, an Address was drawn up, and presented, intreating the Prince to continue the Administration of the Government till further Application, with all imaginable Thanks for his prudent Care and Conduct in the Management of the publick Affairs: To which he return'd them the following Answer: "I am glad that what I have done hath pleased you, and since you desire me to continue the Administration of Affairs, I am willing to accept it. I must recommend to you the Consideration of Affairs abroad, which maketh it fit for you to expedite your Business, not only for making a Settlement at home upon a good Foundation, but for the Safety of all *Europe*." And thus Things went on, under the good Management of this Prince, till the ready Desires of the People shewed their Inclinations to place him on the Throne; and upon some Debates, with serious Deliberation, the Convention resolving itself into a Parliament, it was thought fit by all of them, that the Princess of *Orange* should with Speed be sent for.

*The Throne  
voted Va-  
cant.*

THO', as I said, it would be too tedious to enter into the Debates of both Houses, between those who were for recalling the King, those who were for placing the Prince upon the Throne, and those who were for establishing a Sort of Republick, under the Prince as Regent, I must just take Notice of the Conclusion of this Affair. The Managers of the Lords, who had conferr'd with the Commons, and were the most obstinate in the Controversy, having made their Report to the House

House, there was a long Debate, whether or no they should insist upon certain Amendments that had been offered. But by this Time several of the chief Members, who were before for a Regency, were come over to the Party that stood up for a King, which was also increas'd by the late Arrival of some Lords; insomuch that the two Questions, about the Words *Abdicated* and *Vacant*, were carried in the Affirmative. The Earl of *Danby* made a fine Speech to prove the Vacancy of the Throne, and the Necessity of supplying it by the Prince of *Orange*; wherein he was strongly supported by the Marquis of *Hallifax*; who taking Advantage of this favourable Opportunity, immediately put the Question, "Whether their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Orange* should be declar'd King and Queen?" Those who were for the Affirmative carried it by twenty Voices, being Sixty-five against Forty-five, so that this Vote pass:

"Resolv'd, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, assembled at *Westminster*, That the Prince and Princess of *Orange* shall be declar'd King and Queen of *England*, and of all the Dominions thereunto belonging."

*The Prince and Princess of Orange voted King and Queen. February 6*

THE next Day, *February 7*, the Lords acquainted the Commons, that they had agreed to the Vote sent them up of the 28th of *January* last, without any Alterations: And desir'd their Concurrence to their own Vote, declaring the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, King and Queen; to which, after a short Debate, and with some Amendments, the Commons agreed. They also communicated to the Commons the Oaths which the Lords thought fit to be taken instead of those of Allegiance and Supremacy, and which were readily approved by the Commons, tho' protested against in the Upper House by eleven Bishops, and twelve Lords; whose Number, two or three Days after, increas'd to Thirty-seven; and who

*The Commons concurred with the Lords.*

1688-9. not only declar'd against the Oaths, but also against the Abdication and Vacancy. All this while a Committee of the House of Commons was busy in drawing up a Declaration, containing the Reasons why King *James* had forfeited his Crown; asserting the undoubted Rights and Liberties of the Subject; settling the Succession of the Crown, and appointing the new Oaths; which Declaration being sent up to the Lords on the 11th, was after some Debates agreed to the Day following.

*The Princess  
of Orange  
arrives  
from Hol-  
land. Feb. 12.*

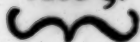
In the mean Time her Royal Highness, who on the 10th had left *Holland*, arriv'd on the 12th at *Gravesend*, from whence she went to *Whitehall* amidst the loud Acclamations of huzzaing Throngs, doubly rejoicing for her safe Arrival, and for her being declar'd Queen. And the next Day she was welcom'd by the Representatives of the whole Nation, with no less a Present than the three Crowns of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, which was done in this Manner. The Prince and Princess being seated on two Arm-Chairs, under a Canopy in the Banqueting-Houses, both Houses of the Convention waited upon their Highnesses in a Body, and caused the Clerk of the Crown to read with a loud Voice a Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled at Westminster: Which, as it contains the Reasons of the Revolution, and the chief Principles of our present Constitution, cannot so well be omitted, even in this Epitome, as some other Pieces.

*Declaration  
of both  
Houses.  
Causes of  
Complaint.*

“ WHEREAS the late King *James* the Second,  
“ by the Assistance of divers evil Counsellors, Judges,  
“ and Ministers employ'd by him, did endeavour  
“ to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion,  
“ and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom:  
“ By assuming and exercising a Power of dispen-  
“ sing with, and suspending of Laws, and the  
“ Execution of Laws, without Consent of Parlia-  
“ ment: By committing and prosecuting divers  
worthy

" worthy Prelates, for humbly petitioning to be 1688-9.  
 " excused from concurring to the said assumed  
 " Power: By issuing and causing to be executed,  
 " a Commission under the Great Seal, for erect-  
 " ing a Court called, The Court of Commission-  
 " ers for Ecclesiastical Causes: By levying Money  
 " for and to the Use of the Crown, by Pretence  
 " of Prerogative, for other Time, and in other  
 " Manner, than the same was granted by Par-  
 " liament: By raising and keeping a standing  
 " Army within this Kingdom in Time of Peace,  
 " without Consent of Parliament; and quarter-  
 " ing Soldiers contrary to Law: By causing se-  
 " veral good Subjects, being Protestants, to be  
 " disarm'd at the same Time, when Papists were  
 " both armed and employed contrary to Law;  
 " By violating the Freedom of Election of Mem-  
 " bers to serve in Parliament: By Prosecutions in  
 " the Court of *King's-Bench* for Matters and  
 " Causes cognizable in Parliament; and by divers  
 " other arbitrary and illegal Courses. And where-  
 " as of late Years, partial, corrupt, and unqua-  
 " lified Persons, have been return'd and serv'd on  
 " Juries in Trials, and particularly divers Jurors  
 " in Trials for High Treason, which were not  
 " Freeholders; and excessive Bail hath been re-  
 " quir'd of Persons committed in Criminal Cases,  
 " to elude the Benefit of the Laws made for the  
 " Liberty of the Subject: And excessive Fines  
 " have been impos'd: And illegal and cruel Pu-  
 " nishments inflicted: And several Grants and  
 " Promises made of Fines and Forfeitures, before  
 " any Conviction or Judgment against the Persons  
 " upon whom the same were to be levied. All  
 " which are utterly and directly contrary to the  
 " known Laws and Statutes, and Freedom of  
 " this Realm.  
 " And whereas the said late King *James* the *The Rights*  
 " Second, having abdicated the Government, *of the Peo-*  
 " and the Throne being thereby vacant, his *ple asserted.*  
 " High-

1688-9.



“ Highness the Prince of *Orange* (whom it hath  
 “ pleased Almighty God to make the Glorious  
 “ Instrument of delivering this Kingdom from  
 “ Popery and arbitrary Power) did (by the Ad-  
 “ vice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and  
 “ divers principal Persons of the Commons)  
 “ cause Letters to be written to the Lords Spi-  
 “ ritual and Temporal, being Protestants, and  
 “ other Letters to the several Counties, Cities,  
 “ Universities, Burroughs, and Cinque-Ports,  
 “ for the chusing of such Persons to represent  
 “ them, as were of Right to be sent to Parlia-  
 “ ment, to meet and sit at *Westminster* upon the  
 “ 22d of *January* in this Year 1688, in Order  
 “ to such an Establishment, as that their Reli-  
 “ gion, Laws, and Liberties, might not again be  
 “ in Danger of being subverted. Upon which  
 “ Letters, Elections have been accordingly  
 “ made; and thereupon the Lords Spiritual and  
 “ Temporal, and Commons, pursuant to their  
 “ respective Letters, and Elections, being now  
 “ assembled in a full and free Representative of  
 “ this Nation, taking into their most serious  
 “ Consideration the best Means for attaining the  
 “ Ends aforesaid, do in the first Place (as their  
 “ Ancestors in like Case have usually done) for  
 “ the vindicating and asserting their ancient  
 “ Rights and Liberties, declare, I. That the  
 “ pretended Power of suspending Laws, or the  
 “ Execution of Laws, by Regal Authority,  
 “ without Consent of Parliament, is illegal. II.  
 “ That the pretended Power of dispensing with  
 “ Laws, or the Execution of Laws, by Regal  
 “ Authority, as it hath been assumed and exer-  
 “ cised of late, is illegal. III. That the Com-  
 “ mission for erecting the late Court of Commissi-  
 “ oners for Ecclesiastical Causes, and all other  
 “ Commissions and Courts of the like Nature,  
 “ are illegal and pernicious. IV. That levying  
 “ of Money for or to the Use of the Crown, by  
 “ the

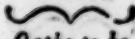
“ Pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of 1688-9.  
“ Parliament, for longer Time, or in other Man-  
“ ner than the same is or shall be granted, is ille-  
“ gal. V. That it is the Right of the Subjects  
“ to petition the King, and all Commitments and  
“ Prosecutions for such petitioning, are illegal.  
“ 6. That the raising or keeping a standing Army  
“ within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, unless  
“ it be with Consent of Parliament, is against  
“ Law. VII. That the Subjects which are Pro-  
“ testants may have Arms for their Defence, suit-  
“ able to their Condition, and as allowed by Law.  
“ VIII. That Elections of Members of Parlia-  
“ ment ought to be free. IX. That the Free-  
“ dom of Speech, and Debates or Proceedings in  
“ Parliament, ought not to be impeached or que-  
“ stion’d in any Court or Place out of Parliament.  
“ X. That Excessive Bail ought not to be re-  
“ quired, nor Excessive Fines imposed, nor cruel  
“ and unusual Punishments inflicted. XI. That  
“ Jurors ought to be duly empannell’d and re-  
“ turn’d, and Jurors which pass upon Men in  
“ Trials of High Treason ought to be Freehold-  
“ ers. XII. That all Grants and Promises of  
“ Fines and Forfeitures of particular Persons be-  
“ fore Conviction, are illegal and void. XIII.  
“ And that for Redress of all Grievances, and  
“ for the amending, strengthening and preserving  
“ of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held fre-  
“ quently. And they do claim, demand, and  
“ insist upon all and singular the Premises, as their  
“ undoubted Rights and Liberties; and that no  
“ Declarations, Judgments, Doings, or Proceed-  
“ ings, to the Prejudice of the People in any of  
“ the said Premises, ought in any wise to be  
“ drawn hereafter into Consequence or Example.  
“ To which Demand of their Rights they are  
“ particularly encouraged by the Declaration of  
“ his Highness the Prince of Orange, as being  
“ the

1688-9.

*Donation  
of the  
Crown to  
the Prince  
and Princess  
of Orange.*

“ the only Means for obtaining a full Redress and  
“ Remedy therein.

“ HAVING therefore an intire Confidence,  
“ that his said Highness the Prince of *Orange*  
“ will perfect the Deliverance so far advanced by  
“ him, and will still preserve them from the Vio-  
“ lation of their Rights, which they have here  
“ asserted, and from all other Attempts upon  
“ their Religion, Rights and Liberties; the Lords  
“ Spiritual and Temporal assembled at *Westmin-*  
“ *ster* do resolve: That *William* and *Mary*  
“ Prince and Princess of *Orange* be, and be de-  
“ clared, King and Queen of *England, France,*  
“ and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto be-  
“ longing, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity  
“ of the said Kingdoms and Dominions, to Them  
“ the said Prince and Princess during their Lives,  
“ and the Life of the Survivor of them; and  
“ that the sole and full Exercise of the Regal  
“ Power be only in, and executed by, the said  
“ Prince of *Orange*, in the Names of the said  
“ Prince and Princess during their joint Lives;  
“ and after their Deceases, the said Crown and  
“ Royal Dignity of the said Kingdoms and Do-  
“ minions to be to the Heirs of the Body of  
“ the said Princess; and for Default of such  
“ Issue, to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and  
“ the Heirs of her Body; and for Default of  
“ such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the  
“ said Prince of *Orange*. And the said Lords  
“ Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do  
“ pray the said Prince and Princess of *Orange*  
“ to accept the same accordingly. And that the  
“ Oaths hereafter mention'd be taken by all  
“ Persons of whom the Oaths of Allegiance and  
“ Supremacy might be required by Law, instead  
“ of them; and that the said Oaths of Allegi-  
“ ance and Supremacy be abrogated.

" I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, That 1688-9.  
 " I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to   
 " Their Majesties King WILLIAM and Oaths to be  
 " Queen MARY. taken.

So help me God.

" I A. B. do swear, That I do from my Heart  
 " abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and he-  
 " retical, this damnable Doctrine and Position,  
 " That Princes Excommunicated or deprived by  
 " the Pope, or any Authority of the See of  
 " Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their  
 " Subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I  
 " do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person,  
 " Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought  
 " to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority,  
 " Pre-eminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spi-  
 " ritual, within this Realm."

So help me God.

AFTER the reading of this Declaration the *The Crown*  
 Marquis of Hallifax, Speaker of the House of *accepted*,  
 Lords, made a Tender of the Crown to their  
 Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses;  
 whereupon the Prince of Orange return'd the  
 following Answer:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**T**His is certainly the greatest Proof of the  
 Trust you have in Us, that can be given,  
 which is the Thing that makes Us value it the more;  
 and We thankfully accept what you have offered.  
 And as I had no other Intention in coming hither,  
 than to preserve your Religion, Laws and Liber-  
 ties; so you may be sure. That I shall endeavour  
 to support them, and shall be willing to concur in  
 any Thing that shall be for the Good of the King-  
 dom, and to do all that is in My Power to ad-  
 vance the Welfare and Glory of the Nation.

THE

1688-9.

*The Prince  
and Princess  
proclaim'd  
King and  
Queen, Fe-  
bruary 13.*

THE Shoutings of the People in the Banqueting-House, upon the Conclusion of this August Ceremony, were immediately ecchoed by Multitudes without; and the same Day their Majesties being solemnly proclaim'd King and Queen of *England, France and Ireland*, first at *Whitehall*, then at *Temple-Bar*, and last of all before the *Royal-Exchange*, by the Names of *WILLIAM* and *MARY*, the whole City and Suburbs rung with Peals of joyful Acclamations.

THUS was accomplish'd the greatest REVOLUTION that ever happen'd in this powerful Nation; a Revolution which, if well consider'd in its Circumstances, is scarce to be parallell'd in all the Histories of other Countries, and which gives an important Lesson both to the Kings, and to the People of *England*. The first may learn from this awful Event how religiously they ought to observe the Laws, maintain the establish'd Religion, and preserve the Rights and Liberties of their Subjects; since a Derogation from these Duties cost the unfortunate King *James* no less than his Crown: And by the slow and deliberate Proceedings of the Convention in this arduous Juncture, Posterity, may see that like wise and skilful Surgeons, both Lords and Commons were unwilling to have Recourse to Amputation, till they had found all other Methods impracticable to keep the whole Body Politick from Ruin. And therefore their Example ought not to be drawn into a Precedent for breaking the Lineal Succession, but rather to be a Caution against all rash and precipitate Innovations in the Constitution.

*The End of the Fifth BOOK.*

THE



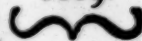
THE  
LIFE and REIGN  
OF  
WILLIAM III.

BOOK VI.

*To the entire Reduction and Settlement  
of Ireland.*

**W**E are now to change our Stile, and  
no longer talk of the Prince and  
Princess of *Orange*, but of King  
*William III*, and Queen *Mary*.

1689.



AFTER their Majesties Proclamation, the King, having summon'd a new Privy-Council, and filled up several Places, repeated his Answer to the Declaration of both Houses, in suitable and very obliging Terms: "Expressing himself highly satisfied  
" with their Proceedings; renewing his Promises  
" of Care and Protection, to the utmost of his  
" Power, and his Willingness to concur with  
" them in any thing that should be for the Good  
" of the Kingdom, and to do all that in him lay  
" to advance the Glory and Welfare of it."

*The King's  
Answer to  
the Decla-  
ration of  
both Houses.*

HIS Majesty also wrote a Letter to the *States General*, assuring them of the Continuance of his Affection, and that his new Dignity would also enable

1689. enable him to discharge the Office of Stadtholder with more Weight and Success.

*Tyrconnel's Behaviour in Ireland.*

At this Time the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, in *Ireland*, had armed great Multitudes, professing his Resolution to stand for the Interest of the late King, and suffering his People to commit many Outrages on the Protestants; declaring he would not deliver up the Sword at this Juncture, if his Master would command him. In short, having seized on many principal Towns and Fortresses, the Apprehensions of another Massacre so wrought on the Spirits of the Protestants, that, altho' the Ports were stopp'd, great Numbers of them escap'd into *England* and *Scotland*, on which our Western Ports were also shut, to hinder Papists and disaffected Persons from going to him out of *England*. And though their Majesties Proclamation was sent over, to require the *Irish*, and others their Subjects in that Kingdom, to return to, and continue in their Obedience, under Penalty of High Treason; yet *Tyrconnel's* Power prevailing there, it came to the Hands but of a few, whilst the Earl put out several Proclamations and Declarations, to incite them to take up Arms, and encourage them in the Opposition to the new Government; promising them speedy Succours from *France*, and many other wonderful Matters.

*His Majesty's first Speech to his Parliament.*

ON the 18th of *February*, after the Commons had turned themselves into a Parliament, the King went to the House of Lords, and being seated on the Throne, the Commons attending in the House of Peers, he, in a very gracious Speech expressed, " how sensible he was of their Kindness, " and the great Value he placed on the Confidence they reposed in him; assuring them that " he would not do any thing that might lessen " their Opinion or Esteem of him; putting them " in Mind of the Allies abroad, and the Hazard " they might run, particularly *Holland*, unless

" some

“ some speedy Care were taken ; and above all 1689.  
 “ that a good Settlement was necessary at home ;  
 “ and particularly recommended to their Care,  
 “ and speedy Consideration for Redress, the dan-  
 “ gerous Condition of *Ireland*.”

It was not long after, that the Bishop of *Lon-* *Assures the*  
*don* going, with about 100 of the City Clergy, *Clergy of*  
 to pay their Duties to their Majesties, were very *his Affec-*  
 favourably receiv'd ; the King giving them a sat- *tion.*  
 isfactory Assurance of his great Affection to the  
 Church of *England*, and of all Protection and  
 Encouragement ; adding, that they might rely  
 upon it, for they should ever find his Words true.

On the twenty-third of *February*, the King *Parliamen-*  
 gave the Royal Assent to an Act, “ For Removing *tary Busi-*  
 and Preventing all Questions and Disputes about *ness.*  
 the Assembling and Sitting of this present Par-  
 liament.”

THE Act for Hearth-Money, that had been  
 looked on as very grievous to the People, was  
 now left by the King to the Parliament's Consi-  
 deration, whether they would repeal or regulate  
 it: For which the Commons presented him their  
 humble Address of Thanks ; and both Houses  
 declared they would stand by and assist his Ma-  
 jesty with their Lives and Fortunes, in supporting  
 his Allies abroad, and for the Reduction of *Ire-*  
*land*. Accordingly the Act of Hearth-Money  
 was repeal'd, and the Sum of 600,000*l.* the  
 Charge the *Dutch* had been at, in furnishing out  
 their Fleet for the bringing over their Forces, was  
 paid to their Satisfaction.

HIS Majesty finding that the House of Lords, *Business*  
 in this his first Parliament, acted with more Un- *promoted*  
 animity than the Commons, caused several Bills to *in the House*  
 be set on Foot in that House, to confirm the *of Lords.*  
 present Settlement. Here an Enquiry into the  
 Death of the Earl of *Essex*, whose Throat had  
 been cut in the *Tower*, towards the latter End of  
 King *Charles's* Reign, was promoted, but with-  
 out

1688-9. out any satisfactory Success: And a Bill of Comprehension and Toleration, whereby the Dissenters were to be reconciled to the Church of *England*, was brought in by the Earl of *Nottingham*: But the Dissenters suspecting the Design of that Nobleman, who had always been deemed a High Churchman, that also came to nothing. The famous Dr. *Burnet*, who had been obliged to reside in *Holland* for some Years before, and came over with the Prince of *Orange*, was about this Time advanced to the See of *Salisbury*.

*An Insurrection of some of the Soldiers quell'd.*

AND now the greatest Part of the Soldiers belonging to the Regiment, commanded some time before by the Lord *Dumbarton*, having seiz'd the Money sent to pay them, took up Arms, and fell into a Mutiny, declaring for King *James* near *Ipswich*. This put the Country People for some time into a general Consternation; but the Mutineers were soon reduced, by the Forces sent against them, most of their Officers, and the hottest of the Soldiers, that had caused this Disorder, being taken and imprison'd: But we do not find that any of them suffer'd capitally on this Occasion, their Punishment incurr'd being commuted for some Time of Imprisonment: And to shew that this was no general Defection of the Soldiery, most of the rest, that had served King *James*, expressed their Zeal and Loyalty to the present King; and so this Disorder was quieted, and Peoples Fears ceased.

*Proceedings of the Scottish Convention.*

THE Estates of *Scotland* having assembled, pursuant to the King's Letter to them directed, at *Edinburgh* the 14th of *March*, and chosen or confirmed Duke of *Hamilton* their President, they made an Act, empowering the Earls of *Lothian* and *Tweeddale* to demand the Surrender of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, in the Name of the States of *Scotland*, that Fortrefs being held against them by the Duke of *Gordon*, a *Roman* Catholick, in the Name of King *James*. They order'd his  
Grace

Grace to remove thence, after Notice, within twenty-four Hours, and leave the Charge of it to the next Commanding Officer: But he refused to yield, and held it till it was reduced by the *English Forces* entring *Scotland*. 1688-9.

THIS Convention sitting, after they had debated and settled some Affairs, they receiv'd two Letters, one from King *William*, which they treated dutifully, the other from King *James*, which they rejected. They then took Measures much in the same Nature as the *English* Convention had done, declaring the Throne vacant. And having receiv'd Men and Arms from *England*, to oppose their Enemies, they came to a Resolution, that King *William* and Queen *Mary* should be intreated to take upon them the Crown of that antient Kingdom. Soon after the Crown of *Scotland* was offer'd them by Commissioners, sent to that End with an Instrument of Government, to settle and regulate Particulars. In the mean while they were proclaimed with the usual Ceremonies: And upon the Arrival of the Commissioners, the King and Queen accepted the Crown, offered to them in due Form and Manner, and taking the Coronation Oath, signed it; doing what else was proper on this Occasion. *They give their Crown to their Majesties.*

DURING these Things, the \* crowning of their Majesties having been appointed on the 11th of *April*, 1689, all Things were prepared in the most splendid Order and Manner: And they were accordingly crown'd King and Queen of *England*; with the other customary Titles; the King, to the great Rejoicing of most Degrees of People, taking the Oath appointed in an Act which passed the Royal Assent the Ninth of the same *April*, in the first *The Coronation.*

\* Three Days before the Coronation, several Persons were honoured with Titles; among whom were the Prince of *Denmark*, Lord *Churchill* made Earl of *Marlborough*, and *M. Bentinck*, the King's Favourite, of *Portland*.

Year

1689. Year of their Majesties Reign. The Coronation Sermon was preach'd by Dr. *Burnet*, Bishop of *Salisbury*. After Sermon the Procession return'd to *Westminster-hall*, to a splendid Entertainment, where the Challenge being made by *Charles Dymock*, Esq; their Champion, and their Stiles proclaim'd in *Latin*, *French* and *English*, their Majesties, about Eight in the Evening, rerurn'd to *White-hall*.

ON the Eighteenth, the *Sieur de Schmettau*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, had his first Audience, to complement and congratulate their Majesties upon their happy Accession to the Crown.

A Convocation  
agreed  
to.

AND next Day the Lords presented their Address in the Banqueting-house to the King, giving him Thanks for his gracious Declaration and repeated Assurance to maintain the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd; intreating him moreover, for the better ordering of Affairs tending to Religion, that he would be pleased to summon a Convocation of the Clergy of *England*, to meet and debate upon Matters of so great a Consequence; to which the next Day it pleased him to return a satisfactory Answer.

ON the first of *May*, the King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act, "For raising Money by Poll, and otherwise, towards the reducing *Ireland*, and for preventing of Doubts and Questions relating to the collecting of the Publick Revenues." All Sorts of Manufactures and Productions of the Growth of *France*, were now prohibited by Proclamation; Seamen were called home, and not to serve under Foreigners, and others were strictly commanded not to desert his Majesty's Service.

THE King had before inform'd both Houses, that he had heard of King *James's* Design to defend himself in *Ireland*; and they had, in an Address

dress, undertaken to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes. It was not long before his Assurances were verified, certain Advice coming that the *French* stood to the Coast of *Ireland* with a strong Squadron of Men of War, to land Forces and Ammunition, for the Encouragement of those that were in Rebellion, to persist in it. Vice Admiral *Herbert* hearing this, and standing away from *Milford Haven*, with a Squadron under his Command, engaged them in *Bantry-Bay*, and after a sharp Dispute, obliged the *French* to bear in: But wanting the Weather-gage, and some of his Ships being disabled in their Rigging, he expected, in vain, their coming out again, though they were near double his Number. \*

1689.

Fight of

Bantry-Bay.

In this Engagement, Captain *George Arshurer* of the *Portland* was killed, with one Lieutenant and 94 Sermen, and about 250 Wounded; and the Loss of the *French*, tho' not directly known to us, was computed to be very considerable: For they, not being willing to come to a close Fight, both Sides lay battering on the Stretch till five in the Afternoon. Many of their Ships were certainly disabled, and it was reported one of their Men of War was sunk.

Loss on both

Sides.

WAR being thus begun, tho' not yet proclaimed, and King *James* landed in *Ireland*, bringing with him a great many Officers and some Ammunition from *France*; coining Money of Copper and other mixed Metal, and making it current at certain Rules in his Proclamation, in such Places as declared for him; many other Towns and Fortresses, by the Means of *Tyrconnel*, now made a Duke, and others, yielded to him, and some were taken by Force, as *Kilmore* Fort. They then laid Siege to *London-Derry*, where the

Affairs of

Ireland.

\* The *French* had 28 Men of War, 18 of which were as big as the *English* Admiral. The rest of the *English* were only 8 third Rates, and 11 fourth Rates.

1689.



Siege of  
Londonderry.

Companies of *London* have a Privilege and Charter, as a Colony settled by them in the Reign of King *James I.* And the Army of the Enemy being numerous, composed of a strong Power of *French*, join'd with the *Irish*, *Scots*, and other Nations, Colonel *Lundee*, the Governor, was so disheartned at their Approach, or so attached to the other Party, that he left the Place.

HOWEVER the Citizens, and some others that fled thither for Refuge, took Courage, mounted the Cannon on the Walls, and chusing Mr. *Walker*, a neighbouring Clergyman, for their Governor, they made an almost incredible Resistance; contending a long Time with a powerful Army without, and Famine, a more formidable Enemy within; so that no unclean Thing being rejected for Food, and but little of those to be got, a great many dy'd for Hunger, and of the Diseases such Scarcity brought upon them. But being driven to the utmost Extremity, they were at last, with great Difficulty, reliev'd by Major General *Kirk*, with Stores and Provisions by shipping from *England*: So that the Enemy, finding their Hopes frustrated, drew off in a hasty Retreat, having lost 9 or 10,000 Men in this long Siege. As for Mr. *Walker*, coming over to wait on the King, his Majesty order'd him 5000*l.* for his present Supply, with a Promise of his farther Favour and Beneficence. But he who had stood so many Dangers, passing the *Boyn*, at the Fight there, was shot into the Belly with a Musket Bullet, of which Wound he died, greatly lamented. The Name of this Gentleman, for his Valour and prudent Conduct, ought always to be remembred in History.

Several  
Particulars.

ON the 14th of May 1689, *Frederick* Duke of *Schomberg*, Marshal of *France*, and the Earl of *Devonshire* were enstall'd Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter. Soon after the King visiting the Fleet, returned from the Fight on the

Coast

Coast of *Ireland*, to *Portsmouth*. He accepted of an Entertainment on board the *Elizabeth*, and knighted *John Ashby* Captain of the *Defiance*, and *Cloudefly Shovel* Captain of the *Edgar*, for their Valour and faithful Conduct in the Engagement ; giving to every Seaman that had been in it, 10s. a Man, which amounted to about 2600 l. And in a short Time after, he created Vice Admiral *Herbert*, Earl of *Torrington*. Upon his Majesty's Return, a solemn Fast was proclaim'd, to be held on the Fifth of *June*, in *London* and *Westminster*, and ten Miles distant, and on the Fifteenth all over *England* ; which Fasts were afterwards often held, to implore God's Blessing on these Kingdoms and his Majesty's Arms.

1689.

*Duke Hamilton* having receiv'd a Commission from the King to be his High Commissioner, the Scots Convention resolv'd itself into a Parliament, as that in *England* had done ; making it Treason in any one that should disown, impugn or quarrel at the Dignity of that Parliament : And Major General *Mackay*, with the *English* Forces, being enter'd *Scotland*, and the Castle of *Edinburgh* hard pressed, on the Thirteenth of *June* the Duke of *Gordon* deliver'd it up to Sir *John Lanier*, articling for those that were with him, but surrendering himself a Prisoner at Discretion ; declaring he had so much Respect for all the Princes of the Line of King *James VI*, that he would make no Conditions with any of them for his own Particular. And the Lord Viscount *Dundee* being overthrown and slain, after his vigorous contending in Arms at *Killicranky*, though Colonel *Cannon*, and some others were sent to support him by the *French*, the whole Party of King *James* were defeated ; and at length the *Bass*, a rocky Island in the Town of *Edinburgh*, surrendering, *Scotland* was entirely quieted, and so continu'd ever after during this Reign.

Affairs of  
Scotland.

1689.

ON the twenty-fourth of *July*, her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark* was deliver'd of a Son, and on the twenty-eighth he was christened by the Bishop of *London*, and had the Name of *William* given him at his Baptism; the King and the Earl of *Dorset* standing God-fathers, and the Marchioness of *Hallifax* God-mother: His Majesty, at the same time, declaring the young Prince Duke of *Gloucester*.

War declared  
against  
France.

AND now the *French* having invaded *Ireland* openly, and underhand assisted the *Scots* that were in Rebellion; taken our Merchants on the Seas, and threatened Ruin to our Neighbours and Allies; the King, at the pressing Instance of his Parliament, on the Seventh of *May*, by his Royal Declaration, proclaim'd War against *France*. The Army then embark'd for *Ireland*, under the Command of Duke *Schomberg*, who on the Thirteenth of *August*, landing at *Carrick Fergus*, soon reduced many Places to Obedience, whilst the *French* and *Irish*, with much Fear and Precipitation, retreated before him. This Coming of the Duke so encouraged the *Inniskilling* Men,\* and other Parties, who had declared for King *William* in the most pressing Times, and done Wonders in Arms with their small Handfuls, against great Numbers of their Enemies, that now they advanced daringly, and beat the Jacobites from several important Posts: So that in a short Time, the North of *Ireland* was entirely regain'd, the Duke, whilst the Season lasted, having taken in many Towns and Fortresses. A sharp Winter after this coming on, his Grace at last formed his Camp on the Plains of *Dundalk*, entrenching very strongly: But through the raw Damps arising, and the intemperate Air of that Country, a

\* These *Iniskilling* Men distinguished themselves during the Siege of *Londonderry*, having beat large Parties of King *James's* Army, with incredible Disparity.

great

great many gallant Soldiers and Officers died, during their Encampment, though for the Supply of the Army the Court pretended there was no Manner of Want. This they made to appear from the Encouragement given to several eminent Merchants and Others, to carry over Provisions and other Necessaries for its Supply, ordering that from the First of *November*, till the Expiration of three Months, no Custom, Excise, or other Duty should be demanded in *Ireland* for Goods or Commodities useful for the Army, or as other Urgencies required.

1689.

WE must not omit, among the Particulars of *Other Particulars of this Year*, that the King made a Purchase of *Nottingham House*, at *Kensington*, which has ever since been a Royal Palace; that an Act of *Indemnity*, with some Exceptions, was passed; that many Disputes happen'd both in *England* and *Ireland*, which were fomented by the Friends of the late King; that a Pastoral Letter of Bishop *Burnet's*, asserting the King to have made a Conquest of *England*, was, by Order of Parliament, burnt by the Common Hangman; that several Attainders passed in the preceding Reigns, were reversed; that a new Set of Judges, among whom was the famous Lord Justice *Holt*, were placed on the Benches; that Dr. *Oates*, the great Witness in the Popish Plot, under King *Charles*, endeavouring to vindicate his Veracity concerning that Affair, made a great Stir in Parliament, and had like to have caused a Division between the two Houses; but could obtain nothing more than a Remission of so much of his Sentence as had not yet been executed, and a Discharge from the Imprisonment he had for some Years suffer'd. In short, that a Bill passed for settling the Succession, in which was a Clause in Favour of the House of *Hanover*; that an Enquiry was set on Foot, concerning the Miscarriages in *Ireland*; and that a Conspiracy was discover'd in the *Eng-*

the Year 1689.

1690.

*Cases of  
Ludlow, and  
the Lords  
Griffin and  
Preston.*

*lish* Army there, which, added to the bad State of the Troops, gave but a melancholy Prospect to the *English* Affairs in that Kingdom.

It may not be amiss to mention the coming over of the famous Colonel *Ludlow*, who had been one of the Regicides forty Years before, in Hopes to obtain his Pardon under the present Government; but the King, upon the Address of his Parliament, issued out a Proclamation for apprehending him, letting him, however, have Time enough to make his Escape back again into *Switzerland*. The Conspiracy of Lord *Griffin*, discover'd in the false Bottom of a Pewter Bottle, which gave the Peers some Trouble, ended in admitting his Lordship to Bail: And Viscount *Preston*, a *Scotch* Peer, claiming a Seat amongst the *English* Lords, under a Patent from King *James*, after his Abdication, was committed to the Tower; but obtain'd his Liberty upon asking Pardon, and pleading his Ignorance.

*Attack at  
Walcourt.*

THE most considerable Action abroad was the Repulse of the *French*, with great Loss, at *Walcourt*, where Marshal *d'Humiers* attack'd the *English* and *Dutch* under Prince *Waldeck*.

*A free Par-  
liament.*

THE Parliament of *England*, after some Prorogations, being dissolved, and another called and chosen, they met at *Westminster* on the Twentieth of *March*; and the Commons having elected Sir *John Trevor* for their Speaker, the King, being seated on the Throne, among other Things in his Speech, acquainted the Lords and Commons assembled, "How necessary his Presence was in *Ireland*, for the reducing that Kingdom to its Obedience, and his Resolution to pass the Seas with an Army to that Intent; and that he intended to leave the Administration of the Government of Affairs to the Queen, during his Absence." Some time after an Act passed for that Purpose, and many others:

mnd

And the King making all diligent Preparations to pass into *Ireland*, though Restraint had been laid upon a free Commerce with that Kingdom, he was pleased in Council to order that the Emburgo should be taken off from all Vessels trading along the *Irish* Coasts, and from all Ships with Provisions bound for such Places in *Ireland*, as were in Obedience to their Majesties; the Masters and Owners giving Security to the Officers of the Customs, in the Ports from which they should set sail, not to trade under any Pretence of this Liberty into any foreign Parts, or into any Part of *Ireland*, that was not then under the Subjection of their Majesties.

THE Ambassador from the States of *Holland* <sup>Their Majesties acknowledged.</sup> some time before came over, and congratulated their Majesties upon their Accession to the Throne. And on the Thirteenth of *May*, *Don Pedro de Ronquillo*, Extraordinary Ambassador from *Spain*, had his Audience, to notify the Marriage of the King his Master, whose Queen had been conducted safely to the *Groin*, by a Squadron of *English* Men of War. At the same Audience he deliver'd Letters from his King, as also from the Queen Dowager of *Spain* to his Majesty, wherein they thank'd him for his Favour and Care taken of the new Queen in her Passage, expressing the great Esteem they had for his Majesty's Royal Person and Friendship. The King and Queen, indeed, had been by this Time acknowledged by most of the Princes of *Europe*, except the King of *France*.

THE Affairs of *Ireland* now went on prosperously: A large Party of the Enemy were routed at *Belturbat*: *Charlemont*, a strong Fortress, that had been long block'd up, surrendred; and some others of lesser Note. And his Majesty having pass'd many Acts of Parliament, particularly, "An Act for the reversing the *Quo Warranto* against the Charter of the City of *London*, and restoring

1690. “ring it to its ancient Rights and Privileges,”  
 vested the Administration of the Government in the Queen’s Hands, and left *Whitehall* on the 4th of *June*. On the 14th he landed at *Carrickfergus* in *Ireland*, where he was received with all imaginable Demonstrations and Acclamations of Joy: And going to *Belfast*, at the Bottom of *Carrickfergus* Bay, the Duke of *Schomberg* and other great Commanders, welcomed him with all expressible Compliments of the highest Satisfaction.

Motions of  
 the two  
 Armies.

FROM thence he pass’d on to *Newry*, the Forces marching in two Bodies; and coming to the Plains of *Dundalk*, for a Time encamped there, to dare the Enemy, who lay in a considerable Body about *Aridee*, or *Atterec*, strongly intrenching themselves, whilst their main Army backed them, resolving to defend the Banks and Fords of the River *Boyne*; and so, if possible, to stop the King’s Progress. Parties on both Sides being abroad, some light Skirmishes happened; after which it was resolved, that the *English* Army should march to *Market-hill*, because some Passes the Enemy had taken, and strongly fortified, appeared very difficult to force: But whether Fear or Oversight infatuated the *French* and *Irish*, is doubtful to determine: For, contrary to the Expectation of the King, upon the Advance of some of his Majesty’s Troops, they retreated and left the strongest Passes open and defenceless; after they had drawn a Detachment of 50 Dragoons and 200 Foot into an Ambush of 500 of their Horse, between whom a sharp Encounter happen’d, in which 20 of the *English* Men were killed or wounded, and more of the Enemies, with the Officer who commanded the Party.

They come  
 up with  
 each other  
 above  
 Drogheda.

UPON this News, the King marched the Army from *Aridee* to *Drogheda*, with a Resolution to compel the Enemy to fight or retreat. He found them encamped along the Banks of the *Boyne*,

1690.

*Boyne*, above the Town; so that the Fords were viewed and found difficult to pass, by Reason they had fortified against the Passage. Yet the King encamped within the Reach of their Cannon; and, as he was giving necessary Orders, a Field-piece Shot, of six Pound, razed the Skin off his Shoulder: But the Wound not being deep, after it was dress'd, he mounted and continued on Horseback four Hours, to give Orders; commanding Duke *Schomberg* \*, with the Right Wing of Horse, and two Regiments of Dragoons from the Left Wing, *Trelawney's* Brigade of Foot, and three Field Pieces, to try the Fords above the Town, early in the Morning: And if they could pass either, to attack the Enemy in the Flank, or force them to decamp. But upon the Duke's Arrival, he found 8 Squadrons ready to receive him, which he forced to retreat after a small Charge, and passed a Ford, drawing up his Men on the farther Bank, and sending the King Word how he had succeeded.

UPON this Success of the *English* Forces, the Enemy detached a great Body of their Troops, and made Shew as if they would give Battle; which the King perceiving, he commanded three Attacks to be made; the first before a Ford, at a small Village advantageously possess'd by the Enemy; at the Second the Foot pass'd, wading to the Armpits; and at the Third, the Horse swam, and the *Dutch* Regiments of Foot Guards, having sustained the first Onset, all who guarded the Pass, or were in the Village, gave Way, as did those behind the Ditches. But before the third Battalion of the *Dutch* Regiment could advance to succour them, five of the Enemies came close up, so that a hot Dispute ensued, the Fire

*Battle of  
the Boyne.*

\* The Disposition before this Battle, and the Conduct in it, do not appear to have been according to the Duke's Opinion, who therefore seems to have obey'd Orders in this whole Affair with Indifference and Regret.

1690.

being very terrible; till the Enemy gave Ground, and retreated in Disorder with the Loss of several Colours: But as our Men advanced beyond the Village, they were twice vigorously attacked by the Enemies Horse; yet they repulsed them, and then the *Danes*, in the King's Service, charg'd on the Left, while the Brigadiers *Melinore* and *Hanmore* did the like on the Right.

Duke of  
Schomberg  
killed.

WHILST the Battle held thus, about 30 Officers and others of the Enemies Life-guards desperately broke in, as is supposed, to make an Attack on the King: But were mostly killed. Five of them, however, endeavouring to escape through the Village, meeting the Duke of *Schomberg*, but slenderly attended, (for this Day he declined to take on him any particular Honours) he was there slain with a Pistol Shot in the Neck\*, and several Wounds on the Head with a Sword, falling from his Horse without uttering a Word. A *French* Captain, alighting to succour him, was shot in the Arm. Thus died this great General in the Bed of Honour, who had triumphed in so many Victories; yet lived not to see this great one, so well begun, perfected. He was buried afterwards with great Honour and Solemnity: As was also Mr. *Walker*, who had so bravely defended *Londonderry*.

Victory falls  
to King  
William.

THE Fight being now at the hottest, the King, with some Squadrons of Horse, and 17 Battalions of Foot, succoured that Part of the Army engaged; which soon turned the Scale, and made the Enemy give back in great Confusion, and fall into a disorderly Rout, whole Regiments of the *Irish* running away without being once charged, and leaving their Arms regimentally placed on the

\* Some say this Shot did not come from the Enemy, but from some of the Duke's Friends, who, perceiving their Error, after they had let King *James's* Men pass, and wound his Grace, by Firing at them slew this glorious old Commander, in his Eighty-second Year.

Ground.

Ground. The *English* Horse were so pressing in the Pursuit, that they left the Foot behind them, taking only five Field Pieces, which did some Execution. Then the Dragoons, supported by the Horse, charged on the Enemy's Rear Guard; and at the same Time, the King appearing with his Troops upon the Hills, the Enemy presently scattered, and fled through Bogs and narrow Passes. They were pursued by the Foot but four Miles from the Place of Battle. The Horse, however, pursued them further, till the King sent Orders that they should retire to the Foot, where caused a Camp to be pitched, to rest the weary Soldiers. Most of the Enemies Tents, Baggage, Arms, Ammunition, and several Carriages, with a great many Horses and Prisoners, fell into the Hands of our Men, tho' the Number of the Slain was not computed at above 3 or 4000. Among the Prisoners of Note, General *Hamilton* was taken.

1690.

UPON this signal Victory, *Drogheda* and several other Places surrendered: And King *James* (who had commanded against his Son-in-law, and indeed fought this Day for the Recovery of his Crown) returning hastily to *Dublin*, and giving Orders not to fire the City, as it had been before order'd by some Debate in Council, if bad Success happened, and some other necessary Directions, the next Morning he sailed for *France*, with the Duke of *Berwick*, the Marquis of *Peruis*, and the Duke of *Tyrconnel*. They safely arrived there, with the unwelcome News of the Defeat; though a little before, upon the Accident above-mentioned, a Post being sent away, had declared the New King of *England* was slain with a Cannon Bullet. Upon which the People at *Paris*, and other Places, were called up at Midnight to make Bonfires; falling into an extravagant Kind of rejoicing, till it was dashed by this visible Contradiction.

1690. dition. Which was not, however, public, till near a Month after the false Report.

Consequences  
of the  
Victory.

THE greater Part of the Fury of this Battle, fell upon the *French* Horse, under the Command of *M. de Lauzun*, whose Troops were very much broken. The Consequence of the Victory was, that all the Protestants that had been made Prisoners in *Dublin*, and were every Hour in Danger of their Lives, had Enlargement; and the Multitude getting together, committed some Disorders in plundering and pulling down the Papists Houses: But upon the King's Approach, every Thing was quieted by the entering of a Troop of Dragoons, sent to take Possession of the Stores in the King's Name. The Army being now encamp'd near *Finglass*, his Majesty, on the *Sunday* following, had a Sermon preached before him at *St. Patrick's* Church, and was congratulated with all Respect and imaginable Demonstrations of Joy, by the Bishops of *Meath* and *Limerick*, in the Name of the Clergy, and by the Magistrates in the Name of themselves and the Citizens. *Wexford*, and other Places, were suddenly either deserted or surrendered: So that by this Success, a great Part of *Ireland* was reduced to Obedience, and Sheriffs and Magistrates appointed; the brass Coin was order'd to be current at no more than the Value of the Metal; and Indemnity was granted to such of the *Irish* Commonalty, as should return to their Allegiance and live peaceably; but as for the chief Promoters of the Disorders, they were exempted the Benefit of this Pardon.

An unsuccessful  
Sea  
Fight.

WHILST this great Success happen'd in *Ireland*, something nearer home put a small Check upon the Peoples extraordinary Joy: For the *English* and *Dutch* being at Sea, upon Notice that the *French* Fleet was standing to the Coast of *England*, giving some Signals, as if they meant to engage the Earl of *Torrington*, Admiral of the *English*; the 24th of *June* they sailed from *St. Hellen's* Point,

1690.

Point, with the Wind at North East. But the Wind taking the Fleet short, he came to an Anchor at *Dunnose*, and at 8 in the Morning the next Day had Sight of them in *Compton Bay*. That Afternoon the *Lyon* and several *Dutch* Men of War join'd our Fleet, as did also many others who had been cruizing. On the 30th of *June*, the two Fleets stood in their Lines off *Beachy Head*, and about one in the Morning the *Dutch*, leading the Vanguard, gave the Onset, with some *English*; but not being seconded by the Admiral's Squadron, the *Dutch*, who engaged too far to get the Windward, were much shatter'd, as likewise were many of the *English* Blue Squadron.

THIS Engagement continued till the Evening, when the *French* bore away, and came to an Anchor. The principal Officers killed were, the *Dutch* Rear Admiral *John Dijke*, Rear Admiral *Brackle*, and Captain *Nordel*: Of the *English*, Captain *Bolham*, and Captain *Pomery*, with two Captains of the Marine Regiments. Captain *Goes* lost his Ship, and some others the *French* burnt in the Pursuit, that were disabled in the Fight. The *Dutch* lost several, burnt or sunk; and the *French* coasted after our Fleet, till it was late in the Channel or Harbour, when having landed some Men, and burnt a small Fishers Village, stole several Sheep, and done some other such petty Exploits, hearing the Country was in Arms, they stood away without attempting any Thing further.

FOR this Miscarriage, which the *Dutch* Officers, as well as the common People here, charged on the *English*, the Admiral was tried on Ship-board, and made such a Defence, that he was acquitted by a Jury of Captains: But one *Godfrey Cross* of *Kent*, for going aboard a *French* Ship, while they hovered on the Coast, to give Intelligence, being taken at his Return with Letters, was tried at the King's Bench Bar, found Guilty, and executed as a Traytor.

*Cross executed for giving Intelligence to the French,*

THE

1690.

*The fruitless  
Siege of  
Limerick.*

THE King being still in *Ireland*, after he had put the City of *Dublin* into trusty Hands, settled the Countries thereabouts, and published an Act of Oblivion to all that had submitted before the 11th of *August*; his Clemency induced a great many to lay down their Arms, and return to their Duty. His Majesty then making Count *Menard*, Son to the slain Duke of *Schomberg*, Master of the Ordnance, which great Honour his Father had enjoyed, he marched the Army to reduce the City of *Limerick*, seated on the River *Shannon*, the strongest Place that held out in *Ireland*, taking in several Places of Note by the Way: But having formally besieged and battered it very furiously, the Season too far advancing, and the Rivers overflowing, as if they threatned to lay the Camp under Water; after some Skirmishes with Parties abroad, in which the *Irish* were always worsted; taking many of the Out-Works, and much defacing and ruining the Town; the King, for many important Reasons, thought fit at this Time to draw off his Army. And resolving to return to *England*, he appointed the Lord Viscount *Sidney* and Sir *Thomas Coningsby* Governors of *Ireland*, and settled other Officers of lower Degree. Having set Sail, his Majesty safely arriv'd at *King's Road* near *Bristol*; and though he had many Invitations of the Nobility and Gentry, his intended Haste not admitting of Ceremonies, he at one Stage din'd at a Farmer's House, and then with all Expedition came to *Windsor*, where many of the Nobility waited on him, congratulating his great Success and Return: And coming to *Whitehall*, he found all Things in good Posture, as to Affairs both of Church and State, by the Queen's prudent Management in the Administration of the Government \*.

\* It is said her Majesty was in great Anxiety for her Father's Person, when she heard of his engaging her Royal Husband, and that she was not easy till News came of his safe Arrival in *France*.

THE King having rested a little Time, the Affairs of *Ireland* were still in his Mind; whereupon he sent a considerable Force, under the Command in Chief of the Earl of *Marlborough*, who soon reduc'd *Cork*: For on the 21st of *September*, the Fleet standing into that Harbour, and coming to an Anchor, received some Shot from a Battery of 8 Guns: But the armed Boats thrusting on Shoar, the Enemy was forced to retreat, and the Seamen dismounted the Guns of the Battery, throwing the Carriages into the Sea: And the Forces landing, Part of them marched up a Passage, six Miles from the Town, and the rest another Way; so that a Detachment of between 5 or 6000 Seamen, Soldiers, Gunners, and Carpenters raised Works, and soon mounted the Cannon on Batteries. By this Means the Besieged, being attacked both by Sea and Land, and the Army before in *Ireland* joining the new Forces, after a furious Battery, demolishing or taking the Out-Works, to prevent a general Assault, they beat a Parley, requiring Conditions on Articles of Surrender, which they obtained favourable for the Inhabitants; but the Officers and Soldiers were made Prisoners of War. Amongst those of Note, were the Earls *Clancarty* and *Tyrwen*, and Colonel *Macgillecot* the Governor: But at this Siege the Noble Duke of *Grafton* was wounded, and died of his Wounds.

1690.

*Cork taken  
by the Earl  
of Marlbo-  
rough.*

THIS Place being garrisoned, and a great many Protestant Prisoners set at Liberty, after much hard Usage; the Army marched to five Mile Bridge, and thence to *Kingsale*, taking the Out-Works, and formally besieging it, the Trenches being opened on the 5th of *October*. On the 14th the heavy Cannon arriving, after a terrible Battery, and all Things preparing for a Storm, on the 15th, about one of the Clock, the Besieged beat a Parley, and delivered the Exchange of Hostages in Order to a Treaty, which was agreed

*And King-  
sale.*

1690. to, and signed about Midnight. By Virtue of this Capitulation, the Middle Bastion was to be delivered up the next Morning, and the Garrison, consisting of about 1200 Men, to march out the the Day following, with their Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to *Limerick*. In reducing this strong Place, were killed and wounded about 150 Men. Several considerable Prisoners, taken in *Cork* and here, were sent to *England* to expect his Majesty's Clemency, which, on this Occasion, most eminently adorned him amidst all his other Heroick Virtues. About this Time the *English* had great Success against the *French* in the *West-Indies*.

Several  
Ships lost.

BUT among the good News from the Coast of *Ireland*, an Account came of a sad Accident. The *Breda* Frigate took Fire, not known by what Means, in *Cork* Harbour, and blowing up, most of the Men on board her perished. Captain *Tennet* the Commander was taken up alive, but died within two Hours; and of 26 *Irish* Officers and Soldiers, who were Prisoners on Board, not above four or five were saved. The *Dartmouth* Frigate was also cast away in the Sound of *Mull*, by falling foul on a Rock, and Captain *Porringer*, with most of the Men, perished in the Water.

Marlbo-  
rough re-  
turns to  
England.

AND now many Forts, Castles, and strong Places in *Ireland*, besides what are named, being reduced, and some of their Parties routed, our Troops were put into Winter Quarters, and the Earl of *Marlborough* returned and waited on the King at *Kensington*, to give him an Account of the Posture of Affairs in that Kingdom. He was very favourably received, and much commended for his Valour and prudent Conduct.

WHILST these and other good Successes fell out in *Ireland*, the King was addressed and highly congratulated upon his happy and safe Return. The Parliament hastened the raising a considerable

ble Fund, for enabling him to carry on a vigorous War both by Land and Sea. The Commons presented two Addresses, one to the King and the other to the Queen, giving Thanks, with Promises of their utmost Assistance, for their great Zeal and Care in the Affairs of the Government; and particularly, for their forward Endeavours to reduce the late revolted Kingdom of Ireland to its natural Obedience.

1689.

Complaisance of the Parliament.

THAT Seamen might not be wanting to man out the Navy Royal, early in the Spring all Masters of Ships were commanded, under severe Penalties, to carry out with them, or take and keep on board, no more *English* Seamen, than should be allow'd them by the Commissioners of the Customs, or had been given in at the Clearing at the Custom-house; and considerable Encouragement was given to those that would voluntarily enter themselves on board the Fleet.

Regulation concerning Seamen.

MEAN while the Parliament, being very speedy in their Proceedings, gave farther Supplies for carrying on the War, and among others, an Act passed for doubling the Excise on Beer, Ale and other Liquors, for one Year: Upon which his Majesty, in a most gracious Speech, gave them "repeated Assurance of his Kindness, and acquainted them with his Design of going to the *Hague*, to meet the Princes, Allies, and Ministers, at the Congress to be held there, for entering into farther Alliances and strict Leagues, to oppose the growing Greatness of *France*; desiring them to lose no Time in hastening and dispatching such further Supplies, as were necessary for the Navy and Army, and the civil Expences of the Government." In taking these Things into Consideration they made no Delay, but proceeded with such indefatigable Care, Zeal and Industry, that they soon made the Enemies of the Revolution perceive, how resolute they

Farther Supplies.

1690. they were in going through with whatever they had taken in Hand.

*Settlements  
in Ireland.*

THE King, to shew he ever made it his Business to honour and recompence those that well deserved, about this Time conferred the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, on the loyal and valiant Colonel *Cutts*, by the Title of Baron *Cutts of Gowran*. His Majesty also dispensed his Favours to others who had well deserv'd, without Respect to Degree or Person, establishing his Privy Council in *Ireland*, and filling all the Civil Offices with such Persons, as were of known Fidelity to the Interest of that Kingdom, and of unshaken Loyalty to the Crown of *England*: So that the Courts of Judicature, and all other Things, were settled in the Places already reduced to their Obedience, to the Satisfaction of all the moderate *Irish*, as well as the *English* and *Scotch* residing and inhabiting in that Country: Placing also Men of great Learning and Piety in the several Bishopricks, and other Ecclesiastical Promotions.

*Sea Affairs.* SEVERAL of our Ships now cruising at Sea, they took a *French* Frigate of 18 Guns and 10 *Patererces*; and many of the Enemy's Vessels were soon after brought in by the *English* and *Dutch*. The Commissioners for the Admiralty, that they might proceed with greater Vigour, were invested with all the Power, Privilege, and Authority which the Admirals of *England* were before wont to enjoy, and which had been granted them by former Parliaments.

1691.

*The King  
goes to  
Holland.*

MANY good Acts were also made for further Supplies, and settling the Affairs of the Kingdom. When these pass'd the Royal Assent, the King preparing to go to *Holland*, the Lord Chief Baron, Speaker of the House of Peers, his Majesty being present, and the Commons attending, declared it was his Majesty's Pleasure that they should adjourn themselves to the 13th of *March* ensuing;

ensuing; and if the King saw fit they should then sit, he would give them timely Notice of it by Proclamation. Accordingly they adjourned, and the 6th of *January*, about Noon, the King left *Whitehall*, attended by many Nobles and great Officers, lying that Night at *Sittingbourn*. The next Day they went to *Canterbury*, where his Majesty was received with all Duty and Respect, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens; and the Recorder made a loyal and dutiful Speech to him, wherein he express'd the great Joy his Royal Presence gave that City, assuring him of their Loyalty and constant Duty. But the Wind proving contrary, and the Frost very hard, causing Shoals of Ice, especially on the Coast of *Holland*, the King thought fit at this Time to return to his Palace at *Kensington*: However, soon after the Frost breaking, he went to *Gravesend*, and with a Convoy of Men War stood to the Coast of *Holland*, where coming off the *Goree*, the Weather being thick and hazy, he was informed by a Fisherman, that he was not above a League and half from the Shoar: Whereupon leaving his Yacht, and attended by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain, the Earls of *Portland* and *Monmouth*, Mynheers *Overkirk* and *Zulestein*, he went off with 3 Shallops, designing to land in an Hour or two. But the Difficulty he met with, from the Ice and Fogginess of the Weather, was so great, that in much Extremity of Cold, they remained on the Sea all Night, and it was 8 the next Morning e'er he reach'd the *Goree*. Here he went on Shore with his Retinue, and, after some Refreshment, took Boat again, and about two in the Afternoon landed at *Oramen-Hack*.

HE was met there and complimented by the Deputies of the States, and then pass'd to the *Hague*, where the States General, the States of *Holland*, the Council of State, and other Col-  
His Reception and Proceedings there.  
 leges,

1691.

1691. leges, made their Complements to him, with many Expressions of Joy for his Safety, after so great a Toil and Hazard of his Royal Person. Several triumphal Arches were erected, with Mottoes expressing his great Actions, and what was further expected from his Prowess and Conduct: And upon his making a publick Entrance the Burghers were in Arms, and the Day and Night pass'd in Feasting, Acclamations of Joy, Illuminations and Bonfires. Then taking his Place in the Assembly of the States, at the Upper End of the Table, he gave them a brief Account of his successful Proceedings since he saw them; also of his Resolution to continue their good Friend and Ally. He had a suitable Answer of Kindness return'd by the *Heer Wickers*, President of the Assembly, in the Name of the rest: And being congratulated by some Princes arriv'd there, and the Ministers of others, Consultations were held for a firm Alliance, in Order to the carrying on a vigorous War against *France*. These Consultations were opened by a remarkable and very pathetic Speech from his Majesty: The Result of them was, that the Confederates, among them, agreed to furnish an Army of 222,000 Men, of whom 20,000 were to be from *England*.

*A Conspiracy at Mome.*

WHILST these Things pass'd abroad, some ill affected Persons were undermining the Government at home, by holding secret Correspondence with the Enemy; and amongst others discovered, the Lord Viscount *Preston* of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, *John Ashton*, and *Edmond Elliot*, were taken on Board a Smack, by Captain *Billop*, as they were designing for *France*, with Intelligence and Papers of dangerous Consequence detected amongst them. A Bill of High Treason being found against these Offenders by the Grand Jury, the Lord *Preston* and Mr. *Ashton* took their Trials at the *Old Bailey* in a few Days after, and were found Guilty of High Treason for such like

Prac-

Practices. *Ashton* was executed ; but Lord *Preston* 1691. lay a long Time under Conviction by a Reprieve ; and the Sentence was not at last put in Execution. Others, under Condemnation upon the same Account, afterward tasted of the Royal Clemency.

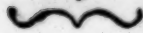
AND now great Preparations were made to *Naval Affairs*. equip and set out the Fleet ; some Commanders being laid aside, and others put in their Places. Vice Admiral *Ruffel* was made Admiral, Captain *Asby* Vice Admiral, Captain *Rook* Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron ; Captain *Killegrew* Admiral of the Blue, Sir *Ralph Delaval* Vice Admiral, and Sir *Cloudfly Shovel* Rear Admiral. The Parliament, to encourage the Naval Power, gave a Supply of 600,000*l.* in Order to the speedy Building 27 Men of War ; and in the mean while the *Dutch* used all Diligence to set out a stronger Squadron, in Conjunction with *England* ; and had the wish'd-for Success, as will appear hereafter. About this Time there were several Promotions in the Church ; in particular Dr. *Tillotson* was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*, upon Dr. *Sancroft's* refusing to take the Oaths.

WHILST the Congress was held at the *Hague*, *Mons taken*, where the Elector of *Brandenburg* and other Princes of the Empire were in Person ; the *French*, draining their Garrisons to be early in the Field, laid Siege to *Mons*, and, before Relief could be sent strong enough to raise the Siege, after a stout Resistance, made themselves Masters of it : But the Confederates, having fully agreed about the State of War, their Forces enter'd *Flanders*, and several Skirmishes happen'd, in which the *French* were mostly worsted.

AFFAIRS at home being settled as well as in so short a Conjunction they could, the King repass'd the Seas. But first he gave the necessary Orders for the total Reduction of *Ireland*, that he might have the better Opportunity to remain at the Head of the Confederate Army in *Flanders* : And hav-

*Affairs of  
Ireland.*

1691.



Athlone  
taken.

having made Baron *Ginckle* General of the Army for that Service, that, being strengthen'd from *England*, took the Field as soon as the Season would permit, and laid Siege to *Baltimore*, battering it with the great Ordnance, and soon oblig'd the Governor to surrender. He then march'd the Army and set down before *Athlone*. They took the *English* Town by Storm, where many of the *Irish* were kill'd, and some drown'd in their hasty passing the Bridge to the Old Town, by crouding one another into the River. New Batteries were then rais'd against the *Irish* Town, from whence the Cannon and Mortars play'd very furiously, which soon laid the Castle and other strong Buildings in Ruins. The Enemy, who hung up *French* Colours, made a desperate Resistance. However the *English*, in the Height of Bravery, tho' the Bridge was broken, waded the River *Shannon* in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire, and gaining the other Bank, threw in their Hand-granadoes, and then fir'd so smartly, that the Enemy, not being able to sustain the Charge, abandoned their Works. In an Hour's Time, being supported by fresh Battalions, the *English* became Masters of the Town, making a very great Slaughter of those they found in Arms\*. Tho' at the same Time General *St. Ruth* lay behind *Athlone* with his whole Army, he attempted nothing towards its Relief, but march'd away in great Haste.

Battle of  
Aghrim.

GENERAL *Ginckle*, having put a Garrison into this Place, and order'd the Fortifications to be repaired, march'd after the *French* and *Irish*, obliging them to a Stand near *Aghrim*, where they strongly fortified behind Bogs and narrow Passes:

\* General *Ginckle* for this Action was made Earl of *Athlone*. It was, indeed, one of the bravest Exploits recorded in History. He was also made Baron of *Aghrim* for the Victory that followed.

But,

But, on the 12th of *July*, being *Sunday*, the General attack'd them about three in the Afternoon, when pushing on, *St. Ruth* declared, in a great Bravado, he had got the *English* now at an Advantage, and would beat them to the Gates of *Dublin*: But scarce had he utter'd these Words, e'er he was kill'd by a great Shot, and with him died the Courage of his Army: For the *English* having gain'd the Pass, and edg'd in behind the Bog, the *French* fled upon a hot Charge, which the *Irish* perceiving soon followed, and the *English* Horse and Dragoons pursu'd them three Miles. But Night coming on, and Rain falling, prevented them from getting between the Enemy and an advantageous Post near *Loughbreab*. However, 4000 were computed to be slain; and, tho' the *English* were inferior in Number, they lost about 1000.

1691.

THE Army, having rested a-while after this hot Encounter, march'd to *Galloway*, and by a Trumpet summon'd Lord *Dillon* the Governor to surrender the Town. Tho' he at first refus'd, yet upon Part of the *English* Army passing the River, and seizing the Fort the *Irish* were building, he changed his Resolution, and surrender'd upon advantageous Articles: So that the Enemy hath no strong Place in *Ireland* but *Limerick*, to which the Army approach'd: And the 1st of *October* following, upon the raising of several Batteries, the *Irish* agreed to 12 Articles, which were sign'd, by Virtue of which, *Limerick* and all other Towns, Forts, and Castles that yet held out, should be surrender'd, and as many of their Army as were willing to be transported into *France* should have that Liberty. Accordingly the Place was put into the Possession of the *English*; the *French*, and also a great many *Irish*, were sent away in Transport Vessels, the Remainder of their Army in the Field submitting to be included in the Amnesty. Thus *Ireland* was

*Limerick*  
surrendered,  
and *Ireland's*  
entirely  
reduced.

1691. was reduc'd to the Crown of *England*; and a Settlement made in a Peace, which has to this Day continued, without any Interruption. *Ginckle*, returning to *England*, was entertain'd with high Applause, and, together with his General Officers, magnificently feasted by the City of *London* to their high Satisfaction.

*The End of the Sixth BOOK.*



THE



THE  
LIFE and REIGN  
OF  
WILLIAM III.

BOOK VII.

*To the Death of Queen Mary, in the  
Year 1694.*

HAVING run over the Affairs of *Ireland*, till it was brought to a good Settlement; we come now to observe what happen'd for the Glory of our Monarch abroad upon the Continent. 1691.

THE King, perceiving he could not bring what he designed in the *Netherlands* to bear, and having caused the Fortifications of *Beaumont* to be blown up and demolished, he left the Army under the Command of Prince *Waldeck*, and went to the *Loo* to settle other necessary Affairs. In his Absence the *French* became somewhat more daring, yet not till they found an Advantage: For the Prince having staid some Time about *Aeth*, to cover and secure those Countries from the Inroads of the Enemy's Parties, and having, as he thought, effectually done it, he moved off towards

*The Rear of the Allies attack'd.*

1691. wards *Benair*; when *Luxemburg*, taking the Advantage of this Motions, hastily advanced by great Marches, and fell upon the Rear with a Body of his best Horse, charging so furiously, that after a terrible Fight, the first Line of the Confederates gave Way behind the second Line; and, after some hot Charges, that also gave Ground, but soon rallied and came up to the Engagement. Whereupon the *French*, fearing to be encompassed by the Infantry, durst advance no farther, nor come again to the Charge, but retir'd, and the Confederate Army marched away without any farther Molestation. However, in this surprizing Encounter, they lost 1000 Men: Nor had the Enemy cause to boast; for, notwithstanding the Conveniency of the Ground they took, and other great Advantages, they had about 500 killed on the Place, among which were several Officers of Note, and a great many wounded, many of whom died of their Wounds soon after. The Season being now far-advanced, nothing of Moment was farther done this Campaign, but both Armies, as soon as possible, were distributed into Winter Quarters.

The Campaign in Italy.

THE King of *England*, being highly welcomed at his Return, and the Parliament giving more liberal Supplies to carry on the War with greater Vigour, by Sea and Land, his Majesty again passed the Seas and headed the Army in *Flanders*. But we must mention, that before this the *French*, by a Kind of Surprise, had taken the Town of *Montmelian* in *Savoy*, with the Loss of 400 of their Men; but the Garrison, retiring into the Castle, beat the Ruins about their Ears with their Cannon, in so terrible a Manner, that, with more Loss, they were constrained to quit the Place. They had already made themselves Masters of *Nice*, and *Carmagnola*: But were obliged, by Prince *Eugene*, to raise the Siege of *Coni*. In *Catalonia* they were also very successful.

BUT

1691.

BUT in *Flanders*, finding Force fail, they betook them to accustomed Treachery; for a Person hired by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, came in Disguise to the Confederate Army, and watching his Opportunity to get near the Bomb Waggon, set Fire to some of them. Being apprehended, upon a strict Examination, he confessed that his Intention was to have fired the Bombs and Powder, and that he had been hired to that End with some Money in Hand, and the Promise of a greater Reward when he had effected this Piece of Villany. He was tried by a Court Martial, and had Sentence to have his Right Hand cut off; then to be half strangled and thrown into a Fire, there to be consumed: Which Sentence was put in Execution, to terrify others from such Attempts.

BUT about this Time, a greater Treachery thro' God's Providence, was brought to Light: For the *French* Court, that had often aimed at the King's Life, though in vain, made a fresh Attempt by the Management of *Barbeseux*, Secretary of State to *Lewis XIV.* and one Colonel *Parker*, who had fled to the Court. *Granvalle*, a *French* Knight of a desperate Fortune, was encouraged with considerable Sums in hand, and many golden Promises, to assassinate the King of *England*, as he should ride out from the Head of the Troops, or upon any other Advantage, as he could take it, by lying in Ambush and shooting him. Troops were accordingly expressly ordered to be near, that they might support and bring him off when this Villany should be acted. He took two others into the Conspiracy, to be aiding to him, whose Names were *Dumont* and *Leafdale*; but they having many times attempted it, as well at *Loo*, when the King was there, as in the Camp, *Dumont*, who for this Purpose had lifted himself in the Confederate Army, to gain the fairer Opportunity to act so great a Wickedness, became utterly discouraged, and was seiz'd with such Fears, that he could

A Plot  
in the Army.

1691.

no longer conceal the pernicious Design. Making a Discovery therefore, *Granvalle*, as he was scouting about the King's Camp, was seized, and taken into Examination before a Court Martial, where for some Time he stoutly denied it: But seeing his Accuser and some Papers produced, he no longer stood out, but freely confessed the Design, in all the Circumstances that had attended it from Time to Time, since his first undertaking it, and who had set him on and were to support him: For which he received Sentence of Death, as in Case of High Treason, for conspiring the Death of a crowned Head, and was drawn, hanged, and quartered; his Head and Quarters, by Way of Terror, being set upon Poles without the Camp. He owned at his Death what he had before said, and wrote to a Gentlewoman, to be incessant with the Bishop of *Paris*, to have Masses said for his Soul,

In the ensuing Session of Parliament, among other memorable Laws, the Bill was enacted for regulating Trials in Cases of High Treason, and an Enquiry was made into the State of the Nation.

1692.  
Sea Fight  
off La  
Hogue,

THE State of Affairs having thus far been carried on with Success, to the great Honour of the King and the three Kingdoms in general, his Majesty went out again early to *Flanders*, to head the Confederate Army: But the *French* King, whilst the King of *England* was warring abroad, took Measures to invade *England*, and to facilitate, as he supposed, the landing an Army from *Normandy* and *Bretagne*, set to Sea the whole Strength of his Naval Force as early as possible, hoping to find us unprepared. He egregiously failed, however, in his Expectation: For Admiral *Ruffel*, having got the greatest Part of our Royal Navy out of the Ports, stood West-ward in Search of the Enemy: So that on the 19th of

\* Sir *John Somers*, afterwards the Lord of that Name, was this Winter made Attorney General.

May,

May, 1692, he got Sight of them, about six Leagues from Cape *Barfleur*. The Enemy not concluding, by Advices they had to the contrary, he was so strong, bore briskly down upon him, having the Weather-Gauge at South-West, *Tourville* being their Admiral, and engaged the Red Squadron about 11 in the Morning: And the two Fleets, in all Parts by Degrees, bearing in and engaging, the Fight continued with great Fury and Slaughter, till about three in the Afternoon, when the *French* being extremely battered and torn, and having so many Men slain, that the Blood, running out at the Scoupers, discoloured the Ocean, they fainted and begun to fly. In a little Time, being much disordered, they towed and made all the Sail they could, to stand to their own Coast: But the Blue Squadron, pressing close after them, obliged them to a second Engagement, which continued till about ten that Evening: The *French*, for the most Part this while, making a retreating Fight. So that an entire Victory was gained, wherein some of the Enemy's Ships blew up, and others were sunk.

1692.

VICE Admiral *Delawal*, getting under Cape *Derwick* with the Lesser Men of War and Fire-ships, run several of the *French* Ships on Ground, and sent his armed Boats and Fire-ships to lay them on board; which they did, notwithstanding the continual Fire, and other Resistance they made: And Captain *Heath* laid aboard the *Rising Sun* of *France*, the most magnificent Ship the *French* King had ever in his Dominions. Whereupon, when the Sailors had took out what they thought fit, it was set on fire. This Ship carried a hundred and four Brass Guns; and in it, as some have reported, the *French* King's Vanity wonderfully appeared; for in the great Cabin, gilded very finely, was carved the Effigies of that ambitious Prince, sitting on his Throne, and the

The Rising  
Sun burnt.

1692.

  
*Loss of the  
 French.*

Figures of many Kings and Princes in Chains at his Feet.

CAPTAIN *Green* laid the *Conquerant* of one hundred and two Guns on board, and burnt her; and another Ship of eighty Guns was laid on board and burnt by the armed Boats. Admiral *Ruffel* then sending Sir *George Rook* into *La-Hogue* Bay with Light Frigates, Armed Boats, and Fireships, he burnt that Night six Men of War, and as many the next Morning; three of them being Three-Deck Ships, mounting from sixty to seventy Guns, and one of fifty-six Guns was over-set and cast-away. In other Places, several were destroyed; so that about twelve of their capital Men of War were burnt and sunk, with about thirty small Crafts, Frigats, and Transport Ships; whilst Part of their Land-Army, drawn to the Sea-shore, in order to their Embarkment, had the *French Fleet* succeeded, were Lookers on. King *James* was to have come over with this Army, in Case the Fleet had prevailed: And to pave his Way, he had just before caused a Declaration to be dispersed among the Nobility here.

*Admiral  
 Carter  
 killed.*

In this Engagement Rear Admiral *Carter*, who the *French* vainly supposed would revolt and join them with his Squadron, was killed by a Shot that took off his Leg. Colonel *Hastings*, of the Marine Regiment, also fell; but not any other Officer of Distinction.

THIS great Naval Loss much perplex'd the *French King*, who, in some Part, to calm the Disturbance of his Mind, pressed on the Siege of *Namur*, by his General the Duke of *Luxemburg* with a powerful Army; to the Relief of which important Place the King of *England* prepared to march the Army under his Command, but arrived not so timely as to save it. For during this Preparation, the Town, to prevent a threatned Storm, capitulated, and surrender'd; but the Castle and new Fort held out much longer, so that the  
*French*

*French* lost between 5 or 6000 Men in that Siege. 1692.  
 Mean while King *William* laboured all he could to draw the *French* off, to engage in a Field Battle; but their General declined it steadily, encamping and fortifying the narrow Passes and Ways that lead to the Town.

His Majesty, however, had cast in his Mind *Battle of Steenkirk.* to have attack'd them in their Camp, had the Siege held much longer, and did make an Attempt towards it with much Bravery at *Steenkirk*: But the Hedges being strongly lined, and the Enemy's Cannon planted advantageously on a Hill, the *English*, not well succour'd by other Nations that should have supported them, fail'd in their first Enterprize of Gaining the Passes, and many brave Commanders were slain on our Part: Though on the other Hand, the Enemy's Loss was very considerable, they having many great Officers kill'd and wounded, and some taken Prisoners. Ten or twelve of their best Regiments suffer'd very much, and they own'd they lost five Hundred Officers, and about three Thousand Soldiers.

Not long after this smart Engagement, the Count *Sericlas de Tilly* fell in with a strong Detachment of *French*, sent out of *Namur*, to put the Country under Contribution, giving it an entire Defeat, taking four hundred Prisoners, and amongst them thirty Officers, some of considerable Note, who were carried to *Huy*. Amongst the Slain was the Marquis of *Hocquincourt*. Our Army was hereupon re-inforc'd by the Coming of the Duke of *Leinster* with Recruits from *England*; and a Detachment from the Camp, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Talmash*, being sent with those newly arriv'd towards *Newport*, four Regiments of those Forces possessed themselves of *Furnes*, a very important Post, and fortified; and much about the same Time they seiz'd on *Dixmuyde*, with the Villages and all the depending Territories. Many Skirmishes happen'd, du-

*Furnes and  
Dixmuyde  
taken.*

1692.



ring these Transactions. In *Germany*, *Rhinfeld* was this Year invested and besieged by Count *Tallard*: On the Side of *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy* made an Invasion into *Dauphine*, but soon retir'd.

An Earth-  
quake.

ON the Eighth of *September* 1692, an unusual Thing in these Parts of the World happen'd. It was an Earthquake, which caus'd a mighty Shock in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, *France*, and many other Parts of *Europe*: But did little or no Damage, though the Fires of the Earth, according to the Opinion of many Naturalists, being much spent on this Occasion, several cold Summers ensu'd. The King, at the Time of the Earthquake, being in his Camp at *Gramen* in *Flanders*, the House he was dining at being old and ruinous, he was persuaded to remove out of it, many apprehending by the Shock it would fall: But the Trepidation being soon over, he return'd again to finish his Report.

THE Season now advancing that this Campaign should end, many of the Troops were sent into Winter Quarters, and the rest had their Rendezvous appointed for some Time longer, to prevent the Enemy's making Incurfions. The King having given the necessary Orders by the Way of *Holland*, return'd for *England*, and was receiv'd with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy, finding at his Arrival a settled Constitution, and every Thing in a quiet and peaceable Order, by the Queen's prudent Conduct in the Management of Affairs. It was during this Year that the Sham Plot, by one *Young*, was father'd upon the Earls of *Marlborough* and *Salisbury*, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter*: Which was made the Pretence for Lord *Marlborough's* Imprisonment, that Nobleman being before in Disgrace.

Turky Fleet  
suffers.

IT was about this Time that a great Fleet of *English* and *Dutch* Merchants that were set out for *Turkey* and the *Streights*, under a strong Con-  
voy

voy of Men of War, commanded by Sir George Rook: But they unexpectedly fell in with the greatest Part of the *French Fleet*, known before to be out at Sea, but where it was not conjectur'd. However, having timely discover'd them, most of the Merchants Ships shifted, and running along the Shore got into safe Harbour, shelter'd by the Men of War, who vigorously oppos'd such Squadrons of the Enemy as bore down upon them. Some few of the Ships were taken, and a *Dutch Man of War* lost: And Sir George, perceiving he was much over-power'd in Number by the *French*, made a fighting Retreat, and brought their Majesty's Ships home, having sustain'd but little Damage. Some few of the Merchants Ships, fearing to be taken out, or burnt in the open Harbours, were sunk by their Crews; but after being weigh'd, they recover'd their Goods, tho' pretty much damag'd.

THE King, as is said, being return'd, a Day Sir Francis  
of Thanksgiving was proclaim'd, to give Praise to Wheeler  
Almighty God for his providential Protection o-  
ver, and Care of, his Majesty's Person in so many  
great and imminent Dangers, which was solemnly  
celebrated: And the Parliament giving liberally  
towards the carrying on of a vigorous War early  
in the Spring, Levies were made both for Sea and  
Land. Another considerable Fleet set out for  
*Turky* and the *Streights*, under the Convoy of Sir  
*Francis Wheeler*: But, as a Thing unusual, they  
had not far enter'd, before a violent Hurricane  
arising, many were driven back by the Fury of  
the Storm, and clearly blown out of the *Streights*  
Mouth. Sir Francis's Ship being cast away, he  
was drown'd, with most of his Men, the Loss  
otherwise being inconsiderable; for most of them,  
after the Storm was over, got safe to their design-  
ed Ports. Sir John Trevor was this Year made  
Master of the Rolls, and the famous Admiral  
*Ruffel* receiv'd the Thanks of Parliament.

1693.

King goes  
abroad.

HIS Majesty, leaving Affairs at home in great Quietness, took his Leave of the Queen in *March*, first making Sir *John Somers* Lord Keeper, and went to begin an early Campaign in *Flanders*; where the Elector of *Bavaria*, having by the King of *Spain*, been appointed Governor of his Territories in the *Netherlands*, sent the Count *d'Arco* to wait on the King, and complement him on his Arrival. And this Year began with many Bickerings and Skirmishes on either Frontier, with various Success. A hundred *Newburghers*, suddenly entering the Village of *Multerne*, surprized 80 *French* Horse, which they brought Prisoners, with their Arms and Baggage, to the general Rendezvous: But in the mean while, the *French* with a flying Army broke into the *Palatinate*, and committed great Outrages on the Subjects of his Electoral Highness, burning and plundering in such Manner, that they laid a great Part of the Country waste: The *French* also pushed on a violent War in *Catalonia*, a Province belonging to the King of *Spain*, the Duke *d'Noailles* being General on that Side: Whereupon our main Fleet, under Admiral *Russel*, and other gallant Sea Commanders, sailed through the *Streights* into the *Mediterranean* Sea, and safely arrived without any Loss. This so awed the *French*, whose Countries of *Languedoc* and *Provence* border on that Sea, that their *Toulon* Fleet durst not stir out, but suffered itself to be blocked up in the Harbour, over which a great Boom was laid, and all the Shoar guarded and fortified. And notwithstanding these Precautions, some of their Ships run a-ground, and were broken in Pieces: But our Frigates could not enter, by Reason of the Forts, Rocks, and Shallows: Yet they took several of their Ships that had been abroad, and hindered the Landing of Men in *Catalonia*, doing the *Spaniards* such considerable Service, that the King and Queen of *Spain* sent to complement  
he

Fleet in the  
Mediterranean.

the Admiral, as did several of the *Spanish* Governors of Towns on the Coast. Wine, Lemons, Oranges, and Provisions, were plentifully sent on Board to refresh the Commanders and Seamen; and the Admiral, after a considerable Stay on that Coast, returned with the whole Fleet, having gained much Honour, in an Expedition not before attempted with so great a Naval Force.

THE War in *Flanders* being pushed on with Vigour, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was sent with a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot to force the Enemies Lines, which they had made to secure that Part of the *Netherlands*, commonly called *French Flanders*. This he effected with much Facility, and put the Country, for several Leagues round, under Contribution; raising some Millions of Livres, and taking in several Places, and much Booty.

THIS brave Undertaking greatly alarmed *Luxemburg* the *French* General, who found his Honour was at Stake, unless he performed some memorable Enterprize to save it: So that he resolved upon some daring Attempt, to oblige the Duke to withdraw his Forces: And first, with fifty Squadrons of Horse, ten Battalions of Foot, and some Field Pieces, he attempted to fall on Part of the Garrisons of *Liege* and *Maastricht*, consisting of 18 Squadrons of Horse and some Regiments of Foot, commanded by Count *Tilly*: But they, having timely Notice of his Intentions, retreated over the River *Sare*, whilst three Squadrons of Horse skirmished with the *French*, to secure the Retreat of the rest, and beat back their advanced Parties.

NOT succeeding to his Wish, in the first, *Luxemburg* seconded it with a greater Enterprize: For knowing the Weakness of the King of *England's* Camp near *Landen*, by Reason of the many Detachments lately made, but especially that of of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, he resolved to at-

1693. tack his Majesty. However, the King marching out to relieve *Huy*, which the *French* had streightened, had News by his Scouts, that the Van of the *French* Army was advancing towards him, and they believed it might be a Fore-runner of the Motion of the whole Army. He had also an Information that *Huy* had surrendred. This made him change his March; for having sent a Detachment to strengthen the Garrison of *Liege*, he directed his Way to near *Hispan*, and then halted to get a surer Intelligence of the Enemies Intentions. Some Hours after the *French* Vanguard appeared on the high Ground and Hills near *St. Gertruiden* and *Landen*, and was soon found to be the Vanguard of the whole Army. Upon this the King commanded the Allies to intrench, and such Works to be cast up as the Shortness of the Time would permit; which was done with great Celerity, and Cannon planted in the most advantageous Places, the heavy Artillery and Part of the Baggage being sent away.

*Battle of  
Landen.*

EARLY in the Morning the *French* came down from the Hills into the Plains, on whom the Cannon and Field Pieces played, disordering and breaking their Ranks with great Slaughter, Parties, in the mean Time, sent out to skirmish. About ten in the Morning the Fight grew very hot, and the Firings continued terrible. Many brave Commanders and Soldiers were laid breathless, whilst the King, in his Station, and the Duke of *Bavaria* in his, much encouraged the Army by the Orders they gave, and the Examples of their own Valour and Conduct. Yet the *French* much out-numbring the Confederates, pressed on with great Fury, fresh Men still supplying the Ranks that were broken, by the great and small Shot from the King's Camp. Thus the Battle increased and held on from early in the Morning till near Sun-set, when the *French* prevailing with their Numbers, and the Confederates being

1693.

being wearied out with the Heat of the Day, and their long Fatigue, the former forced a Pass with their Horse, entered the Camp, and formed their Lines with some Loss. After this making Way for their whole Army to follow, the King, who this Day had done Wonders in signalizing his Conduct and Courage, giving every where necessary Orders, and leading up several Troops and Battalions to the Charge, doubting now to be surrounded, caused the Army to draw off, and retreat in as good Order as so pressing a Posture of Affairs would admit.

THE *French*, by Reason of the great Loss they had sustain'd, not being either able, or willing to pursue them; all the Advantage they had to boast of, was, That they were left Masters of a bloody Field, at a profuse Expence of Lives, having at the Beginning of the Battle, double the Number of the Confederates. By their own Acknowledgment, they lost most of their great Officers, and had some Regiments so broken, that they were in a Manner utterly destroyed. They allowed 13,000 to be slain, besides the Wounded. Some Accounts say, between 20 and 30,0000, which must include both Sides. Several Prisoners were taken on either Party. The Allies greatest Loss fell on the Foot, especially the *English*, who fought bravely to the last. The Consequence of losing this Battle, was the Loss of *Charleroy* to the Enemy.

THIS Fight being over, the King sent to the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to join him; and in a little Time, the scattered Soldiers coming to their Colours, the Army was so well recruited, that in a few Days it took the Field again, and marched after the Enemy, who had retired, having enough of hot Work for one Campaign.

THE Duke of *Savoy*, as is said, having leagued with the Confederate Princes, who very much supply'd him with Money and Aids, and having recon-

1693.

*Duke of  
Savoy  
worsted.*

reconciled himself, at least seemingly, to the *Vaudois*, or Protestants of the Vallies of *Lucerne*; it greatly perplexed *Lewis XIV* to have an Enemy that might again invade the *Dauphinat*, and other Eastern Provinces of his Dominions: Wherefore he strengthened Marshal *Catinat*, his General in *Savoy*, with such Forces as he could reasonably spare: So that both Armies, on that Side, after some light Skirmishes, engag'd with great Fury at *Marsaglia*. The Fight held bloody and doubtful for some Hours, till the *Savoyards* and their Duke gave Way, leaving the Duke of *Schomberg* (eldest Son to the great General of that Title, slain in *Ireland*) to bear the whole Brunt and Fury of the Enemy's Charge, with such *English* and others as were under his Command. This Nobleman, being over-powered with Numbers, was slain, fighting valiantly at the Head of his Troops, with three of his Servants that endeavoured to save his Life by crying for Quarter. Here the *French* boasted of keeping the Field, tho' they got little but the Name of a Victory.

*Who makes  
Peace with  
Franc.*

BUT this so dispirited the *Savoyard*, especially when the *French* pressed towards *Turin*, his Capital City, that soon after, at the Instance of the Duke of *Orleans*, and the *French* Ministers sent to his Court, he clapp'd up a Peace, though *Casal*, the Capital of *Montferrat*, had a little before been taken, and many a Success gained by his and the Confederates Forces on that Side. He married his eldest Daughter to the Duke of *Burgundy*, the *French* King's Grandson, and Father to *Lewis XV* now reigning; not at all consulting the Confederates, with whom he had entred into a strict League and Amity, in these Matters.

*Supplies  
granted.*

KING *William* returning to *England* at the End of this Campaign, in which nothing very memorable happen'd after the Battle of *Landen*, had new Supplies granted him, and fresh Levies were made for taking the Field as soon as the Season per-

permitted. In the same Session Enquiry was made into the Miscarriages of the Fleet, and an Act passed for the frequent Meeting of Parliaments. And in the Opening of the Campaign, the *French* were slower than usual, by Reason of their great Loss of Men and Horses the foregoing Summer, as also the Want of Corn, Forage, and all Sorts of Provisions: For, on Account of the vast Stores exhausted, a Famine happened not only in the Conquests in *Flanders*, but likewise in *France*, causing the Death of many Thousands for Want of Food, and the Diseases those Extremities brought upon them. His *Britannick* Majesty, upon this, foreseeing no imminent Danger from the Enemy, sent over the necessary Orders, but did not go in Person till the 6th of *May* 1694, when being received with the usual Demonstrations of Joy in *Holland*, he proceeded to the Army in *Flanders*, finding there all Things in a great Readiness on the Part of the Confederates.

ABOUT this Time the Elector of *Saxony* dying, the *French* propos'd to themselves no small Advantage by the Alteration; but were deceived in their Hopes; for his Brother *Frederick-Augustus*, who succeeded him in that Electorate, freely confirm'd all the Alliances that *John-George* had made with the Confederates: And the Grand Master of the *Teutonic* Order, standing in Competition with *Clement* of *Bavaria* for the Bishoprick of *Liege*, the *French* Minister, and their Faction at *Rome*, labour'd in vain to hinder the latter's Confirmation; for the Pope, to whom it was referr'd to determine, declar'd in Favour of Prince *Clement*.

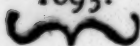
1692.  
Augustus  
Elector of  
Saxony.

WHILST the Armies were marching in *Flanders*, and great Things in Agitation, it was order'd, that the Fleet, a Land-force being on board our Ships of War, should attempt to burn some *French* Towns, or their Ships in Harbour, as Occasion offer'd: In order to which, the Lord *Berkeley*, the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, and other brave



Talmash's  
Expedition.

1693.



brave Commanders, with a Squadron of Men of War, approach'd the Coast, and whilst the Marquis stood into *Camaret-Bay*, with seven Men of War, battering the Forts raised to defend the Entrance, Lieutenant-General *Talmash*, with the Land-forces in Boats, thrust on Shore, charging and killing a great many of the Enemy: But their Numbers being much greater than was expected, both of Horse and Foot, and also being strongly entrench'd in Lines and Breast-works, after a hot Dispute, the Lieutenant-General thought it adviseable to retreat, in performing which he received a Wound in the Thigh with a Musquet-shot. He brought off his Men, however, with much Gallantry, and little Loss; but being carried to *Plymouth*, his Wound gangreening, he died greatly lamented; especially by the Soldiery, being ever an entire Lover of, and Friend to them, and in all his Actions a very gallant and generous Commander.

Diepe. Havre. &c.  
bombarded.

THIS daunted not the Courage of the *English*: For about the Middle of *June* following, a Squadron of *English* and *Dutch* Men of War, attended by several Bomb Ketches, came before the strong Town of *Diepe*. The Bomb-Ketches, supported by some light Frigates, wrought themselves in the Bay, and laid the greatest Part of the Town in Ruins, blowing up their Magazine, and causing a Fire to continue the Space of three Days. Then the whole Squadron came before *Havre de Grace*, another Sea-port, and found the Alarum had taken all along the Coast; for the Shores were guarded with numerous Troops of the Militia and others. Nevertheless, despising the Enemy's Fire, they steer'd their Vessels as near as possible, and that Night threw in 250 Bombs, firing several Houses, and, as by one extraordinary Blaze it was supposed, their Magazine of Stores, tho' they sunk six Ships in the Harbour to obstruct our nearer Approach. About a third Part of the

Town

Town was laid in Ruins. Soon after the Admirals bombarded *St. Maloes* and *Calais*, and sent in a Machine to blow up the Works of *Dunkirk* Harbour, which had some, though not the wish'd Effect: Then coasting along, they brought such a Terror every where, that the Enemy was constrained Night and Day to be upon their Guard.

1693.

THE King, in this Year 1694, endeavouring in *Huy, &c.* *Flanders*, by the often moving his Camp, to bring the *French* to Battle, but not being able to effect it, commanded *Huy* to be besieged; which, without making any considerable Defence, was taken and garrisoned: And the Prince of *Baden*, with his *Saxon* and *German* Troops passing the *Rhine*, cut off the Rear of the *French* Army on that Side. The *French* still retreating before them, they proceeded to take and plunder several small Places, and then return'd unopposed, having rais'd Contributions, and brought back much Booty. In short, on all Hands the *French* Parties were put to the Rout, and many Prisoners of Note taken.

To strengthen the Alliance, and hinder the Designs of the *French* in the Court of *Warsaw*, a Marriage was this Summer concluded between the Elector of *Bavaria*, Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and *John Sobieski* King of *Poland's* Daughter.

On the Last of *July*, one of our Parties defeated a Party of *French*, near *Charleroy*, killing many, and taking sixty Prisoners. And a Party of the Garrison of *Aeth*, with a Detachment of Horse from the Flying Camp in *Flanders*, forced the *French* Lines between *Guislain* and *Condé*, killing a great many that guarded them, and taking the rest Prisoners. They then marched into the Neighbourhood of *Quesnoy* and *Valenciennes*, putting the Country under Contribution, and taking Hostages for the Performance, and so return'd safe with a vast Booty of Cattle. A great Party of *French* afterwards advancing near the

1693.



the City of *Liege*, the Garrison sallied, beat them, and took seven or eight hundred Horse, entirely defeating two Squadrons of their Forrage-guards. A Party of sixty-one *Spaniards* likewise brought into the Camp, forty Prisoners, and fifty Horse.

*A fruitless  
Attempt of  
King James.*

THESE were the chief Actions of this Campaign, the *French* not being to be brought to a pitch'd Battle; and they having had considerable Losses at Sea, by our Men of War and Cruizers taking and forcing on Ground many of their Merchant Ships, and some Men of War, it may be said, they had the worst of the Campaign. As the Season was now advancing, both prepared for Winter Quarters; when the King, having disposed Things for an early Beginning, arrived in *England*, to the great Rejoicing of his People. He had not been long here, before he had News that the *French* in *America*, taking Hopes of Advantage upon the Consternation the Earth-quake had put the People of *Jamaica* into, (demolishing the Forts of *Port Royal*, with many Houses, and destroying some Ships in the Harbour,) laid a Project to surprize that Island, coming in Sloops, open Boats, and small Vessels, with a considerable Force. They did some Damage, but missed of their complete Enterprize, being beaten off by the *English* with very considerable Loss. It was in this Year, 1694, that the Bank of *England* was erected. Several Titles of Honour, and Ribbands were also bestowed.

*The Queen's  
Death.*

THE great Joy for these, and other Successes, continued a while; but then there appeared an over-shadowing Cloud, that turn'd all Rejoicings into Sorrow and Mournings; for the Queen, after her long and prudent Management of Affairs, and having continued a Blessing to this Nation, and a good Example of Virtue and singular Piety, fell sick on the twenty-second of *December*, 1694: Her Illness continuing, it was soon known

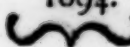
to

to be the Small-pox; an inexorable Distemper, that had been fatal to the Royal Family. All Endeavours were used to save so precious a Life; publick and private Prayers were put up to Almighty God, that of his Mercy He would be pleased to restore her to Health; but all Things in this World proved ineffectual: For on the twenty-eighth of the same Month, she departed this Life at her Palace at *Kensington*, in the Thirty-third Year of her Age; yielding up her Soul into the Hands of God, amidst the Tears and Sighs of those about her, with that constant Patience and Courage which had attended all the Actions of her Life. Her Loss caused a general Mourning throughout her Dominions; but the King's abundant Sorrow, in particular, was so great, that, though the Parliament was then sitting, and many weighty Affairs of State requir'd his Presence, he, for a considerable Time, kept himself retired, suffering the Visits of but few, indulging his Melancholy, and expressing it in the most mournful Language imaginable. Both Houses address'd him with repeated Assurances of their constant and unshaken Loyalty, and that they would stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes, against all Opposers: But he seem'd insensible of any thing but his great Loss, recommending to them the Care of the Quiet and Peace of the Kingdom; which he declared, under so great a Weight of Affliction, he could not, at this Time, look after.

UPON the Death of the Queen, the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England*, put forth his Precept, pursuant to an Order of Council, requiring, as it was expected, all Persons to go into the deepest Mourning; and that the Nobility and Gentry should cover their Coaches with black Cloath, and their Liveries be of the same. And as the Lords and Commons had address'd the King, in extraordinary Expressions of their Sorrow,

1693.

*Duke of  
Norfolk's  
Precept.*

1694.  rew, and the deep Sense they had of the Queen's Death; intreating his Majesty to moderate his Grief for his Health's Sake, on which, under God, depended the Welfare of his Subjects, and the greatest Part of *Europe*; in like Manner did the City of *London* wait on him with their Address of Condolence, and other chief Places of *England* did the same. The *Scots* likewise, to shew how much they were concern'd in this Loss, caused a Day of Humiliation and Fasting to be set apart on this Occasion.

Her Majesty's Funeral.

AFTER the deceased Queen had lain in State at *White-hall*, in all the Pomp the Solemnity would allow off, and had been seen by many Thousands that crowded in of all Ranks and Qualities, she was interr'd with great Funeral Magnificence, Rites, and Ceremonies, amongst her Royal Ancestors in King *Henry VII.*'s Chapel, on the South End of of *Westminster-Abby*. A stately Mausoleum was, upon this Occasion, erected in the Abbey, whereupon, very remarkably, a Robin-red-breast usually sate singing many Weeks after, and drew many thither to see him, and hear his Lamentation, as it was interpreted, Food being laid for his Subsistence. The great Archbishop *Tillotson* died about a Month before her Majesty.

Queen Mary's personal Character.

IF personal Accomplishments or Virtues could deserve a Crown, never was Woman more universally allow'd to merit it than Queen *Mary*. She was tall, and well proportioned: Her Shape, till latterly, was easy and genteel, but began to be somewhat clogg'd. With a light brown Complexion, and a Visage perfectly oval, she had a quick and lively Eye, and all the Features regular. She had a native Air of Greatness, that commanded Respect, which was however temper'd by her graceful Countenance, and affable Disposition. Her Apprehension was clear and ready; her Memory exact; her Judgment solid. Equally able to bear Prosperity and Adversity, she seem'd to add

add the Courage of the other Sex, to the Softness of her own.

1693.

*English, French, and Dutch*, were Languages *Her Employment.* almost equally familiar to her, and she had read the best Books in them all; but most of her retired Hours were devoted to the Perusal of the Scriptures, and Books relating to them. Next to those she delighted in History and Poetry, and had a true Relish of the latter. She was an Enemy to idle Diversions and Amusements, working with her own Hands, almost as much as if she had done it for a Livelihood; Diligence among the Ladies, in her Days, was habitual and fashionable, through the Queen's Example. In Architecture and Gardening she employed some Time; and if in any thing she was expensive, it was in these Articles, which she used to excuse, upon the Account of Bread it afforded to a great Number of Workmen.

WHEN the King was absent from his Royal *Political* Dominions, her wise Administration fully supplied his Loss: Yet never was so great a Capacity join'd to Government with so little Appetite to it. This gloriously appeared in the ready Resignation of her prior Right to Power, at the first Accession of their Majesties to the Crown. She had a most active Zeal for the Publick, joined with an unaffected Humility. The Safety of *Europe*, the Support of the Protestant Religion, and the Honour and Prosperity of *England*, were the chief Objects of her political Concern. And as to her Piety and Virtue, they were so manifest and real, that the most censorious Writer, near her own Time, never presumed to call in Question.

BUT a very noble Lady, now living, in her *Dutchess of* Apology for her own Conduct, seems, at once, *Marlborough's* to demolish all this Merit, by insinuating that *Censure.* Queen Mary "wanted Bowels," which she endeavours to prove from her Majesty's Behaviour towards her Sister the Princess of *Denmark*. If this Charge

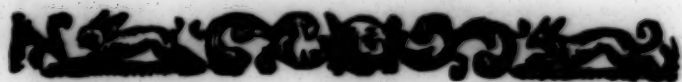
1694. Charge be true, in the Manner her Grace lays it, we must own her little worthy of the Encomiums bestowed on her Memory. But while we have Reason to think, from this very Apology, that the Influence of the Writer over her Royal Highness, not only contributed to the unhappy Mis-understanding between the two Sisters, but kept that Princess from taking proper and dutiful Steps towards a Reconciliation, we can hardly look upon her Grace as the proper Historian of a Series of Facts, that so much regard her own Character.

For my own Part, in a Matter of this Nature, I think it more prudent to acquiesce in the general Consent of all Mankind, than to alter my Opinion of this Queen, upon the Authority of an Apologist, who cannot be thought impartial. Consequently I must still have the Idea of a tender Wife, a loving Sister, a kind Friend, a gentle Mistress, a gracious Queen, a good Christian, in short, one of the best of Women, whenever I think of the Royal Consort of King *William III.*

*The End of the Seventh B O O K.*



THE



T H E  
L I F E and R E I G N  
O F  
W I L L I A M I I I.

---

B O O K V I I I.

*To the Peace of Ryſwick, in 1697.*

**T**HE King's Sorrow, by Degrees, moderating, he appear'd publickly, and re-assumed the Management of the weighty Affairs of Government. And <sup>1695.</sup> *Siege of Namur.* having appointed seven judicious and able Ministers of State, by Commission, as Lords Justices of *England*, with full Power to manage Affairs in his Absence, he, the better to shake off his Sorrow, hasted to the Army in *Flanders*, drawing a numerous Force into the Field. With to this, to allay the Joy that had risen in the *French* Court, on Account of his Grief, with all convenient Speed, he laid Siege to the strong Town of *Namur*, which the Enemy had taken during the War, in 1692; and *Namur*, being well fortified, made a vigorous Resistance. Marshal *de Boufflers* threw himself into it, with some Succours, to encourage the Besieged: But the Attacks were carried

1694.



carried on with great Vigour, and the Cannon from many Batteries incessantly play'd, the Bombs likewise destroying Part of the Town. The Duke *de Villeroy*, the French General in the Field, not daring to attempt the Relief of it, though he did some Mischief in bombarding *Brussels*, in Hopes to draw the King off, throwing in fresh Succours, run away upon the Approach of a strong Detachment of our Forces, and thereupon first the Town, and soon after the Castle capitulated and surrender'd; but as the Garrison was marching out, *Bouffiers* was arrested and made Prisoner, till such time as our Men, taken by Surprize in *Dixmude*, were set at Liberty; which the French King soon gave Orders to be done, and so released his General, who was honourably dismissed with a Convoy.

*The King's  
Progress in  
England.*

THIS tedious Siege spending most of the Time of this Campaign, little else happen'd but Skirmishes between Parties; for the French used all Endeavours to decline a Battle. The King then settling Affairs, and giving the necessary Orders, return'd to *England*, when having reposed himself a while from the Toils of War, he made a Progress through most of the remarkable Counties, to the great Satisfaction and Joy of the People where-ever he came; being highly treated by the Nobles and Gentry.

*The new  
Coinage.*

THE Parliament being now dissolv'd, a new one was call'd, which meeting at *Westminster*, according to the appointed Time, took many Things into their Consideration, that the King in his Speech, at the opening of the Sessions, had recommended to their Care, and more particularly that of the State of the current Coin, which, either by the Device of our Enemies, in Hopes to make a Division on the Account of Defect in Trade, or rather, as is the most probable, through the Covetousness of Self-interested Persons, was clipp'd and adulterated to that Degree, that the greater

Part

Part of it was of little Value. Though this seemed to some a dangerous Point to meddle with at such a Juncture, because they conceiv'd the vast Loss that must be sustained by private Men; yet they found themselves deceived in their Conjectures; this great Work was effected thro' the Wisdom of the great *Montague*, afterwards Lord *Hallifax*, who was said to be assisted by Mr. *Newton*, afterwards the illustrious Sir *Isaac*. For the Parliament coming to a Result in this Matter, according to his Scheme, and an Act passing for calling in the Clipp'd Money, and new coining it, according to the true Weight and Standard. In short, Allowance being given towards the Loss, it was freely brought in, and Mints being set up at *York*, *Bristol*, *Chester*, and *Exeter*, the Nation, to a Wonder, was soon supplied with Mill'd Money, to the general Satisfaction. Trade hereupon revived and flourished, to the great Credit of our Merchants, whose Bills, for want of current Money, had been many Times at a Stand; so that, by the Contrivance of Monied-Men, Guineas were raised to thirty Shillings, and Pistoles and Old Gold proportionably.

THERE had been, in the Year 1692, a very <sup>Glencoe</sup> barbarous Massacre committed in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, at a Place called *Glencoe*, and upon the Family of the *Macdonalds*. The Earl of *Braidalbin* appears to have been the principal Author of this Mischief, though many others were found to be involved in it. In the Year we are upon, 1695, the Report of this Massacre was made in Parliament, when it appear'd that many more Clans, in all to the Number of 6000 Persons, were to be cut off. But as the Affair affected too many Persons, no farther Proceedings were order'd in it. His Majesty's Lenity went so far on this Occasion, as to bring some Imputations upon his own Character: His Apologist, Bishop *Burdet*, assuring us, that this was the greatest Blot

1695.



Blot of his whole Reign, and had a very ill Effect, in alienating the *Scotch* Nation from his Government. But that his Majesty was any Ways privy to the Design, as some would have insinuated, ought, undoubtedly, to pass for a wicked Calumny.

*Assassination  
Plot.*

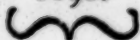
OUR Enemies perceiving, that, in a fair War, they were able to do little to the Prejudice of these Kingdoms, again betook them to Stratagems, and several desperate Ruffians were sent from *France*, to join with some as bloody-minded here, to destroy the King's Life by Assassination; whilst others were to raise Forces to favour this great Wickedness. An Invasion was also proposed from *France*; and at the Head of the intended Assassins, was Sir *George Barclay*, who had a Commission to encourage the rest. The Conspirators were many, and had several Meetings to consult about it; as at one Captain *Porter's* Lodgings, (who after became an Evidence against several of them) at the *Nags head* in *Covent-garden*, at the *Sun* in the *Strand*, at the *Blue-posts*, at the *Old Spring-garden*, in *Picadilly*, *Leaden-ball-street*, and in other Places; and several Persons, as a Committee, were appointed by the whole Body of them, among whom were *Porter*, *Knightley*, and *King*, to take a Survey of the Way by which his Majesty usually passed to *Richmond*, for his Pleasure, and give their Opinions of the most convenient Part of it, that might be fittest for acting their desperate Purpose, and afterwards for furthering their Escape. These having taken a View, agreed that the narrow Lane between *Brentford* and *Turnham-green*, was the most convenient Place to set upon his Coach, where the Guards passing few a-breast, could not make any powerful Resistance: And this was approv'd by Sir *William Perkins*, *Robert Charnock*, and others.

*Result of  
their Con-  
sultations.*

THUS having laid their wicked Design, they proceeded to consult in what Manner it should be attempted,

attempted, and came to a Conclusion, that one Party, consisting of seven or eight Horse, well armed and mounted, should assassinate the King in his Coach with a Blunderbuss, or other Arms, whilst two other Parties fought the Guards: Their Number in the whole being somewhat more than forty.

1696.



THIS Resolution was appointed to be executed *Febr. 15th, 1695-6, falling on a Saturday*, on which Day the King, when at his Palace of *Kensington*, usually went that Way a Hunting. But God was so pleased to order it that the King did not go, as was before intended, on that Day; so that the Assassins, who were preparing for the Enterprize, hearing of it by their Scouts, were much surprized, fearing a Discovery was made: Upon which they met and took further Measures, appointing to be in a Readiness the *Saturday* ensuing: But as they were setting out, they again had Notice from *Durance* and *Chambers*, two of their Accomplices, who lay conceal'd in *Kensington*, to get and give Intelligence, that the Guards were come back sweating, and the King did not set out that Day. This put the Conspirators into a further Consternation, as really believing they were now discover'd; and accordingly, through a miraculous Providence, it prov'd true: Whereupon they dispersed, and gave over their Design. For Captain *Pendergrass*, being acquainted with this great Wickedness, by Captain *Porter*, his intimate Friend, and solicited to be one of their Number, seemingly complied; but, struck with the Horror of so stupendious a Villainy, went speedily to the Earl of *Portland*, and acquainted him with all the Scheme, intreating to be introduced to the King. After a little Time, he waited on the King in his Closet, declaring all the Particulars he knew of this horrid Conspiracy; and being pressed to it, he named the Conspirators,

*Discovery  
of the Plot.*

O

under

1696. under a Promise that he should not be brought in for a Witness, without his free Consent.

THIS Plot was about the same time detected by M. de la Rue, who, at his earnest Request, was introduced to the King by Brigadier *Lewson*, and gave the Names of such of the Conspirators as he knew. And much about the same time, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* sent the King an Express from *Flanders*, that about 22,000 of the *French* Forces were drawn down to the Sea-ports of *Cal-lais*, *Dunkirk*, *Diepe*, &c. where about five hundred Transport Ships, and a strong Squadron of Men of War, lay ready to embark, and carry them for *England*, with the first fair Wind.

Disappoint-  
ment of the  
French.

It further appear'd, that the Duke of *Berwick* had been in *England*, to consult with, and strengthen the Conspirators Hopes with great Promises, and was returned with a very large Account of the Preparations here to join the *French*, upon their landing. This caused the *French* King to say, He never knew a Design more fairly laid to promise Success; and some of that Court were so confident of it, that they were earnestly soliciting for Promotions and Lands in *England*. So weak is Man's Foresight: For let Man propose as he pleases, God will dispose as he thinks fit. Nor did the *French* Ministers, in some foreign Courts, desist from promising those Princes an Assurance of the Success of this Enterprize; and indeed Part of their Fleet had put to Sea, before we had Notice of the intended Invasion; but were, as Providence order'd it, driven back by contrary Winds, and then lay to expect, from their scouting Frigates, a Signal by Fireworks, sent up in the Air from *Dover* Cliffs, when the King should be assassinated, and then to sail with Speed. Nay, it was given out in *France*, that he was drawing towards his End, and that they wondered they heard no News of his Death. And at other Times it was said,

said, he was killed as he was a hunting, and the like. So confident were some amongst them, that the design'd Assassination would have Effect, that they expected, at their landing, to find all in Confusion: But the greater Part of the Conspirators being taken here, and the Fleet, hastened out, under the Command of Admiral *Russel*, blocking them up, and attempting to burn them in their Harbours; they found, with much Consternation, all their Measures were broken, and their Hopes had utterly failed them.

THE King, upon this Discovery, soon went to the House of Peers; and the Commons being present, he acquainted them with the Conspiracy and intended Invasion: Upon which they, in a very sensible Manner, congratulated the Safety of his Royal Person; and then declared their Abhorrence of the villainous and barbarous Design; solemnly promising to stand by, aid, and assist his Majesty, and defend his Royal Person, against all his Enemies, open or private; and if he should come by a violent Death, to revenge it upon the Papists. And soon after an Association was enter'd into, to the like Purpose, by both Houses, and by all the Cities and Corporations.

UPON the Detection of this Design, a Proclamation was put out, naming the Conspirators, with Promises of large Rewards for those that should apprehend any of them: So that, except *Barklay*, few or none of Note escaped. Expresses were dispatched to *Scotland* and *Ireland*, to make diligent Search, and to stop the Ports, for preventing dangerous Persons from escaping, and secure such as were suspected with their Horses and Arms: And an Act passed for the Sitting and Continuing of the Parliament, if the King should happen to die, till the next Heir in Succession should come to dissolve it; and that Commissions should continue in Force, till the further Pleasure of his Successor was signified. A Pardon was also

1696. offered to such as were knowing of the Conspiracy, who would come in, and make Discovery.

The French  
abandon  
their De-  
sign.

ADMIRAL *Ruffel*, as we have said, being before the *French* Harbours, battered many of their Ships; so that such as could get away, privately did; and the Land Forces in the rest disembarked. In this Undertaking, the *French* suffered much Damage, beside the vast Charge they had been at, in a three Months Preparation; which fell to the Ground, to their great Dishonour and Disgrace, when they held themselves most assured of succeeding.

Charnock,  
King, and  
Keys exe-  
cuted.

AND now the Prisons being, in a manner, filled with such as were apprehended, on the Account of this Conspiracy; several of them were ordered to be tryed, on Indictments of High-Treason found against them by the Grand Juries. And on the 11th of *March*, *Robert Charnock*, *Edward King*, and *Thomas Keys*, were brought from *Newgate*, to their Trials at the *Old-Bailey*, upon a special Commission; when, having been indulged by the Court, with all the Liberty and Freedom they could desire, to make their Defence, they were, upon full and plain Evidence, found guilty of High-Treason, for conspiring the Death of the King. And Sentence passing on them, they were drawn to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered. *Charnock* and *King* daringly confessed the Fact, in the Papers they delivered at the Gallows; and *Keys* did not deny it.

Friend and  
Perkins  
executed.

THE next tryed was Sir *John Friend*, a Brewer in the *Minories*, who was to levy Horse, and join with the Enemy upon their landing; and having consulted with divers about it, he was in some Forwardness towards the Execution. Sir *William Perkins*, once belonging to the Six Clerks Office, and a little before taken into the *Temple*, was also tryed for High-Treason in levying War, &c. It being proved, amongst other Things, that a great Quantity of Arms, to that End, were found in a Garden

Garden of his Country House, where he had caused them to be buried, upon the Discovery. For this they both received Sentence, and were drawn to *Tyburn*, and there hinged and quartered: \* And two Nonjuring Clergymen, for absolving them at the Gallows, were committed, tryed, and fined; several of their Body declaring, and giving it under their Hands, that it was no Practice in the Church of *England*, nor allowable to give Absolution in such Cases.

1696.

ON the 21st and 22d of *April*, 1696, *Ambrose Rookwood*, *Charles Cranbourn*, and *Robert Lowick*, who had served as Officers in the preceeding Reign, were tryed on the Account of this Conspiracy, at the *King's Bench Bar* at *Westminster*, and found guilty of High-Treason. And at the Place of Execution, *Rookwood* and *Cranbourn* confessed the Fact: *Lowick* extenuated it, but owned he would willingly have assisted King *James* had he landed. The Heads and Quarters of these, and the foregoing executed, were placed as a Terror to others on the Gates of the City.

Also *Rookwood*, *Cranbourn* and *Lowick*.

Mr. *Peter Cook* and Captain *Knightly* were likewise brought to their Tryals: The first was convicted, but the latter pleaded guilty. Neither of them, however, suffered Death; and soon after, most in Confinement being continued by Act of Parliament, the Process ended.

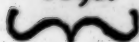
Others found guilty, or continued Prisoners.

In the mean while Sir *John Fenwick*, (before-mentioned as a Person offended with his Majesty) was apprehended for being in the Conspiracy, to raise Forces: But before the appointed Time of his Tryal came, *Goodman*, the chief Evidence against him, withdrew, and could not be found. Whereupon the Parliament took him into Examination, by Persons deputed, and heard him several Times

Sir John Fenwick's Case.

\* These Clergymen were, Mr. *Cock* and Mr. *Snat*. Mr. *Collier* was also at *Tyburn*, and officiated; but met with kinder Treatment.

1696.



at their Bar ; allowing him Counsel to object what he could to a Bill of Attainder, drawn up by them before it passed ; there having an Act a little before passed to allow Counsel in Cases of High-Treason, which, before that Act commenced, was not granted to any in that Case. But he trifling, and refusing to make any Discovery ; which had he done, it probably had saved his Life : And, on the other Hand, aspersing many worthy Persons, to evade a true Discovery, he was \* declared guilty : And the Act of Attainder passing, he lost his Head upon *Tower-Hill*. His Body, however, was given to his Relations, in order to a private Interment. Thus this threatening Storm, which had much alarmed the Nation, blew over.

*Venetian  
Embassy.*

WHILST these Things passed, a splendid Embassy arrived from the Republic of *Venice* ; and the Embassadors, having had their Audience of the King, and staid here some Time, being highly entertained, were dismissed, and returned to their own Country.

*The King  
goes to  
Flanders.*

AFFAIRS being very quiet in *England*, the King prorogued the Parliament, and leaving the Administration of the Government, during his Absence, in the Hands of the Lords Justices, he crossed the Seas, and went to the Army in *Flanders*, who expressed an extraordinary Joy, to see him in Health and Safety : As did the *French* the contrary, who some Time past had promised themselves, they should see their formidable Enemy no more, to terrify them at the Head of his brave Army. The King, at his coming, found all Things in a great Forwardness, for opening the Campaign, and proceeded to give such Orders as were necessary for the facilitating the great En-

\* The Act for the Conviction of this Gentleman was immediately repealed, that his Case might not be drawn into Precedent : And as it was, many think he had hard Usage, because he could not be convicted by any Law then in being.

terprises,

terprises, he had before cast in his Heroick Mind.

1696.

ON the 17th of *June* this Year died *John Sobieski*, the valiant King of *Poland*; who had so often triumphed over the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and who had been chiefly instrumental in raising the Siege of *Vienna*. He died of an Apoplectic Fit, in the 70th Year of his Age; leaving that elective Kingdom in much Confusion: Of which the *French King* thought to have made great Advantage, by placing the Prince of *Conti*, of the Royal Blood of *France*, on that Throne: And it cost him vast Sums of Treasure, in making a Party for him. But when all was done, he missed it, and the Elector of *Saxony* \* was admitted, changing his Religion, to take upon him a troublesome Reign over a turbulent Nation.

Elector of  
Saxony  
chosen King  
of Poland.

DURING the King's necessary Stay in *England*, the *French* had taken the Field before the Confederates; who, notwithstanding, to make a Bonfire for Joy of his Escape from Danger, and his safe Arrival, forced their Way into *Givet*, and set Fire to the *French Magazines* there, another Edifices, consuming a vast deal of Forage and Provisions. Which done, they retreated, tho' in a manner surrounded with the Enemy; losing not above nine or ten Men. This brave and daring Attempt, was first contrived by Prince *Vaudemont*, to disappoint the Enemy of Supplies in those Parts; and accordingly it proved so: For there being little Forage to be had abroad, a great many of the *French Cavalry* were dismounted; their Horses dying, which lessen'd the Number of their Troops; some Regiments being wholly broken

Magazines  
at Givet  
burnt.

\* This Prince, the late *Augustus II*, was not thought of when the Vacancy first happened, and brought in only to oppose the *French Interests*, upon a Dislike being discovered to the other Candidates. It was given out, that he had changed his Religion some Time before.

1696. to make up others. Also a Sickness consumed many of their Foot.

*Damages  
done to  
French by  
our Fleet.*

THO' this Campaign produced no considerable Action, by Reason the *French* made many Counter Marches to avoid coming to a Battle, and that Court was busy in Negotiations abroad; yet our Fleet at Sea succeeded well, bombarding several Places, and landing Men in an Isle near Port Louis, and in two others, near *Belle Isle*, where they laid waste about 20 Villages; reducing to Ashes 1300 Houses; bringing away a Booty of 1600 Head of Cattle; taking twenty Barks, and a Vessel from *Newfoundland*; retaking one of our *West-India* Ships, and also a small Frigate, which the Privateers of St. *Maltes* had taken. Some other Matters of less Moment were done by our Men of War, in many Places.

*Parliamentary Business.*

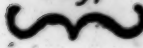
BUT the Season advancing, the Campaign ending, and our great Ships being brought into Harbour, the King returned, and the Parliament met. During their Sitting, they took further Measures for the vigorous carrying on of the War against *France*, after his Majesty had declared his Mind to that Purpose, at the first Opening of the Sessions: For, besides the passing of the usual Land Tax, they made an Act for granting the King several Duties upon Paper, Parchment, and Vellum; and the Imposition upon Goods and Merchandise was continued, the Deficiencies of Funds were made good, and the Capital Stock of the Bank of *England* was enlarged. And for raising the publick Credit, Duties were laid on Leather and Malt; a further Subsidy of Tunnage and Poundage was granted; an Act was made for licencing Hawkers and Pedlars; \* and many other Things of Moment were transacted.

\* Many of these Taxes, which were expected to be temporary only, are now perpetual Appendages to the sinking Fund.

IN the mean while, the *French King*, as his Affairs stood, \* growing weary of so tedious a War that turned much to his Disadvantage, tho' not to the Advantage of the Allies, thought it Time to make Overtures of Peace. And the King of *Sweden* undertaking to be Mediator, some Time after the Treaty was begun at the King of *England's* Palace at *Ryswick*. Debates having passed about settling, and agreeing to the Preliminaries, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Confederate Princes met with those of *France*, and several Memorials were given and received by those Ministers: But the *French King*, to hasten the Treaty to a Conclusion, and show he could yet struggle, in Hopes to get the easier Terms, as his last Effort became early very strong in *Flanders*, and *Catalonia*. He laid Siege to *Aeth*, which, after a considerable Resistance made, his Army took, and boasted they would besiege *Namur*, but failed in it. Their grand Design, however, was upon *Brussels*: But the *British King*, by his great Courage, Prudence, and Celerity, disappointed them; so that their Intentions to become sole Masters of the Peace, and speak once more the Language of *Nimeguen*, came hereby very short of their Expectations. Yet they had some better Success in *Catalonia*, to quicken the *Spaniards* to a Compliance.

THIS Treaty began the 9th of *May*, though *Charles*, the Eleventh of that Name, King of *Sweden*, who had first mediated in it, died. For his Son, the famous *Charles XII*, took the same

\* Tho' this was the Reason assign'd, and we, at that Time, were willing to believe it; yet the King of *France*, more powerful than the Allies, had now in View the Succession of *Charles II*, King of *Spain*, which he got for his Grandson at the End of the next War. In Truth, he may be said to have tricked the Allies both in the Treaty of *Ryswick*, and the Partition Treaty that followed it.

1697.  Occasion to restore the Peace of *Europe*, so long wasted by cruel Wars, by the Intervention of Baron *Lillienroot* his Ambassador, who solicited the several Parties for this Purpose, and used his indefatigable Endeavours and Interests, to remove Difficulties and Scruples. Not without many Obstructions, and much Time spent, the Treaty was at last brought to a Forwardness; so that, after a great many Expresses, and Dispatches, were sent and returned by Couriers, for further Orders and new Instructions, at length, on the 20th of *September*, 1697, they came to an Accord. That Day the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries, after a long Conference with those of *France*, in which they adjusted all Matters of Difference remaining between any of them, mutually signed the Peace with *France*, a little before Midnight; and then complemented each other, upon the finishing so important a Negotiation.

*Objected to  
by the Em-  
pire and  
Emperor's  
Ministers.*

THE Emperor and the Empire's Plenipotentiaries were in the Hall, all or the most Part of that Time; but they did not give their Consent in what was done, nor contribute the least in bringing this Matter to a Period. On the contrary, some of the Ministers of the Electors, and other Princes of the Empire, required the Mediator to enter a Protestation, that this was the second Time a separate Peace had been made with *France*, (meaning that of *Nimeguen* for one) in which the Emperor and the Empire had been excluded. But the *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries, especially *Don Bernardo de Quiros*, excused themselves by saying, they had a long Time been made acquainted with their Prince's Pleasure, and had Orders to delay the Matter no longer, but to sign the Treaty that had been agreed on; and if, according to Order, it had been sooner done, the *French* would have declined taking the City of *Bracelona*. Being over persuaded, however, to it by the Imperial Ministers, the *Spaniards* had deferred the Execution

tion of it: And indeed the Recusants stood stiff upon some Points, which in the End they were in most, if not in all found compliable with; there being Space and Time in the Treaty left, for such as would, to take the Benefit of this Peace.

1697.

THE *English* and *Dutch* Ministers most truly affirmed, especially the *English*, upon this Occasion, in their own Justification, that they had born alone the Burthen of the War, by keeping great Fleets and numerous Land Forces, which they had set out at their own Charge, for the common Good; and notwithstanding so many States and Princes of the Empire were concerned, they had paid almost alone the Expence of the War along the *Rhine*, where Trade, not having its ordinary Course, the Burthen bore very hard upon them. And to this may be added the advantageous Conditions of Peace granted them: For none can deny, but in the Treaty the Allies made as honourable Terms \* as could in Reason, under the Circumstances of Things, be expected. The Treaty with *England* was contained in 19 Articles, including the last, called a separate Article. Soon after this Peace, the *French* delivered up many Towns, as they were obliged by it to do; and indeed so many, that some were in Suspence what constrained that ambitious Monarch to part with such Acquisitions.

*English and  
Dutch  
bore the  
Burthen of  
the War.*

\* This is certainly true in Fact, tho' the Reason was what has been already alledged. But that Reason was not then perceived by many.

*The End of the Eighth BOOK.*

T H E



THE  
LIFE and REIGN  
OF  
WILLIAM III.

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BOOK IX.

*From the Peace of Ryswick to the Death  
of his Majesty.*

1697.  
*The King  
returns af-  
ter the  
Peace.*

THE Peace being thus concluded, after much Time spent therein, the King honourably paid off the foreign Troops, who were now marching to their respective Homes, after the Toil of this long War. And taking his Leave of the States, he returned for *England*, and on the 15th of *November*, at the earnest Desire of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, made his publick Entry thro' that Metropolis, in a most splendid Manner, attended by all the Men of Quality in very great State, to the great Joy of an inexpressible Number of People, coming from most Parts of the Kingdom.

ON

ON the 3d of *December* the Parliament met, when the King in the House of Peers, being seated on the Throne, the Commons attending, made a very gracious Speech to them upon the Subject of the Peace concluded, and the further Advancement of the Honour and Welfare of the Kingdom; concluding with telling them, "That as he had with the Hazard of every Thing rescu'd our Laws, Religion, and Liberties, when they were in the extremest Danger; so he should place the Glory of his Reign in pre-serving them entire, and leaving them so to Posterity." Hereupon, both Houses presented him with their Address of Thanks, expressing the Satisfaction they conceived of his many glorious Undertakings. And soon after receiving Letters from the *French* King and the Dauphin, of the Duke of *Burgundy's* Marriage with the Princess of *Savoy*, the Duke of *St. Albans* was sent over to return the Compliment.

1697.

*Hence Affairs.*

THE Parliament assembled in *Ireland*, coming to a Close, passed many generous Acts; as, one for an Additional-Duty on Tobacco; and granted the King a Subsidy by Way of Poll; shewing that Kingdom to be in a flourishing Condition, that now could give Supplies, when in former Reigns it was very chargeable to *England*. That Parliament was afterwards prorogued to the 10th of *May* ensuing, and in *Scotland* all Things were peaceable and easy.

*In Ireland and Scotland.*

ON the 4th of *January*, the King's \* Palace of *Whitehall* was almost all laid in Ruins by a Fire that happen'd about three in the Afternoon. However, by great Care and Industry, the stately Banqueting-House was preserved, and some other Structures.

1698.

*Whitehall burnt.*

\* Proposals have been since made, for building a Palace much more splendid: But none of them have yet taken Effect, so that the irregular Pile of *St. James's* continues the only City Palace of the *English* Monarchs.

THE

1698.

*Other Par-  
liamentary  
Business.*

THE Parliament being still sitting, they considered, That a Peace being concluded, many would be trading to *France*, and enacted, That no Correspondence should be held with the late King *James*, or his Adherents, on any Account. And for the disbanding the Army, and paying off Seamen, they gave the King no less than 1,484,015*l.* They settled also a Duty on Coals and Culme, and fixed the *East-India* Trade. Whereby they raised two Millions of Money at 8 *per Cent*; and that in less Time than any other Nation of *Europe* could pretend to raise it in. And that all due Regard might be had to his Majesty's Honour and Support, they granted a Subsidy on Tunnage and Poundage for raising 700,000 *l. per Annum*, for the Service of his Household. In a Word, a great deal of Business was done in this Parliament, which terminated the 5th of *July*, 1698, when his Majesty was pleas'd to tell them, " That he could not take his Leave of so good a  
" Parliament, without publickly acknowledging  
" the Sense of the great Things they had done for  
" him and his People in remedying the Coin, and  
" giving such Supplies as produc'd an honourable  
" Peace with Provisions for satisfying publick Debts  
" with as little Burthen as could be; all which  
" would give a lasting Reputation to this Parli-  
" ment; and be the Subject of Emulation to  
" them that should come after. He gave the  
" Commons Thanks for their establishing his Re-  
" venue; professing the Esteem and Love he  
" had for his People, for whose Sakes he had  
" avoided no Hazards in War, and should make  
" it his Study and Care to continue unto them the  
" Advantages of Peace." This done, the Parli-  
ment was for the present prorogued, and *July* the  
7th dissolved by Proclamation; and another was  
called to meet *August* 24; but by several Proroga-  
tions they did not sit till *November* following.

WHILST

WHILST these Things were transacting, several mutual Embassies passed between *England* and *France*. The Business in Parliament was but a few Days over, when the King declared in Council his Intentions of a short Time going for *Holland*; and thereupon constituted the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Steward of his Household, the Earls of *Dorset*, *Marlborough*, *Rumney* and *Orford*, with Mr. *Montague*, first Commissioner of the Treasury, to be Lords Justices in his Absence; and setting out, he landed at *Holland* the 21st of *July*, from whence he went to the Court of the Duke of *Zell*, who for his great Honour, Age, and Gravity, he highly respected. Hither, by the Orders given them, the *French* Embassadors attended him.

1698.

The King goes abroad again.

ON the 9th of *July* the Parliament of *Scotland* met, and sat till the Beginning of *September*. They made several Acts for the Good of that Kingdom; and then were prorogued to the 25th of *November* following. Neither were the Lords Justices in *Ireland* wanting in their Duties to their King or Country: For this Summer they made a Progress, in Order to view the State of several Places in that Kingdom, and to redress such Grievances as should be there found; giving necessary Orders and Instructions for the Security and Government of the Subjects: So that Things were brought to a fair and flourishing Condition, where not many Years before they were in great Disorder, with much Scarcity of all Things necessary for Subsistence: Insomuch that Numbers who had been in the Rebellion, seeing their Folly, with all humble Submission, laboured to procure their Reconcilement, with Promise of all Obedience for the future.

Scotch and Irish Affairs.

THE Emperor having continued a tedious War with the *Turks*, in *Hungary*, and other his hereditary Provinces, to the great Effusion of Blood on

Peace between the Emperor and the both *Turks*.

1698. both Sides, the Difference being chiefly kept up by the Influence the *French* Embassador procured at the *Porte*; both Parties growing weary of such a War, began to treat of an Accommodation: And after some Difficulty in settling the Preliminaries, a Peace \* was concluded very advantageous to the Empire; which was chiefly brought to pass by the Mediation of the King of *England*, who, by his Embassadors, ceased not to use all good Offices till it was brought to Perfection.

Account of  
the Great  
Peter.

THE preceding Year, the Czar of *Muscovy* set out from his own Country, and travelled through the greatest Part of *Europe* himself *incognito*; tho' he brought his Embassadors with him, to treat with the several Princes and States, to whose Courts he came: And being more than ordinary desirous to see the King of *England*, whose Fame had spread in the frozen North, coming from the Court of *Brandenburg* to *Holland*, he there paid him his first Visit; and upon his Majesty's Return, came over for *England* with his Train. Being highly entertain'd here for the greater Part of the Winter, and entered into a strict Amity with the King, he was dismiss'd with considerable Presents, and took his Way to the Court of *Vienna*, from whence he designed to go to *Italy*. But hearing of a Conspiracy form'd against him in his own Country, he hastily returned, and with great Severity (tho' perhaps not greater than the Nature of his Government made necessary) put many to Death. And not having received such Kindness in *Sweden*, as he expected, and having settled his Affairs at home, he invaded that Kingdom with a powerful Army, laying Siege to *Narva*; but was beaten off with great Loss, and afterwards overthrown in several Fights and Skirmishes, till his Troops at last, by long Exercise, grew even superior to his Enemy.

\* This Peace was concluded at *Carlowitz*, a Town in *Sclavonia*, upon the *Danube*.

ON

On the 3d of February died *Ernestus Augustus*, Duke Elector of *Hanover*, and Bishop of *Osnaburg*, at *Herenhausen*. He was born November 10, 1629, being the third Son of *George* Duke of *Lunenburg*, and *Anne Elenora*, Daughter of the *Landgrave Lewis* of *Hesse Darmstadt*. He was married in 1650, to the Princess *Palatine Sophia*, Daughter to *Frederick* Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and *Elizabeth* Daughter to King *James I.* of *England*, by whom he had several Children. This Family began now to be very much talk'd of, because it appear'd to be the next in Succession after the Royal Family, according to the present Constitution of Government, that no *Roman* *Catholic* should inherit the Crown of *England*.

1698.

Death of  
Ernestus  
Augustus,  
Father of  
King George

ABOUT this Time the young Duke of *Lorrain*, by Virtue of the late established Peace, having his Country restored, was married with great Pomp to *Elizabeth Charlotte* Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans* Brother, to the *French* King. But to return to *England*.

Marriage of  
the Duke of  
Lorrain.

THE new Parliament meeting and sitting, the King made a very gracious Speech to them; minding them of such Things as were necessary for the Welfare, Safety, and Honour of the Nation; particularly, "That they would employ their Thoughts about some good Bills for the Advancement of Trade, and for the further discouraging Vice and Prophaneness." But tho' the King was of Opinion it was \* necessary to keep up the present Army, as well as a good Naval Force, the Gentlemen of the Lower House concluded, so great an Army in Time of Peace might prove burthensome, if not troublesome to the Nation; and therefore prepared a Bill for disbanding the greater Part of it: Yet granted the King a

Resolution  
disband the  
Army.

\* It seems as if his Majesty, by this Time, began to penetrate the Designs of the *French* King, which the Oeconomy of Parliament deprived him of the Power to prevent.

1699. considerable Aid to that Purpose, and for other necessary Occasions and Uses. When this Bill and others were in a Readiness for the Royal Assent, the King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being present passed the Bills, making the following Speech :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*The King's  
Speech on  
that Occa-  
sion.*

**I** Came to pass the Bill for disbanding the Army, as soon as I understood it was ready for Me.

Though in our present Circumstances there appears great Hazard in breaking such a Number of the Troops; and though I might think Myself unkindly used, that those Guards, \* who came over with Me to your Assistance, and have constantly attended Me in all the Actions wherein I have been engaged, should be removed from Me; yet it is My first Opinion, That nothing can be so fatal to Us, as that any Distrust or Jealousy should arise between Me and My People, which I must own would have been very unexpected after what I have undertaken, ventured, and acted for the restoring and securing of their Liberties.

I have thus plainly told you the only Reason which has induced Me to pass this Bill. And now I think My self obliged, in Discharge of the Trust reposed in Me, and for My own Justification, that no ill Consequences may lie at My Door, to tell you as plainly My Judgment, that the Nation is left too much exposed.

It is therefore incumbent upon you to take this Matter into your serious Consideration, and effectually to provide such a Strength as is necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Preservation of the Peace which GOD hath given Us.

\* It appears, that this Matter went much to his Majesty's Heart.

UPON

UPON this the House of Commons made their 1699.  
 humble Address to the King, testifying "how sen-  
 sible they were of the Difficulties and Labours  
 " he had undergone and sustained, and the Ha-  
 zards he had run, in rescuing their Religion  
 " and Liberties, and giving Peace to *Christendom.*  
 " They thank'd him for his good Will and Af-  
 fection to his People, and the undeniable Proof  
 " he gave of his Readiness to comply with their  
 " Desires in Parliament; and assured him, he  
 " should never have Reason to think the Com-  
 mons undutiful or unkind to him, but that they  
 " would always support his Person and Govern-  
 ment against all his Enemies." To this his  
 Majesty answer'd, "That he took their Address  
 " very kindly; that he was fully satisfied of their  
 " Duty and Affection, and did not doubt but  
 " they would always act in the Manner they had  
 " expressed on this Occasion."

Now according to the Act that had passed, *Dutch*  
 the Army was reduced in *England* to the Number *Guards*  
 of 7000, and in *Ireland* to 12,000; and in this *sent home.*  
 Reduction the Foreigners were disbanded and sent  
 away, though the King used some Endeavours  
 to retain his *Dutch* Guards, that had been with  
 him in all his glorious Enterprizes. However,  
 the Parliament persisting in their Resolution, and  
 addressing the King, upon his Message to them  
 on that Occasion; they being paid off, and the  
 Officers otherwise rewarded for their faithful Ser-  
 vice; they embarked and were transported to *Hol-*  
*land*, where the *States* entertained all, or the  
 greater Part of them in their Service. And upon  
 this the Parliament, being highly satisfied, pro-  
 ceeded to many good Acts. His Majesty like-  
 wise, to shew his fatherly Goodness to his People,  
 upon their complaining of some Abuses used in  
 the Navy in an Address, gave them this Answer:  
 "Gentlemen, I will consider your Address. It  
 "is my Desire that all Sorts of Mismanagements  
 "and

1699.



“ and Irregularities should be prevented or redressed. You may be sure I will take the best Care I can, in relation to the Navy, the right Management whereof is of so great a Concern to the Kingdom.”

*Bills passed, &c.*

So that a right Understanding continuing between the King and his Parliament, in the Close of this Sessions, a Bill of Duties passed upon Sweets, &c. also Bills for encouraging the Trade of *Newfoundland*, and for preventing the Exportation of Wooll; against Burglary; for erecting a Free Market at *Billingsgate*; suppressing Lotteries, and enabling Soldiers that had served in the War to exercise Trades, and for their Officers to account with them. And then the King, making a very gracious Speech to them, with repeated Assurances of the great Esteem he had for them, and his Care for the Good of his People, the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to the First of *June*. Which done, his Majesty commission'd the Lords Justices to administer the Affairs of Government in his Absence, and passed the Seas to *Holland*, where he was receiv'd with the accusom'd Joy: And having negotiated and settled several important Affairs beyond the Seas, receiv'd the Complements of several Princes and others, diverted himself with Hunting, and other Recreations, he return'd to *England* the Seventeenth of *October*, and held his Parliament at *Westminster* the Sixteenth of *November*. At opening the Sessions, he minded them of many Things highly necessary to be consider'd, for the Good of the Nation. So that the Commons, about the Beginning of *December*, addressing him, among other Expressions, declar'd, “ That they were highly sensible there was nothing more necessary for the Peace and Prosperity of the Kingdom, the quieting Peoples Minds, and disappointing his Enemies De-  
“ signs,

" signs, than a mutual and entire Confidence between him and his Parliament." To which the King return'd a suitable Answer. 1699.

THE Scots having enter'd the Streights of *Darien* *African*, on the Side of the Isthmus that parts *North* *fairs*. from *South America*, with some Force, endeavour'd to settle a Colony there: But, after some hot Conflicts, were compelled by the *Spaniards*, and the Wants they suffer'd, to leave it; the *English* not being inclinable to meddle with or encourage them in that Undertaking. So that, after much Charge and Loss, they gave it over.

THE Scots complain'd much of their hard Usage in this Affair; but met with no Redress, the Merchants of *South Britain* fearing their Rivalship in the *American* Commerce.

THE Commons, about this Time, were very busy, and their Thoughts taken up in passing a Bill for the forfeited Estates and other Interests in *Ireland*; tacking it with a Bill for the Land Tax, to give it the greater Influence in passing both Houses. And these, with some other Acts, pass'd the Royal Assent; particularly one for laying a Duty on wrought Silk, from *India*; others, for the more effectual employing the Poor of this Kingdom; for ascertaining Drink Measures; for natural-born Subjects, whose Parents were Aliens, to inherit the Estates of their Ancestors; and for preventing vexatious Suits in *Wales*. And then they were prorogued to the Twenty-third of *May*. Soon after the King sent for the Seals from the Lord *Somers*, then Lord Chancellor, and conferr'd them on Sir *Nathan Wright*, with the Title of Lord Keeper. Tacking, Bill, &c.

UPON the Disgrace of this Nobleman, I must take Notice, that though he was a very able and upright Minister, he was remov'd in Compliance with the Patriot Party, who not long before had ineffectually, in Parliament, moved for an Address to that Purpose. His Lordship was accused, and Lord Somers's Case.

1699. and afterwards impeach'd, for advising the Partition Treaty; but so well did he justify himself on that Head, by Letters he produced, which he had written to the King on the Occasion, as to leave no Suspicion of his ever having so much as consented to that Measure.

Tallard,  
Author of  
the Parti-  
tion Treaty.

THE Truth was that Count *Tallard*, afterwards famous for his Defeat at *Blenheim*, and Imprisonment in *England*, was the Projector of this Partition Treaty, which laid the Foundation of his future Fortunes. After the Peace of *Ryſwick*, the Thoughts of *Lewis XIV* were all turn'd upon securing the Succession of the *Spanish* Monarch, whose Death was every Moment expected, in his Family; as those of King *William* were employed to prevent any such Succession from taking Place. *William* had no Forces; but *Lewis* kept up the same Number, as in Time of War, that he might seize what he claimed upon the first Occasion. It was no Wonder therefore, that the *British* Monarch was prevailed upon to listen to a Proposal for dividing those Dominions, whereby the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* was to become chief Heir, and the House of *Bourbon* only to have some small Portions: But Lord *Somers* saw the Proposal was insincere, contrived by *Tallard*, and espoused by his Master, only to amuse, and prevent any Suspicion of the real Designs of his most Christian Majesty.

Second  
Treaty.

KING *William*, however, by the Advice of *Portland*, his Favourite, came into this Project, and seemed, at first, to rely on the Faith of the *French* King, who carried on the Farce so far, as, upon the Death of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, to consent to a new Treaty of Partition, still to the Exclusion of his own Family from the chief Inheritance, which was now settled upon the Arch-Duke *Charles*, second Son of the Emperor *Leopold*.

*Leopold.* How this Affair ended, we shall see a little farther. 1699.

BEFORE I part with the Year 1699, I must take Notice, that it was distinguish'd by the Trials, Resumption, &c. Trials of *Spencer Cowper*, afterwards a Judge, for the Murder of *Mrs. Sarah Stout*, and of the Lords *Mobun* and *Warwick*, for the Murder of *Mr. Coote*, who all got favourably off; and for the Resumption, by Parliament, of about four hundred and fifty thousand Acres of Land, which the King had granted away to his Favourites; of which 100,000 were to *Mrs. Elizabeth Villiers*, afterwards Countess of *Orkney*, 135,000 to *Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, and 108,000 to *Keppel*, afterwards Earl of *Albemarle*. It must indeed be admitted as a Blemish in King *William's* Story, that he was immoderately partial and lavish to those he personally loved, of whom these three were the most distinguish'd Instances.

THE Parliament meeting in *Scotland* on the Twenty-first of *May*, 1700, the Duke of *Queensborough* presiding as High Commissioner, the King sent his Letter, containing many gracious Expressions of his great Care and tender Affection, of and towards his antient Kingdom; and committing many Things to their serious Consideration, that might turn to the Advantage of that Nation. This Letter was read in the House with much Satisfaction and Applause; and then the Lord High Commissioner, and the Earl of *Marchmont*, making their several Speeches suitable to the Occasion, the Parliament was adjourned by several Prorogations till towards Winter, when the King went for *Holland*, where his Presence was not only very necessary, upon the Account of the Affairs of that Country, but also because he was the Mediator of the Peace between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, whereof he was the main Instrument; and which he happily completed to the Satis-

1700.

Satisfaction of both those Northern Crowns, and their Dependencies.

*His Return,  
&c.*

AND when he had accomplish'd all his arduous Business, and had been waited on by the old Electorefs Dowager of *Hanover*, her Daughter the Electorefs of *Brandenburg*, the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg*, the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and other Princes of the highest Rank, he landed at *Harwich*, on the Eighteenth of *October*, 1700. After his Arrival, he directed his Letter to the Parliament of *Scotland*, who met again on the 29th of that Month, in answer to their Address presented to him by their Deputies before he went to *Holland*; wherein, among other Things, he expresses "the Concern he had for their Loss, " and the Disappointment of the Company which " attempted the settling of their Colony at *Darien*; admonishing them to be vigilant and " careful in the Affairs of that Kingdom, so to " disappoint the Designs of their Enemies, and " keep under those that should appear disaffected " to its Welfare:" And his Majesty, for weighty Considerations, dissolving the Parliament of *England*, about the Middle of *December*, called another to meet the Sixth of *February* ensuing.

*Death of  
Charles II.  
King of  
Spain.*

DURING these Transactions, that which all *Europe* supposed could not be far off, came to pass by Reason of frequent Sicknes. *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, died on the First of *November*, N. S. in this Year. And though a Partition of that Monarchy had been made, in case he should die, between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, which Treaty was concluded and sign'd the *March* foregoing; yet by the cunning Insinuation of the *French* Ministers at the Court of *Spain*, or perhaps the more powerful pleading of Gold to some Ministers of their own, (Ministers not uncommonly regarding their private Interest more than the publick Good) that King was prevailed with,

to

to make a Will in Favour of the House of *Bourbon*, in which he bequeath'd all his large Dominions to the Duke of *Anjou*, second Son to the *Dauphin*, and Grandson to the *French King*, making him his universal Heir; and ordaining him to take that Crown upon him by the Name and Stile of *Philip V.*

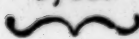
1700.

THIS Will the *French King*, though with *Duke of* seeming Reluctance, but in reality conformable *Anjou sent* to a longing Desire he ambitiously had cherish'd a *to succeed* great while, accepted; and hastened away the young Prince to take Possession of the *Spanish* Throne; garrisoning the Towns in *Flanders*, and almost all other Places, with his own Troops, in manifest Breach of the Partition Treaty and Articles of Peace, but conformable to his own Intentions in making those Treaties.

THIS Will was made and sign'd the Second of *Account of* *October*, 1700, the King of *Spain* then lying sick *Charles's* in his Bed, greatly weaken'd and disorder'd by his long Illness, as the Will itself sets forth. His *Catholic* Majesty gave likewise great Revenues to Ecclesiasticks, and for finishing Buildings, or repairing several Foundations; and a vast Sum for Masses to be said for his Soul's Health; appointing his Queen, at her Pleasure, to chuse one of the great Governments, as they call them, in *Italy*, *Sicily*, *Flanders*, or in *Spain*, if she desir'd it, to preside there as an Additional for her Maintenance, and the Support of her Royal State; appointing the Manner of his Funeral, and other Particulars.

THE *French King*, to excuse himself for accepting this Will by his Embassadors to the *States* *Lewis XIV.* *excuses his* *General*, in a Memorial deliver'd to that End, *Acceptance* labours to justify the Necessity of his so doing; *of it.* by insinuating further, that he did it for the Repose of *Europe*, in preventing the Quarrels that he foresaw would arise upon the Partition. And this Count *Briord*, his Embassador, at his publick

1700.

 Audience, when he had deliver'd his Majesty's Letter to the *States General*, seconded, in a fine flattering Speech, declaring, how zealously his King was inclined, as might appear by all the Steps he had trod since the Peace was concluded, to convince the World that he has no other Designs than to maintain the publick Tranquility.

*Death of  
the Duke  
of Glou-  
cester.*

AND now, keeping Pace with Time, we come to mention a Loss greater than could any ways be expressed in Words, were it not that it made Way for the Succession of the present illustrious Royal Family. The great Hopes of these flourishing Kingdoms, was hastily snatched away from them, God being pleased to take to himself the High and Mighty Prince *William*, Duke of *Gloucester*, in the Bloom of all his promising Virtues and Greatness. This young Prince was only Son to the most illustrious *George* Prince of *Denmark*, and her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne*, his Consort. He died on the 29th of *July* 1700, as he was entering into the Twelfth Year of his Age, to the unspeakable Sorrow of his Royal Parents. He was a Prince of great and early Hopes, making such large Improvements in Knowledge and Learning, that few of his Years ever arrived to his Height. In his very Infancy Glory crouded in his Royal Breast, and filled him with Princely Resolutions, and Desire of Martial Honours; taking Delight, as a Piece of Recreation, to bring up Youth in the Rudiments of War, who thereby, had they been matur'd by Time, might have become Great and Renowned, under his Auspices.

*Foreign E-  
vents.*

It remains now that we should observe the foreign Occurrences of the Year, which were considerable. The chief is, that his Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*, our great and constant Ally, by the Consent of the Emperor, assumed the Dignity of the King of *Prussia*, of the *Vandals*, *Cassubia*, or *Cassuben*, which last is a Territory

ritory in *Pomerania*, between the Duchies of *Stetin* and *Vendeny*. And this same Year died *Pope Innocent XII*, on the Twenty-eighth of *October*, aged Eighty-four, and was succeeded by *John-Francis Albani*, by the Name of *Clement XI*. This Pope was the youngest that for many Years has been inaugurated, and sate longer than most had done in the List of *Roman Pontiffs*; for he did not die till the Month of *March*, 1721. He was look'd upon to be a great Dissembler, and an Adept in Politicks. Also the Sixth of *July*, died *Signor Sylvester Valeri* Doge of *Venice*, in the Seventy-second Year of his Age, and was succeeded by *Antonio Mocenego*, preferr'd for his great Nobility, and signal Services in the War, carried on by that Republick against the *Turks*, at Sea and Land. But to return.

1701.

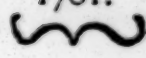
Parliamentary Proceedings.

THE Parliament meeting on the Sixth of *January*, and being made sensible of the vast Quantities of *French* and *Spanish* Gold, more than usual poured in upon this Nation, so that the Trade was generally carried on with it; the Pistols and Lewis d'Ors were reduced from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* and a great Quantity of them coin'd into Guineas. At the Opening of this Sessions, the King, among other Things, put them in mind, "That by Reason of the Death of the Duke of *Gloucester*, there was a Necessity of a farther Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Line; took Notice of the Alteration in *Spain*, upon the King's Death; minding them of many other Things for the Good of the Nation;" so that the Houses, taking his Speech into Consideration, came to a Resolution to stand by and support his Majesty and his Government, and to take such effectual Ways and Means as might best conduce to the Interest and Safety of *England*, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of *Europe*. And then they went upon such Matters as were before them, with all the

1701. usual Celerity; especially, as to the Matters touching the State of the Navy, and how it had been managed for some Time past; and to raise Money for that Use, and the Subsistence of the Guards and Garrisons. And the King put out his Proclamation to encourage Seamen and able-bodied Landmen, to serve on board the Fleet, by promising a Gratuity or Bounty-money, to such as should voluntarily enter themselves into the Service. Likewise upon the Address of the Commons, occasioned by the *Dutch Memorial*, shewing the Danger the *United Provinces* were in, by Reason of the Encroachments of the *French*, and their building Forts under the Cannon of their Garrisons, the King caused all the Treaties to be laid before the House, that had been made between him and the Allies; and particularly, that made with the *States General* in 1678. Whereupon they gave him an Assurance of Support and Assistance in the Performance of that Treaty; which the King took very kindly, expressing as much in his Answer. A Proclamation was issued out, upon this Occasion, to banish all Papists and disaffected Persons from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. And the *Scots* Parliament, among other Things, passed an Act for the keeping 3000 standing Forces till the First of *December*, 1702; also an Act for a Land Tax to maintain them.

*Dutch  
Forces  
raised.*

WHILST these Things passed, the *French* King laboured hard, by the Count *d'Avaux*, his Ambassador, to persuade the *States General*, what a cordial Kindness he bore them; and several Memorials passed between the one and the other: But he could not make them so easy to believe him, when, at a dear Rate, they had too much experienced his pretended Love towards their Republick: And therefore they, in haste, levied Forces in several Places. To join these the *English* Compliment was the first Opportunity sent over;

over; so that being strong on their Frontiers, 1701. they demolished a new Fort *Lewis XIV.* was building to awe them. 

THE Commons of *England* now addressed the *A Publick* King to put out his Proclamation for a Solemn *Fast.* Fast, and Day of Humiliation, to implore the Blessings of Almighty God upon the Consultations of that Parliament, and for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and publick Liberty. It was accordingly issued out, and the Fast kept on the Fourth of *April* ensuing: After which the Parliament, having dispatched some Business, took that Part of his Majesty's Speech into their Consideration, relating to the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and came to these Resolutions:

THAT for preserving the Peace and Happiness of the Kingdom, and for the Security of the Protestant Religion, by Law established, it was absolutely necessary, that a farther Declaration should be made of the Limitation and Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, after the King and Princess, and the Heirs of their Body, respectively; and that a further Provision should be made for the Security and Rights of the People. *Resolutions concerning the Succession.*

A Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* having been summon'd by the King's Writ, and sitting at *Westminster*, they address'd his Majesty in a most dutiful Manner, giving their unfeigned Thanks for his constant Protection and Favour, which the Church of *England*, as by Law established, had received ever since his happy Accession to the Crown; giving him Assurance of their stedfast Fidelity and Affection to his sacred Person and Government. They, in answer, received the like Assurance of his continued Care and Protection, with his tender Zeal for the Welfare of the Protestant Religion, in the Reformed Churches at home and abroad. *Business of the Convocation.*

1701.

*The King  
prepares  
for War,  
but compli-  
ments the  
young King  
of Spain.*

THE King then issued out a Proclamation for granting his Pardon to all Pirates, that should come in and surrender themselves, within a time limited ; and proceeded to hasten the Treaties on Foot with his Allies abroad. And having, by a Message, acquainted the Commons with some Particulars, they voted an Address of Thanks. The Negotiations went on very successfully ; for the States General could be induced to no Proposals, notwithstanding the many Persuasions of the *French* Minister, to transact any Thing but in Concert with the Minister of the King of *England*. However, his *Britannic* Majesty wrote a very obliging Letter to the new King of *Spain*, and gave Power to Mr. *Stanhope*, his Ambassador at the *Hague*, to acknowledge him to the *French* Ambassador ; the young Prince having before writ to his Majesty very complementally, to notify his ascending the *Spanish* Throne.

*King ad-  
dressed by  
the Dutch.*

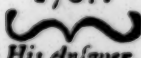
THE States of *Holland* now sending a Letter, how they were threatned by the *French*, and the Danger they were in ; setting down therein many Particulars, and again urging the Performance of the Treaty made in the Year 1678, between them and King *Charles II.* with the Approbation of the Parliament then in being, (the same Treaty that we have lately seen the Foundation of his Majesty's Requisition to the States General, upon the *French* King's Declaration of War) and this Letter being laid before the House, it produced a fresh Resolve, *Nemine contradicente*, that they would effectually assist his Majesty, to support the Allies for the maintaining of the Liberty of *Europe*, and would immediately provide Succours for the States General ; ordering that this Resolution should be presented to the King by the whole House. Which being done, the next Day, his Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer :

*Resolve  
thereon.*

GEN-

GENTLEMEN,

1701.

**I** Return you my hearty Thanks, for the Assurance  you give me, of providing immediate Succour *His Answer.* for the States General, and for the Zeal you express for the Common Cause. I know nothing that can be more effectual for its Support, both at home and abroad, than the unanimous Concurrence which you have shewed upon this Occasion; and it will be a particular Satisfaction to me, in my Life, to renew the Glory which the English Nation has formerly had, of maintaining the Liberty and Balance of Europe.

ON the Fourteenth of May, the Lords likewise *Kentish* presented their Address on the Subject of the said *Petitioners.* Letter, promising their Assistance and Concurrence for the Support of his Majesty, his Kingdoms and Allies, to the utmost of their Power; and had an Answer return'd much to the Purport of the foregoing: But several Gentlemen of *Kent* delivering a Petition, to urge the Commons to take speedily into their Consideration the Danger of the Nation; and that their Addresses might be turn'd into Bills of Supply, &c. The Lords, looking on this Proceeding as a Breach of their Privilege, voted the Petition Scandalous, Insolent and Seditious; tending to destroy the Constitutions of Parliaments, and to subvert the Government of this Realm. And the five Persons who delivered and owned it, were committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House. About the same Time Matters came to be controverted, that took several Days Consideration and Debate in the House, as to the Management of them.

FOR the Commons exhibited Articles of High *Impeachment of several* Crimes and Misdemeanors against *John Lord Somers, Lords.*

P 4

\*For the Partition Treaty above-mention'd. *Portland* and *Hallifax* were accused of the same, but not tried, as *Somers* was. *Orford* was charged with Male-Administration at the Head of the Admiralty.

1701.

*Somers*, *Edward* Earl of *Oxford*, *William* Earl of *Portland*, and *Charles* Lord *Hallifax*, for undue Administration of Affairs in the high Stations the King had placed them in: To which Articles their Lordships severally put in their Answers. But there arising a Difficulty between the Committees of the two Houses, as to the Order, Method, and Manner of Management at the Trials of the said Lords before their Peers, the Commons declined to be present, forbidding any of their Members to be present on Pain of the High Displeasure of the House. Whereupon the Lord *Somers* being heard, was acquitted by the Majority of the Peers; and no further Proceeding made in this Matter, but the Impeachments were by an Order of the House of Lords dismissed; as also a Charge of the Commons against *John* Lord *Haverſham*, for Words spoken by him at a Free Conference *June* 13. This great Affair, which had caused some Ferment, being thus dismissed, and several Bills being ready for the Royal Assent, the King came to the House of Peers, and signed, An Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid for the defraying the Expence of his Navy, Guards, and Garrisons for one Year, and for other necessary Occasions. An Act for granting to his Majesty several Duties upon Low Wines, and Spirits of the first Extraction, and continuing several Additional Duties, on Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Pictures; and other Duties. An Act for Appropriating 3700*l.* weekly out of the Branches of Excise for publick Uses; and for making a Provision for the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family, and other his necessary Occasions. An Act to enable his Majesty to make Leases and Copies of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, Part of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, or annex'd to the same, and Confirmation of Leases already made; and then the Parliament was prorogued.

UPON

UPON the Eighteenth of June his Electoral Highness of Hanover, and the Duke of *Queensborough*, in a Chapter held for that Purpose, were elected Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; and the next Day the Earls of *Lindsey* and *Carlisle* were sworn Members of the Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board.

AND now publick Affairs requiring his Majesty's Presence beyond the Seas, he appointed the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, the Dukes of *Devonshire* and *Somerset*, the Earl of *Jersey*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, Lords Justices of *England* for the Administration of the Government in his Absence; and the same Day, being the 28th of June, the Duke of *Somerset* was sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council; likewise the Earl of *Marlborough*, who at the Beginning of this Month had been declared General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of the *English* Forces, was appointed the King's Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the States General. And his Majesty constituted three Commissioners to execute the Office of the Privy Seal, vacant by the Death of the Earl of *Tankerville*, who were *Edward Southwell*, *Christopher Musgrave*, and *James Vernon*, jun. Esqs: He also appointed Attorney General *Trevor* to be Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and *Edward Northey* to be Attorney General. And thus leaving Affairs in a good Settlement, and in trusty Hands, about the latter End of this Month he embarked for *Holland*, where he found the *French* in the *Netherlands*, drawing Lines and erecting new Forts. They had also began to rebuild the Fort *Isabella*, under the Cannon of *Sluys*, contrary to the Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, made the Thirtieth of January 1648, between *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, and the States General.

1701.

Prince Eugene's Progress in Italy.

BUT in the mean Time the *German Army*, under their General Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, by a tedious and difficult March had passed the *Alps*, to the Number of 30,000 effective Men, and got strong Footing in *Italy*, passing the *Mincio*, *Adige*, *Po*, and other great Rivers, driving the *French* from many important Posts, stripping them of several Towns and Villages, with considerable Slaughter, and taking many Prisoners: Which bad Success of the *French*, brought *Catinat*, their General, into such Disreputation at the Court of *France*, that Marshal *Villeroy* was sent to take upon him the Command of the Army. That Nobleman, however, yet fared worse; for the *Germans*, with a small Power, entering and seizing on Part of the City of *Cremona*, took him Prisoner in the midst of his Guards, and sent him in Safety into *Germany*. And though the *Germans*, far over-numbered, were constrained to retreat out of this City for want of timely Succour, by Reason the *French* had broken down a Bridge, which those sent to support them were to pass; yet this brought such a Consternation upon the *French* Garrisons, Posts, and the Passes they possessed, that for the most Part they hastily abandon'd them, leaving behind great Store of Provisions.

Elect<sup>r</sup> of  
Cologne goes  
over to the  
French.

THERE growing now some Misunderstandings between the Estates of *Cologne*, and Prince *Clement of Bavaria*, their Elector; the *French* King laid hold on the Opportunity to strengthen his Interest on the *Rhine*; and to that Purpose laboured hard to sound that Prince, to find how he stood inclined; so far prevailing by underhand Dealings, and heightening some Apprehensions he had, that the Estates might be too powerful for him, that when the King of *England* dispatching the Earl of *Galloway*, to endeavour to bring him over to the Interest of *England*, *Holland*, and the Empire, he seemed wholly engaged to the

the Interest of *France*; which afterwards was more 1701.  
 apparent by his admitting *French* Troops into several Places, and committing some Violences upon the Constitutions of his Electorate.

SEVERAL Addressees were drawn up in *England* King James and presented to the King, expressing in a high dies, and Manner their Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty, the Pretender for the great Benefits and Advantages these Nations had found under his wife and merciful Government, and many other Declarations to the like Effect. But whilst these Things were doing, something surprising happen'd in *France*; for James the Second, some time King of *England*, dying at *St. Germain's en Lay*, on the Fifth of September, the *French* King took upon him, tho' he had owned King *William* in the solemnest Manner, and was no Ways insensible how the Succession to the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain* was settled in Parliament, to cause the pretended Prince of *Wales* to be proclaimed King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. This high Affront and Indignity King *William* had so just a Sense of, that he immediately dispatched a Courier to the King of *Sweden*, Guarantee of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, to give him an Account of the manifest Violation of it; and the same Day sent another to the Earl of *Manchester*, his Ambassador at the *French* Court, to depart immediately, without taking any Leave.

HIS Lordship hereupon, having obtained his Passport, hastened his Departure, whilst the Lords King address'd on that Occasion. Justices in *England* ordered *Poussin* the *French* Secretary to retire out of the Kingdom, within a limited Time. And in the mean while, the Nation; as well as his Majesty, began to resent this high Indignity; and from all Parts addressed his Majesty on the Subject; expressing their Abhorrence and Indignation of the *French* King's Proceedings in this Particular; dutifully promising all ready Assistance to his Majesty's just Right. And many

1701. many of these Addresses being presented to the Lords Justices, were sent over to the King in *Holland*, who received them with gracious Expressions of his kind Acceptance. Upon his Arrival here (after he had perfected some Alliances abroad, that in particular between *England*, *Holland*, and the Emperor and Empire) a great many more Addresses were presented, which he likewise received with all Acknowledgment of the Kindness of the Addressers.

English  
Goods pro-  
hibited in  
France.

IN the mean while, the *French* King, not satisfied with the late Indignity put upon his Majesty; concluding, as much as in him lay, to prejudice his Subjects; prohibited all Sorts of Goods and Merchandize, of the Growth and Manufacture of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and their Dependances; excepting some, on which he lay excessive Duties. Those he absolutely prohibited, were all Sorts of Cloths and Stuffs, made of Woollen, Silk, Hair, or mixed; all Sorts of Stockings, Hats, tanned Hides, Gloves; Knives, Iron Ware; all manner of Buttons, Ribbands, Watches, Clocks, distilled Liquors, Tin, Tin Ware; all Lead, in Pigs or otherwise. Those on which he laid an extraordinary Duty, were, Allom, Beer, Glafs, White and Yellow Wax, Coals, Salt, Meats, Horses, *English* Glew, Horn round and flat, raw Hides from *England* and *Ireland*, Chrystal, Elephants Teeth, Herrings, Wool, Millstones, Furs, Calves Skins, Tallow, *English* Carpets, Linnen of all Sorts, and drinking Glasses.

A new  
Parliament  
called.

THE King, as we said, being returned, to the great Joy of all his loyal Subjects, the Parliament was prorogued, and soon after dissolved by Proclamation, and another called to be holden at *Westminster*, the 30th Day of *December* ensuing. The Writs were no sooner issued out, and sent to the returning Officers, but the Elections went on very chearfully, with such Unanimity and Agreement

ment of the People, that the like had not been often known. A Proclamation in the mean Time was issued out, for a solemn Fast to be held on the 19th of *December*, to implore the Blessing of God, more particularly upon the Consultations and Endeavours of the ensuing Parliament; and about the End of *November*, the King went to *Windsor* to divert himself, and was received with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy.

THE Month of *December* was mostly taken up in chusing worthy Members, to sit in the House of Commons; and at some Elections, they went so far as to offer Instructions to their Representatives, a Practice that has since been objected to by some Persons. But to pass those Things over, this happy Parliament, to the great rejoicing of all true *Englishmen*, and no less to that of our Confederates, whose Eyes were fixed on it, met on the 30th of *December*; and the Lord Keeper, by the King's Command, signified to the Commons, that they should proceed to the Choice of their Speaker, and present him the next Morning. They, proceeding conformably, chose *Robert Harley*, Esq; afterwards Earl of *Oxford*, Speaker, by the Majority of Votes; who being approved by the King, as a Person extremely well qualified, and his Majesty taking his Seat on the Throne in the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, every Thing being disposed as customary and usual at the Opening of a Sessions of Parliament, he was pleased to make that very remarkable Speech to both Houses, which might have passed for a Model of future Speeches. We cannot help inserting it here, tho' some what long.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Promise Myself You are met together full of *The King's*  
 " that just Sense of the common Danger of *Speech*.  
 " *Europe*, and that Resentment of the late Pro-  
 " ceedings

1701. “ceedings of the *French* King, which has been  
 “so fully and universally express’d in the Loyal  
 “and seasonable Addresses of My People.

“THE owning and setting up the pretended  
 “Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, is not on-  
 “ly the highest Indignity offered to Me and the  
 “Nation, but does so nearly concern every Man,  
 “who has a Regard for the Protestant Religion,  
 “or the present and future Quiet and Happiness  
 “of his Country, that I need not press You to  
 “lay it seriously to Heart; and to consider what  
 “further effectual Means may be used for securing  
 “the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant  
 “Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of all Pre-  
 “tenders, and their Open or Secret Abettors.

“BY the *French* King’s placing his Grandson  
 “on the Throne of *Spain*, he is in a Condition  
 “to oppress the rest of *Europe*, unless speedy and  
 “effectual Measures be taken.

“UNDER this Pretence, he is become the real  
 “Master of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy; he has  
 “made it to be entirely depending on *France*,  
 “and disposes of it as of his own Dominions;  
 “and by that Means he has surrounded his Neigh-  
 “bours in such a Manner, that tho’ the Name of  
 “Peace may be said to continue, yet they are put  
 “to the Expence and Inconveniences of a  
 “War.

“THIS must affect *England*, in the nearest  
 “and most sensible Manner; in Respect to Our  
 “Trade, which will soon become precarious in  
 “all the valuable Branches of it; in Respect to  
 “Our Peace and Safety at Home, which We  
 “cannot hope should long continue; and in Re-  
 “spect to that Part which *England* ought to take  
 “in the Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*.

“IN Order to obviate the general Calamity,  
 “with which the rest of Christendom is threatned  
 “by this exorbitant Power of *France*, I have  
 “concluded several Alliances, according to the  
 “Encou-

“ Encouragement given Me by both Houses of  
“ Parliament, which I will direct shall be laid be-  
“ fore You, and which I doubt not You will en-  
“ able Me to make good.

“ THERE are some other Treaties still depend-  
“ ing, that shall be likewise communicated to  
“ You as soon as they are perfected.

“ IT is fit I should tell You the Eyes of all  
“ Europe are upon this Parliament ; all Matters  
“ are at a Stand till Your Resolutions are known ;  
“ and therefore no Time ought to be lost.

“ You have yet an Opportunity, by God’s  
“ Blessing, to secure to You and Your Posterity  
“ the quiet Enjoyment of Your Religion and Li-  
“ berties, if You are not wanting to Yourselfes,  
“ but will exert the Antient Vigour of the *Eng-  
“ lish* Nation.

“ BUT I tell you plainly My Opinion is, if  
“ You do not lay hold on this Occasion, You  
“ have no Reason to hope for another.

“ IN Order to do Your Part, it will be neces-  
“ sary to have a great Strength at Sea, and to  
“ provide for the Security of Our Ships in Har-  
“ bour ; and also that there be such a Force at  
“ Land, as is expected in Proportion to the Forces  
“ of Our Allies. \*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I do recommend these Matters to You with  
“ that Concern and Earnestness which their Im-  
“ portance requires. At the same Time I cannot  
“ but press You to take Care of the Publick Cre-  
“ dit, which cannot be preserved but by keeping  
“ Sacred that Maxim, *That they shall never be*  
“ *Losers, who trust to a Parliamentary Security.*

\* Several Particulars in this Speech are so applicable to  
the present Time, that they cannot but strike every attentive  
Reader.

“ IT

1701.

“ IT is always with Regret when I do ask Aids of My People; but You will observe, that I desire nothing which relates to any Personal Expende of Mine.

“ I AM only pressing You to do all You can for Your own Safety and Honour, at so critical and dangerous a Time; and am willing, that what is given should be wholly appropriated to the Purposes for which it is intended.

“ AND since I am speaking on this Head, I think it proper to put you in mind, That during the late War, I ordered the Accounts to be laid yearly before the Parliament, and also gave My Assent to several Bills for taking the Publick Accounts, That my Subjects might have Satisfaction how the Money given for the War was applied.

“ AND I am willing that Matter may be put in any further Way of Examination, That it may appear whether there were any Misapplications and Mismanagements; or whether the Debt that remains upon Us has really arisen from the Shortness of the Supplies, or the Deficiency of the Funds. \*

“ I HAVE already told You how necessary Dispatch will be for carrying on that great Publick Business, whereon Our Safety, and all that is valuable to Us, depends.

“ I HOPE what Time can be spared will be employed about those other very desirable Things, which I have so often recommended from the Throne; I mean,

“ THE forming some good Bills for employing the Poor,

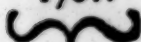
“ For encouraging Trade, and,

“ The

\* Such an Enquiry would certainly be very grateful to the People, at the End of every Year. It is what seems to be their Natural Right, as the Money comes out of their Purses.

" The further suppressing of Vice.

1701.



*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I HOPE You are come together determined  
" to avoid all manner of Disputes and Differences,  
" and resolved to act with a general and hearty  
" Concurrence for promoting the common Cause,  
" which alone can make this a happy Session.

" I SHOULD think it as great a Blessing as  
" could befall *England*, if I could observe You as  
" much inclined to lay aside those unhappy fatal  
" Animosities, which divide and weaken you, as  
" I am disposed to make all My Subjects Safe and  
" Easy, as to any, even the highest Offences committed against Me.

" LET Me conjure You to disappoint the only  
" Hopes of Our Enemies by Your Unanimity.

" I HAVE shewn, and will always shew, how  
" desirous I am to be the Common Father of all  
" My People.

" DO You in like Manner lay aside Parties and  
" Divisions.

" LET there be no other Distinction heard of  
" among Us for the future, but of those who are  
" for the Protestant Religion and the Present Establishment, and of those who mean a Popish  
" Prince and a *French* Government.

" I WILL only add this ; If you do in good  
" Earnest desire to see *England* hold the Balance  
" of *Europe*, and to be indeed at the Head of  
" the Protestant Interest, it will appear by Your  
" right improving the present Opportunity." \*

UPON

\* The famous *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Earl of *Shaftesbury*, and Author of the *Characteristicks*, is said to have had a great Hand in the Composure of this Speech : As he often assisted, by his Advice, in the most difficult Matters of State, both in this and the succeeding Reign, tho' his bad State of Health would not permit him to accept of any publick Employment.

1701. UPON this Speech, both Houses address'd his Majesty, and amongst other kind Expressions, assured him of their Readiness to stand by and defend his Royal Person and Government, from all Attempts, against open or secret Enemies; further expressing their Resentment of the *French* King's Proceedings, in owning and setting up the pretended Prince of *Wales*, as King of *England*, and other his Majesty's Dominions, &c. Which Addresses were graciously received by the King, with Assurances of the great Satisfaction he conceiv'd of their Kindness and Duty. In a Word, every Thing was carried on to the high Satisfaction of the Nation in general; Care being taken to expedite Forces by Sea and Land; 40,000 Men being appointed for the Naval Service, and as many to make up the Complement, already in a good Forwardness, by Land: And the Commons resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, that they would, to the utmost of their Power, enable his Majesty to make good all those Alliances, he had or should make, pursuant to the Address of the late House of Commons, for the Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*.

Proclamation to encourage Volunteers. AND for the better Encouragement of Seamen, and able-bodied Landmen, the King put out a Proclamation to order a considerable Gratuity, by Way of Bounty Money, to such as should enter themselves on board the Fleet at a set Time; and after that another Proclamation, to give further Time, that such as were remote, might have the Opportunity of taking this Benefit. Accordingly a great Number very cheerfully entered themselves, as directed by these Proclamations: So that every Thing appeared in the greatest Forwardness by Sea and Land, to oppose any Attempts of the Enemies of these Kingdoms, that has been known in any Age, except our own.

WHILE

WHILE Matters thus went on with Vigour and Success, to render these Nations happy; in the Midst of our Joy, a Cloud of Sorrow overspread the Land, upon the News of the King's Indisposition. However, being highly careful of the great Affairs and Welfare of the Nation, he was pleased to grant a Commission under the Great Seal, to several Peers, for passing the Royal Assent to the Bills therein mentioned: Upon which Mr. *Alston*, Deputy Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to the House of Commons, with a Message that the Lords, commissioned by his Majesty, desired the House would presently come up with their Speaker, to be present at passing those Bills. And accordingly, the House of Commons going up to the House of Peers, the Royal Assent was given by Commission to three publick Bills, and to one private one.

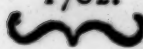
1702.

King taken ill.

AFTER this first Deputation, the King's Illness so increasing, that he could not come to the House of Peers, in Order to expedite Business in Parliament, three Acts more were passed by the like Commission under the Great Seal, as the former. One of these Acts, which was signed by a Stamp but a Day or two before the King's Death, was the Act of Settlement, to which we owe the Security of a Protestant Succession in the August Family now reigning.

THE unhappy Accident that occasion'd his Majesty's Sickness was this. On the 21st of February being a Hunting near *Hampton-Court*, his Majesty's Horse unfortunately stumbling, fell down under him with great Violence, throwing him on a rising Ground, which broke his Collar-bone, that was immediately set again by his chief Surgeon. He return'd that Night in his Coach to *Kensington*, at which Time his Majesty seem'd past all Danger, till Sunday the 1st of March, when he had a Defluxion on his Knee, which was look'd upon to be very dangerous; so that he could not walk

Occasion of the King's Illness.

1702.  walk without being supported, and continued so till the *Wednesday* following. He then seem'd to be much better, insomuch that he took several Turns in the Gallery at *Kensington* for the Benefit of the Air; but finding himself weary, sat down and fell asleep, which 'tis thought occasion'd him to take Cold: For when he awaked, he was seized with a Shivering, upon which several of his Majesty's Physicians were sent for, who administered such proper Remedies, as gave him great Relief. But suddenly after his Ague and Fever returned, attended with a violent Vomiting and Looseness, which decay'd Nature to such a Degree, that he became weak on *Thursday*, and most Part of that Night his Illness increas'd. On *Friday* Morning he supp'd a little Broath, which staid with him, and towards Night he took a sleeping Draught, which gave his Majesty Repose for above three Hours.

*His Death.* ON *Saturday* Morning he supp'd more Broth, and found himself much easier, but very weak, and continued so all the Morning; but towards the Evening was again more faint, being followed in the Night by three violent and terrible Fits; during the Intervals of which, he sent for several Noblemen, and spoke to them about private Affairs. On *Sunday* Morning early, being the 8th of *March*, his Majesty receiv'd the Holy Sacrament from the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with great Devotion, the Lords of the Council, with Abundance of the Nobility, attending all the while in the withdrawing Room, Presence and Antichamber. About eight of the Clock in the Morning, just as he was expiring, he faintly asked for his great Favourite, the Earl of *Portland*; who being come to him, his Majesty's Lips were observed to move, but without Strength to express his Mind to his Lordship. He was sensible to the last Moment, and died in the Arms of Mr. *Sewell*, one of the Pages of the Back-Stairs,

Stairs, sitting upon the Bed in his Night-gown; being kept alive five or six Hours meerly by the Help of Cordials. — Thus departed this great Prince, to the inexpressible Sorrow of his Subjects, in the 51st Year, 4th Month, and 4th Day of his Age. He reigned 13 Years, three Weeks, and two Days. 1702.

UPON the King's Death, the Lords of the Privy Council assembling together at St. James's, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Denmark, then Queen, made a most gracious Declaration to them, and caused all the Lords, and others of the late King's Privy Council, who were present, to be Sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council; and ordered a Proclamation to be published, signifying her Majesty's Pleasure, That all Persons in Office of Government at the Decease of the late King, shall so continue till her Majesty's farther Directions. And in the Afternoon, the Queen was proclaimed before the Gate of her Palace at St. James's, at Charing-Cross, Temple-Bar, and the Royal-Exchange, with the usual Solemnity. *Q. Anne proclaimed.*

THE Remains of King William were deposited in Westminster-Abbey, on Sunday Night, the 12th of May, with all the Magnificence a private Funeral would admit of. Soon after his Will was open'd in Holland, whereby he appointed his Cousin John-William Friso, Prince of Nassau Dietz, and Hereditary Statholder of Friesland, his universal Heir, without mentioning the King of Prussia, or any other Claimant. This rich Succession was the Cause afterwards of great and long Disputes, which were at last adjusted to the Satisfaction of both Parties: But as these are foreign to our Purpose, we shall only take Notice, that this John-William Friso, who was unfortunately drown'd in 1711, was Father of the present Prince of Orange, Son-in-Law to his Britannick Majesty now reigning. *King William's Funeral and Will.*

1702.



We should be inexcusable were we to close this History, without drawing some Sketch of a Character for the Prince who is the Subject of it. Tho' perhaps much of this might be very well collected by the judicious Reader from the History itself, yet it is natural to expect from the Compiler of such a Work, that he should make some Attempt in this most difficult Part of his Province.

K. William's Person.

As to his Person, King *William* had a thin and weak Body. His Statue was rather low than tall: He had brown Hair, a long pale Visage, large brisk Eyes, a *Roman* Nose, and a grave Countenance, but with very little of Majesty in it. *Bishor Burnet* says, his weak infirm Constitution occasion'd his making but an indifferent Figure, either riding or walking. But another Author of his Life assures us that he sat well on Horse-back, and that Posture became him best. It might do so, and yet he make but an indifferent Figure in that neither; as every Man who is ill-shaped, and round-shoulder'd, like this Monarch, must naturally do, tho' ever so well-skill'd in the Art of Riding.

His Mind.

It must be allow'd, even by the Enemies of his Memory, that King *William*, had some great Qualities of Mind. Sir *William Temple* discover'd in his early Youth, a ready and penetrating Wit, and a sound Judgment. He had besides a firm and composed Soul, amidst the greatest and most imminent Dangers. He loved War, and took Pains to improve himself in the Knowledge of it, as a Science. He was also a good Judge of the Interests and Policies of the several Princes of *Europe*. These Qualities enabled him to make a great Figure at the Head of the Confederacy against *France*: A Rank which his Dignities gave him; being at the same Time King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and Stadtholder of the *United Provinces*.

BUT

BUT, upon the whole, it must be also granted, that whoever should call King *William* a Genius, would run a great Hazard of having his own Judgment questioned. He wanted Taste in every Thing fine and delicate, which is the grand Criterion of an accomplish'd Mind. He had no Ear for Musick, nor did he discover any Delight in the Works of the most eminent Poets. To good Pictures he shew'd the nicest Liking, but not with the greatest Distinction; nor did he ever reward those who excell'd in this favourite Art.

GENEROSITY, indeed, was on few Occasions one of his most shining Virtues. Military Merit, which he beyond all other Things admired, experienced seldom any Instances of it. If the Soldiers loved was more in respect to his Courage, than for any Arts he had to attach them to his Person. And yet we have given some Examples of his most lavish Profusion, to those who had the singular Happiness to have a Share in his Affection. These were chiefly his Countrymen *Bentinck* and *Van Keppel*, whom he created Earls of *Portland* and *Albemarle*, and his Mistress *Elizabeth Villiers*, afterwards Countess of *Orkney*.

HIS best Friends allow, that he knew the least of any Man how to reward: Which occasioned an unequal Dispensation of his Favours, that raised him many Enemies. Neither knew he much better how to punish, being some times too remiss, and at others much too severe. In this it should seem he was frequently influenced by the State of his Temper, which was apt to be peevish, occasioned his unhealthy Constitution.

RESERVEDNESS, from his earliest Youth, was his most distinguishing Quality; and if he was free and communicative upon some Occasions, it was rather to discover other People's Secrets than reveal his own. He had not the least Relish of Mirth and Gaiety, which was pretty much the opposite Character of his Royal Consort. When

he

1702.

Wanted Taste.

Little generous.

Unequally dispenses Rewards and Punishments.

Very reserved and grave.

BUT

1702. he was at the Head of the Confederate Army, neither Trumpets nor Hautboys were heard at his Quarters, where a profound Silence continually reigned. No Plays, Drinking, Revelling, or even innocent Diversions, were seen in the Royal Apartments. When he dined in Publick, or rode out to take the Air, or review his Troops, were almost the only Times to have a Sight of his Person; being for the most Part shut up in his Quarters, in Conversation with two or three of his select Confidants.

*His Military  
Character.*

BEING bred up in Calvinistical Principles, he is said to have believ'd the Doctrine of Predestination to the last: Which induced him often to say, in the greatest Danger, "That every Ball had its Commission," and no doubt contributed to that intrepid Bravery, for which *Charles XII*; was hardly more remarkable. But as, in the general Course of his Military Atchievements, he was far from being fortunate, and there are few Instances of his making great Advantages over an Enemy, either by Foresight or Presence of Mind, perhaps it should remain a Doubt, whether we ought to place him among the greatest Generals, even of his own Age.

*Obstru'd  
in his Affairs*

WE have before-mention'd the Treaty of Partition, as a Transaction wherein he was overreached in Policy by the *French Court*. But of his Schemes in general, as there is no Doubt but they were honestly plan'd, so it may be said, that they usually appear to be as well concerted as the Circumstances of Affairs would permit: For by some Means or other, he was always very much embarrassed, and obstructed in his Undertakings. It was given out in his own Time, that he was frequently betrayed by those whom he trusted, which made his Wars go on so unprosperously; but this is certain, that he was himself seldom cordially trusted, or fully supplied by his Parliaments, which made them proceed heavily.

THIS

THIS Distrust between him and his People, 1702. was much owing to that unhappy Bias, before-mention'd, towards his foreign Favourites, *Cause of it.* and the little Cordial Affection he discovered for the *English* Nation. An Example that all Princes would do well to consider, when they are called to the Government of a strange People.

KING William had undoubtedly his Share of Ambition, which appears in most of the Steps he took at the Time of the Revolution; but particularly in his refusing to accept the Sovereign Power in Conjunction with his Queen, whose Priority of Title could never be disputed. We know other Causes have been assigned for this Refusal of a Conjoint Reign; but they are not to us satisfactory. For some would ascribe it rather to Prudence than Ambition, to preserve the Queen from the Odium or Inconvenience of swaying the Scepter of her living Father. But in the chief Point of the King's Ambition, which indeed we may very well call the favourite Passion of his Life, our Monarch was unsuccessful; we mean his Desire to break the exorbitant Power of *France*, which he lived to see at a greater Height than ever..

His Majesty had two Reasons for his settled Antipathy to *Lewis XIV*; of which one was necessary to him as a Man; the other had its Rise in his Love of human Nature, and Zeal for Liberty. As a Man he had received the greatest Personal Injuries from the *French* Monarch, who had seized and retained his hereditary Dominions, when he had no Power of Redress. As a Patron of Liberty, he saw that of all *Europe*, Civil and Religious, in Danger from the same Prince, and was moved in Proportion to his Sense of its inestimable Value, To say that to restore and preserve this was the great Object of his Thoughts, and Business of his Life, is bestowing on King William a greater Panegyric, than to say he had

*Causes of his Antipathy to Lewis XIV.*

Q

the

1703.

Character  
of him by  
the Duchess  
of Marl-  
borough.

the Genius of a *Cæsar*, or the Success of an *Alexander*.

IN short, from the whole Conduct of this Prince, there seems no Reason to deny him the Character given him in his Youth, by King *Charles II.* (an excellent Judge of Mankind) that "he was the honestest Man living." With this Disposition of Heart, and that Reserve of Temper we have already mentioned, added to the feeble and sickly State of his Constitution, it is no Wonder that he had not the Art of making himself the most acceptable to the Ladies; especially to one he thought he had so much Reason to complain of, as the great Apologist we animadverted on in the Character of his Queen. But to say that "the King was indeed so ill-natured, and so " little polish'd by Education, that neither in " great Things nor in small had he the Manners " of a Gentleman," seems to be no greater Instance of Politeness and Good Manners, than it is of Gratitude to a Prince, whose Recommendation is known to have prevailed, in his last Moments, towards the Establishment of her Family; towards that Character and Influence, both at home and abroad, with which Lord *Marlborough* set out at the Beginning of the War, and which, by his future great Actions, he proved himself so well to deserve.

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*Bran-*

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